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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 1
SUMMARY

Weather conditions were variable over the country during the period in review. Temperatures in northern States were comparatively mild the forepart but turned colder during the latter part. Above normal temperatures prevailed in central and southern States. Bees were consuming heavily on their stores on mild days in nearly all sections of the country, but were wintering normally where stores were sufficient and clusters were strong. However, scattered reports of starvation already occurring were received from nearly all areas.

Pacific Coast, Intermountain, Southwestern, East Central, South Central and some Eastern States received beneficial rains and honey plants were in good condition. In Oregon excessive rains the forepart of the period continued the flooding condition in the Willamette Valley. In the North Central and some Eastern States snow or rainfall was light during the period. In the Hudson River Valley of New York State the soil was becoming dry and some wells were going dry. Similar conditions were reported in New Jersey. The soil was becoming dry in south Georgia. Honey yielding plants in these areas may suffer if the dry weather continues much longer.

Many beekeepers report that they are planning on expanding operations in 1947 but state that they are encountering serious difficulties in purchasing new equipment. Reports from manufacturers indicate that they are short on metal and lumber to manufacture new equipment. It is apparent that new frames, hive bodies, supers, excluders and extractors and other bee equipment are far from adequate to meet the demand. It is reported that beekeepers, and in instances firms new in the bee supply business, are making wooden equipment. Beeswax for foundation purposes, however, was reported as plentiful.

Supplies of honey from the 1946 crop in beekeepers hands are rapidly being depleted and in most States little surplus honey remains in beekeepers hands, according to reports. The demand, while not as active as during the extracting season, was in excess of the light supply. Reports of more sugar, syrup, jellies and jams appearing on the grocers shelves, is an important factor reducing the demand for honey. Prices were steady for the small quantities of honey offered by beekeepers. Beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point for extracted honey of various flavors in 60-lb. cans ranged 25-35¢ per pound. Domestic supplies were being supplemented by sizable importations of honey from Central and South American countries as well as from Puerto Rico and Cuba. Imported honey was moving to bottlers, bakers, and large users in receiving port cities at 26-32¢ per lb. Beeswax offerings were more plentiful and the demand was light. Beekeepers sales at country points were reported at mostly 46-48¢ per lb.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points, except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Dec. 8-22, 1946)

Southern California. There was considerable rainfall in Southern California during the last half of December. Producers anticipate a heavier honey production for the coming season as soils are well soaked in most district and honey plants are in good condition. Colonies are generally in good shape with sufficient supplies of honey and pollen, although some hives are getting light, however, this is natural for this time of the year. A little pollen was coming in from valley locations but none in the hills. Supplies of honey remaining in producers' hands are almost negligible and bottlers report practically no purchases. No sales for beeswax were reported.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures were generally somewhat below normal during the last half of December. There was considerable low fog in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys and to some extent along the coast during the first half of the period. Precipitation was general from the 24th to the 27th, but seasonal rainfall to date is still below normal at most points. Minimum Temperatures the past two or three days have dropped to slightly below freezing at many valley points. There were enough warm sunny days for cleansing flights in the central district, but in the northern part of the State bees were confined to their hives by the cold weather. Some movement of colonies to orchard and other spring locations was reported. Spring annual wild flower plants are abundant and are growing well in the central

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portion of the State and are making normal progress in the northern areas. Supplies of honey in beekeepers' hands were very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Extra Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 60s 26-31¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec. 8 - 22, 1946)

Oregon. Temperatures both east and west of the Cascades averaged above normal. Rainfall at the beginning of the period was heavy continuing floods in the lower Willamette Valley. As the period closed temperatures dropped with several days of sunshine. In the Willamette Valley bees were able to make short flights on clear days and gather some pollen from filberts. Beekeepers report that bees in some locations are in poor condition. In some instances it is reported that beekeepers are permitting their bees to starve rather than assume the cost of feeding all winter. Some feeding has already been done. Plants are generally in good condition.

Washington. Weather has been generally cold during this period. In the Yakima Valley bees are apparently wintering well, however, some colonies in western Washington are in weak condition. In the eastern portion of the State bees were able to make flights the first week of the period but were confined to their hives the latter part. Most of the 1946 honey crop has passed from producers hands into other channels, although a few beekeepers report sales of small jars locally of extracted, various flavors at 35-40¢ per lb.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Dec. 9-23, 1946)

Weather was mild and cloudy over most of the territory during this period. Ample moisture has fallen and the ground is well supplied to date with moisture for next season's irrigation reservoirs. Bees were able to make several flights the forepart of the period. They are generally in good condition where sufficient stores were left. However, in some locations where the fall fill-up was poor, colonies are light and some starvation is expected. The demand for honey continued active, however, some resistance to present prices was reported. More sugar and syrups commenced to appear on the grocers shelves and was easing the sweet shortage. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Extra Light Amber, Alfalfa-Clover, 60s, 30¢, 5-lb. pails 33-35¢; Amber Various Flavors 60s 20¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 46-50¢, few 55¢. Detailed reports by States follow:

Colorado. Weather during the period was favorable for bees and also for plants. Bees were able to make flights during about half of the days.

Idaho. Weather was seasonable during the period. The forepart of the period was mild while the latter part was colder with strong winds. Most bees are in good shape for stores, however, in some localities bees did not make any fall fill-up so will have to be fed in the early spring. Enough snow and rain has fallen so that the ground is well supplied with moisture and prospects for irrigation water is good. Bees are all packed for the winter, and practically all honey has left the beekeepers' hands, except small amounts for the local trade.

Montana. Moisture conditions are excellent and the bees are wintering well, having had flights the first part of December. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands. The demand for honey continues good.

Utah. Weather conditions were mild and cloudy during the period. The condition of bees is variable. In some yards hives are light and it is believed that bees will starve before spring if not already dead.

Nevada. Weather over most of Nevada was very favorable during December. Temperatures were slightly above normal. Beekeepers are planning to expand their operations. Practically all honey is out of the producers' hands. The demand continues active.

SOUTHWESTERN AREAS: (Period Dec. 10 - 25, 1946)

East Texas. Weather continued mild with a light frost occurring only one night during the period. Most colonies are broodless and are in only fair condition as to stores and strength. In some localities as much as half of the colonies will need heavy feeding to make it through to spring. Package shippers of bees report that inquiries for package bees and queens continue heavy, but that most shippers are now booked for their total anticipated production.

Southwest Texas. A good rail fell throughout the district on December 12 and 13 which greatly helped all honey plants, especially horemint and wild flowers. The temperature was cool, but no killing frost occurred. Bees were inactive. The demand for honey continued active with the market about steady. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Light Amber Sumac, 60s few sales 20¢; White Cotton, 60s 26¢; Mesquite and Catsclaw, 60s few 25¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 46-48¢.

Northeast Texas. The weather has been wet and cool. Mint and clovers appear in good condition. Increased plantings of Hubam clover are anticipated in some locations. Bees were wintering well. Most yards secured a good fall fill-up from asters and most of it is still in the hives. Supplies of honey in beekeepers hands are practically exhausted.

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Lower Rio Grande Valley. Light drizzling rains fell during the period, but not enough to do much good. A good rain is still needed. Bees were securing a little pollen but broodrearing has just about ceased. Some colonies are rather light on stores and will have to be fed before the first honey flow in the spring. Many hundreds of colonies are now coming in the Valley from northern points and States. Many more are expected to come in after the first of the year.

Arkansas. Bees were getting a flight nearly every day. The ground has plenty of moisture and plant and bee conditions are good. Although most colonies are strong, the favorable prices of honey caused closer extracting than should have been the case. Most package and queen producers are booked up for spring shipment. Heavy feeding of pollen substitutes are expected to increase production. Supplies of honey in beekeepers hands are practically exhausted. No sales were reported. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

New Mexico. In the southern part of the State a good drizzling rain occurred December 9, 10 and 11, and since that date it has been cool. The bees were kept inactive and were not consuming much of their stores. In the central and northern part of the State snowfall in the mountains has been light and more is needed to assure a summer reservoir of irrigation water. Supplies of honey in the beekeepers hands are about exhausted. A few local sales to retailers were reported for extracted, per lb., Various Flavors, cases of 12, 5-lb. jars around 35¢.

Oklahoma. It is reported that a large percent of the bees in this State will need feeding before spring.

ARIZONA: (Period Dec. 9-23, 1946)

The desert is starting to dry up in some places and more rainfall is needed. Practically no honey remains in the hands of beekeepers. No sales were reported.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Dec. 10-25, 1946)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Winter conditions were average for the period. Beekeepers report that their honey is practically all sold except for small amounts held for local distribution. The demand continues active. Local sales to retailers, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 5-lb. pails were reported at 40¢.

Iowa. Temperatures were normal for the season of the year with very little precipitation, however, the soil has ample moisture from previous rains. Bees were inactive during the period and were wintering well. Very little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers. No sales were reported. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

Nebraska. Mild temperatures around the 20th of the month permitted bees to make cleansing flights and carry out dead bees increasing their chances for successful wintering. While there has been very little snowfall, there is ample moisture in the soil from the fall rains. The demand for honey continued to exceed the light offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Alfalfa-Clover, 60s in small lots 25¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48¢.

Kansas. Temperatures were normal during the period, but generally too cold for many bee flights. Good rains fell at the start of the period but none during the balance of the period. Bees were wintering well.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 12-26, 1946)

Michigan. Bees have had no flying weather during this period though temperatures have been above seasonal normal. There is very little snow to protect the clover plants. Some farmers report plowing up new seedings as they were too thin to leave for hay. Prospects for a honey crop next season are not too good. There is a good local demand for honey, but supplies in beekeepers hands are exhausted. No beekeepers sales of honey or beeswax were reported. The light crop of honey is being reflected in light offerings of beeswax.

Wisconsin. Bees had a good flight the forepart of the period. At the close of the period there was very little snow cover on the ground. The ground was frozen to a depth of about 12 to 14 inches in the central part of the State. Snow is needed to protect the clover seedings. Supplies of honey and beeswax in beekeepers hands were very light. Local demand continued active. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 5-lb. pails few 30¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 46-48¢.

Minnesota. Beekeepers in Southern counties report that the first half of the period was favorable for unfinished outside beework. The last half was cold, with sub-zero temperatures occurring. There was very little snow cover on the ground. Some beekeepers moved the bees into cellars around the middle of December. Others completed packing outdoors. Due to a poor fall honey crop many colonies went into the winter light in stores. The loss due to starvation may be heavy if bees are left to themselves. There is very little honey left in

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the hands of producers. The demand is very active. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 5-lb. pails 35¢.

Ohio. Colonies are wintering fairly well although stores are being consumed rather fast. Weather was very mild with some rain. Beekeepers report that equipment is very difficult to obtain and that glass jars are still scarce. Practically all white honey has moved into the trade with better grades of fall honey being packed. Regardless of kind or color, a fair to good demand continues for the available supply. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 60s 35¢, 5-lb. pails 40¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46¢.

Indiana. Although the temperatures dropped to a low of about 10 above zero they were for the most part above normal. As a result bees are wintering well, but were consuming stores heavily. It is believed that feeding will be required again next spring. Considerable rain plus a little snow fell during this period and the ground is well saturated. Clovers are in fair to good condition. Very little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Illinois. Weather was seasonable during this period with some rain and snow. Bees are apparently wintering well although the size of clusters and stores are below normal in many instances. Clover plants are reported in good condition in some sections of the State but in poor condition in others. Supplies of honey in beekeepers hands were fast being depleted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 3-lb. and 5-lb. glass jars 37-38¢, 1-lb. glass jars 39¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48¢.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 12 - 27, 1946)

New York. Plant conditions were good except in the eastern part of the State where dry weather continues to prevail. Many wells were going dry. Temperatures were seasonal during period and bees were inactive. Supplies of honey in beekeepers hands were practically exhausted. The demand continued active. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb. Various Flavors 60s 30-33¢, 5-lb. pails 30-40¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few sales 50¢.

Vermont. After a mild fall, temperatures at the close of the period turned very cold. Very little snow was on the ground. The demand for honey continued active with offerings by beekeepers very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, honey, extracted, per lb., various flavors; 5-lb. jars 40¢; beeswax, per lb. 50¢.

New Jersey. Bees are in excellent condition. Ground moisture is becoming low in some locations with wells going dry. Clover plants are abundant and in good condition. Practically all honey has moved out of the beekeepers hands.

Pennsylvania. Bees have had several good flights during this period but at the close weather was turning colder. These flights should prove very valuable owing to the fact that most colonies are being wintered mostly on aster honey. No sales of honey were reported.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Dec. 12-28, 1946)

Maryland and Virginia. Some snow and rain has relieved the moisture situation but more is needed for honey plants that live over winter.

Temperatures have been moderate, but cold enough to keep the bees inactive. On December 24th temperatures were unusually mild and the bees had a good flight. If they have another good flight about the middle of January there should be no fear of them not coming through the winter in good condition. No sales of honey were reported. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 46-48¢.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 12 - 28, 1946)

Tennessee. Temperatures were mild during this period, however, bees were confined to their hives most of the time, making only occasional exercising flights. Because of the mild weather stores were being consumed rapidly. One beekeeper reports a loss of 75 colonies to bears. Occasional cases of dysentery were reported in the mountain areas. Practically no surplus honey remained in the hands of producers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Various Flavors, small lots, 5-lb. jars 40¢.

Kentucky. Weather was mild during this period and clover was in good condition. No sales of honey were reported. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 12-26, 1946)

Georgia. Weather was very mild during this period, however, it was becoming very dry in south Georgia. Most bees were in good condition. In a few yards, however, colonies are short on stores and will have to be fed or lost if a heavy freeze or a long cold spell should develop. Beekeepers were busy cleaning equipment making preparations for spring. No sales of honey were reported.

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Florida. In northwestern counties the weather was unusually mild during this period causing abnormal activity and consumption of stores. Bees were apparently wintering well, but some feeding may be necessary in the spring. In south Florida bees were inactive with no nectar and only a little pollen coming in. Weather was cool with some rain. In the orange producing areas of the State beekeepers were getting equipment ready for the orange blossom flow. The demand for honey continued active with the market unsettled. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, Tupelo and Palmetto, per case of 24 - 1-lb. jars \$9.75-11.75. The demand for beeswax was slow and no sales were reported.

Mississippi. Bees went into the winter in very poor condition. More feeding was necessary this fall than in many years. However, in good locations in the extreme southern part of the State bees have sufficient stores to last until spring. No sales of beeswax or honey were reported.

Louisiana. Scale colonies lost 1 to 2 pound during the period. Broodrearing has generally ceased. Light frosts have occurred, but there were no plants in bloom except a few ornamentals. Feeding is being done in a few yards where colonies did not secure sufficient honey for their winter stores. Rains have kept the ground moisture normal and plant conditions are good. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

HAWAIIAN ISLAND REPORT: (As of December 25, 1946)

Heavy rains during December will assure an early and heavy spring Algaroba bloom in the dry sections of the islands. Enough other flowers are now in bloom to maintain colonies.

Nearly all large lots of honey have now been marketed and smaller lots will be used in the local market.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of December. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Arrivals - cases Ohio, 1,246 extracted, 255 creamed. Demand lighter due holidays and some buyers' resistance to relatively high prices, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' and large retailers - CHIC, U. S. No. 1 White, cases of 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$11.85 f.o.b. Ohio; creamed honey cases of 2 dozen 1-lb. packages \$11.85 f.o.b. Ohio. No spot supplies on market.

CHICAGO: Receipts - l.c.l. 3,000 lbs. N.Y.; truck 3,782 lbs. Ill., 3,000 lbs. Wis.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand light, market steady. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover unwrapped 24 sections few sales \$11.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand light, market steady. Sales to brokers, confectioners and other large users - NEW YORK, 60-lb. tins Buckwheat few sales 33¢ per lb. Cases White Clover: ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN, 2 dozen, 1-lb. glass jars \$12.00-12.50. ILLINOIS, 1 doz. 2-lb. glass jars \$12.00. WISCONSIN, 2 dozen 8-3/4 lb. glass jars \$7.50. ILLINOIS, 5-lb. pails White Clover few \$2.00 per pail.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: Receipts: extracted 30,000 lbs. Utah; beeswax approx. 1,000 lbs. No wholesale quotations available. Demand far exceeds supply.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Dealers paying f.o.b. Denver-Domestic crude dark 46¢, light 48¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts - extracted 30,000 lbs. imported. Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers bottled Detroit - IMPORTED, Flower source unknown, cases 24, 1-lb. jars White \$9.60. IOWA, cases 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover \$11.85 f.o.b. shipping point.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals. Practically no supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, 457, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 50, 60-lb. cans Amber; 675 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm. Sales U.S. No. 1 Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$9.90; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.65; 14-oz. tumblers \$10.75 per 2 doz.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude light yellow per lb., cash 42¢, in trade 44¢.

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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat, barrels - Dominican Republic 50; Puerto Rico 116, Chile 5,434, Cuba 625; cartons - Cuba 250, Porto Rico 20; cases - Cuba 125; Drums Porto Rico 70, Dominican Republic 41. Supplies moderate. Demand slower, market rather dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - IMPORTED, PUERTO RICO, CUBA, MEXICO and OTHER WEST INDIES - Barrels 28-30¢, mostly 28¢; 60-lb. tins 30-32¢, mostly 30¢. ARGENTINE, barrels 26-28¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat 137 bags Dominican Republic, 3 bags Puerto Rico. Market dull. C.i.f. NEW YORK, per lb., WEST INDIES 54-55¢; AFRICAN 51-53¢; SOUTH AMERICAN, asking 57-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. Demand slow account high prices. Too few sales to establish market.

BEESWAX: No sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals, by rail and truck, extracted 6,360 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 9,600 lbs. Iowa, 6,000 lbs. Ohio. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to retailers - OHIO and IOWA, 2 doz. 1-lb. jars No. 1, White \$11.85 f.o.b. shipping points.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - 230 cases, 24, 1-lb. spun honey from Idaho; 54, 60-lb. cans from Eastern Oregon. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market weaker. Some retail prices reduced in order to move stocks, but report consumer resistance.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers or other large buyers - OREGON, and IDAHO, 5-gal. cans \$21.00-23.00; 12, 5-lb. cans \$23.50-25.00. IDAHO, spun honey, sales to wholesalers 24, 1-lb. cartons \$11.90-12.50.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market firm at 48¢ in cash or trade.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts of honey by Bay area dealers consisted of 150,000 lbs. of Light Amber to White, Mixed Flowers from Argentina

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to bottlers - GUATEMALA, Amber Mixed Flowers 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. ex-dock San Francisco for January or February shipment. Sales by bottlers remained unchanged at \$8.56-10.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.09-9.80 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars and from \$20.00- to 22.00 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars. Top prices in most cases are from Fancy White Sage.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 90 lbs. from San Joaquin Valley at 48¢ f.o.b. shipping point.

SEATTLE: Receipts - extracted 50, 60-lb. cans Calif.; 140 cases 12, 5-lb. pails Wash.; comb 84 cases Oreg. Supplies very light. Demand light, market firm. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, practically no supplies on market. WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$25.00-27.50, small jars no supplies on market. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$24.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.45; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.05. IOWA, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$13.50-14.00; 24, 16-oz. cups creamed honey \$13.50.

COMB: OREGON, 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$10.00-12.00.

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SUMMARY

Sub-zero temperatures extended over most of the northern and central tiers of States and freezing weather reached south into southern Louisiana and west to the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and southern California. In Florida and south Georgia temperatures were unseasonably mild. Heavy snow storms blanketed most of the northern tier of States and the western mountain areas, while ice coated shrubs, trees and plants in many of the central tier of States. At the close of the period milder temperatures and thaws were occurring in nearly all of these areas. Good rains fell in Maryland, and the Virginias. The dry spell in south Georgia was broken. Good rains fell in parts of California.

Clover may have been injured in some areas by the cold weather and lack of snow, or by the coating of sleet-ice, and tender vegetables in south Texas and southern California suffered damage, but in general reports indicate that plant conditions are average or better for this season of the year. Moisture was plentiful in nearly all areas. Unless cold weather in late January or early February extends into Florida an early and good citrus honey flow is expected.

The heavy consumption of stores by bees was retarded by the cold weather during this period. However, in most States heavier spring feeding than usual is now being anticipated. Most beekeepers are keeping a constant check on their colonies to avoid starvation. Other than the shortage of stores, bees were wintering well.

Very little honey remains in beekeepers hands. The demand, while tapering off, was still in excess of the light offerings. The market was steady and there was less variation in the range of prices reported. Beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point were mostly around 30¢ per lb. for the better grades of honey in 60-lb. cans, with occasional sales 5¢ higher and lower. The demand for beeswax was fair with ^{the} market steady at mostly 46-48¢ per lb., with occasional sales higher.

Note: Brief review of 1946 season on page 6.

Beeswax and Honey Imports during November on page 8.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point, except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period December 22, 1946 - January 8, 1947)

Southern California. A good rain occurred at the start of the period in review and gave plants a good start. At the turn of the old year a strong wind did some damage to eucalyptus and oranges. At the close of the period frosts occurred but only tender vegetables suffered injury. Colonies are normal for this season of the year. Some are being fed and more still need feed. Queens in the valleys have been active laying eggs while in hill areas they are just commencing to lay. Bees in hill locations were securing a little pollen from wild currants. In orchard areas bees were securing pollen from mustard, peach, eucalyptus and off-bloom oranges. More than the usual number of colonies are being moved to orange and eucalyptus locations, probably motivated in some instances by a shortage of stores. Present indications point to a good spring honey flow. Black sage has made fine growth to date. Wild lilac is coming along about two weeks early. Too few sales of honey were reported to quote. Beeswax was in fair demand and a few sales, f.o.b. shipping point basis, were reported at 46-48¢ per lb.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures ranged mostly from slightly below normal to about normal. Precipitation was very light. Low fog has been persistent in the San Joaquin Valley and to a somewhat lesser extent in the Sacramento Valley. Bees were inactive because of the cold fogs and numerous frosts. Colonies are generally in good condition. Broodrearing has not commenced. Some feeding will be necessary before spring. Vegetation has started well but much more moisture is needed. Very little honey remains in beekeepers hands. A few sales, f.o.b. shipping point basis, were reported for extracted, Mixed Flowers, in 60-lb. cans at 28¢ per pound, White Sage in 60-lb. cans at 35¢ per lb. The demand was fair at 48¢ per lb., f.o.b. shipping point basis. for beeswax.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 2PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period December 26, 1946 - January 12, 1947)

Oregon. Although temperatures dropped at the close of the period the average was above normal with many clear days during which time bees made short flights. In the Willamette Valley of Oregon filberts produced some pollen. Snowfall in the higher altitudes has built up good reserves for summer irrigation. Although little honey remains for sale, buyers are holding off at present asking prices of 30-33¢ per lb. Bees are reported in generally poor condition with some beekeepers expecting considerable starvation unless feeding is done or an early spring results. Beekeepers are keeping a constant check on their colonies in order to avoid starvation. The demand for beeswax was slow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few 46-48¢.

Washington. Weather has been unusually cold, however it has not been harmful to bees. Snowfall is plentiful in mountains which should insure sufficient water for spring pastures. Some colonies have drawn heavily on stores and will require feeding before spring. Most honey has passed from the producers' hands. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period December 23, 1946 - January 9, 1947)

Bees flights were made in lower elevations the fore part of the period, but cold weather prevailed during the latter part of the period and bees were inactive. Bees were wintering well where stores were sufficient, however, many beekeepers are anticipating heavy spring feeding. Honey has practically all moved from beekeepers hands. A few sales, f.o.b. shipping point basis, were reported for White Sweetclover and Extra Light Amber Alfalfa-Clover in 60-lb. cans, per lb., at 25-30¢; 5 and 10-lb. pails, per lb., 31-40¢; 2-lb. jars, per case of 12, \$10.50; 1-lb. jars, per case of 24, \$10.75. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., were reported at 46-48¢, few 50¢. Detailed reports by States follow:

Colorado. Weather moderated at the close of the period following period of zero weather. Bees were consuming stores rapidly and quite a number of colonies need feeding. Beekeepers are planning to make increases, either by dividing colonies or by purchasing package bees. Moisture conditions are good in the northern part of the State with much snow on the ground in the mountains. West of the divide there is some uneasiness over the fact that snow cover is very light for the cold weather being experienced.

Wyoming. Bees are reported to be in good condition, with the weather cold and no flights for some time. There may be danger of dysentery due to honeydew in food chambers in some yards. Much spring feeding is anticipated.

Idaho. The period was cold with considerable sub-zero weather, moderating at the close. Bees are reported to be wintering well. Moisture and plant conditions are about normal.

Montana. Cold weather prevailed during most of the period but there was a good cover of snow on the ground protecting honey plants. Bees are generally in good condition.

Utah. Bees were flying occasionally until December 26 when a cold snow storm occurred and the weather has been too cold for flights since. Many bees will need spring feeding.

Nevada. Weather over most of the State was cold during the late part of December and early January. Snow cover in the higher altitudes was good for this season of the year.

ARIZONA. (Period December 23, 1946 - January 9, 1947).

Weather conditions were favorable during this period. Beekeepers are anticipating an early spring build-up and are optimistic over prospects for a good honey crop in 1947. Honey is practically all out of beekeepers hands. Some beekeepers were feeding sugar heavily to keep bees alive. Most beekeepers extracted very close during the fall and their bees are low on stores, but otherwise appear to be in normal condition. Bees were making flights almost daily. Very little honey remains in beekeepers hands. A few sales in small lots were reported at 35¢ per lb., in 60-lb. cans.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period December 25, 1946 - January 10, 1947)

East Texas. The weather was cold with several hard freezes. Beekeepers were busy repairing old supplies and package shippers were making shipping cages in order to obviate unnecessary delays when yard work starts. Many beekeepers are planning on increases. The demand for queens for shipment in March continued heavy.

Northeast Texas. Beekeepers report that practically all honey has been sold. Weather has been cold with some snow which is uncommon for this area. Plants are generally in good condition. The mint crop is beginning to show. It is anticipated that a heavy crop of Hubam clover will be sown in with the spring oat crop.

(Continued)

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Southeast Texas. The recent severe cold spell, which continued for about a week, caused some losses of bees in weak colonies. The cold came very suddenly after an unusually warm spell, and caught bees scattered over the combs. Many were unable to return to the clusters. Broodrearing has not yet started in strong colonies. Practically no honey remains in the hands of beekeepers.

Northwest Texas. Bees are in good condition, however, a light loss may have resulted from the recent sub-zero weather. Because of the cold bees were able to make flights only 4 days during the period. Alfalfa and vetch appear in good condition. Beekeepers report that the government program for destroying mesquite has killed out a portion of the acreage but not to the extent of curtailing the mesquite honey crop. Cotton acreage is expected to be increased.

Southwest Texas. Cold weather with temperatures ranging from 18 to 30 degrees over this area did little damage to trees, shrubs and early spring blooming annuals. Good rains followed the cold period. With the present supply of soil moisture the usual spring bloom is expected. Practically no honey remains in producers' hands. An occasional sale, f.o.b. shipping point basis, was reported at 30¢ per lb., for extracted mixed spring and summer flower honey in 60-lb. cans.

Arkansas. Cold weather, with rain, sleet and snow occurred during this period. As a result bees were confined to their hives except for the last few days of the period when the weather moderated. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

New Mexico. The current honey crop is entirely out of the beekeepers hands and very little honey is available from any source. Until recently the weather has been mild and bees are wintering well.

Oklahoma. Reports from beekeepers indicate that all honey is out of producers' hands and very little is appearing on the grocers shelves. Many beekeepers will need sugar for spring feeding, and many colonies may die from starvation due to the scarcity of sugar.

PLAINS AREA: (Period December 25, 1946 - January 11, 1947)

Red River Valley of Minnesota & North Dakota. Beekeepers report that weather during the period was favorable for outside wintering. An occasional sale of extracted honey was reported, f.o.b. shipping point basis, White Clover, 5-lb. pails at 45¢ per lb.

Iowa. The period from around December 25 to January 5 was cold with temperatures reported as low as 20 degrees below zero in some parts of the State. There was a fair cover of snow on the ground so little injury to plants resulted. During the last six days of the period temperatures moderated giving the bees a needed flight. Prior to the cold spell temperatures had been mild and bees consumed stores heavily. Spring feeding will be necessary. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Nebraska. After a period of sub-zero temperatures the weather warmed up and bees were able to make a short flight. Practically no honey remains in beekeepers hands. An occasional sale of extracted honey was reported, f.o.b. shipping point basis, White Sweetclover, 60-lb. cans at 30¢ per pound.

Kansas. Temperatures around the turn of the year dropped to below zero, but the cold was of short duration and not much harm to bees occurred. The ground was covered with several inches of snow and little injury to vegetation is expected. In some parts of the State, however soil moisture is getting low. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Missouri. The first 4 days of the period were warm with temperatures reaching a high of 73 degrees in the northwestern part of the State. On December 29th the temperature dropped to zero and after the turn of the year a good snowfall occurred. Temperatures dropped below zero the first week in January, but moderated the second week melting the snow, which was taken up by the soil. Honey plants appear in good condition. No winter losses of bees were reported during the week of extremely cold weather.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period December 26, 1946 - January 12, 1947)

Michigan. The ground is covered with a good depth of snow in the central and northern portions of the State. Temperatures were below average the forepart of the period but moderated toward the end. Bees were wintering satisfactorily where stores were ample. Beekeepers in some areas of the State report that there will be little increases due to the poor crop made the past season. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Wisconsin. Most of this period has had cold weather with temperatures going below zero. The last few days were mild with temperatures in the daytime above freezing, however there was very little flight by bees because of the cloudy weather. There is a fair cover of snow on the ground in some parts of the State.

(Continued)

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In some areas beekeepers are apprehensive concerning the clover crop as meadows had an ice covering for several days. Bees were wintering well where stores are sufficient. Heavy feeding is anticipated in the spring. Some beekeepers are planning on moving their colonies south in the early spring to avoid starvation. Practically no honey remains in beekeepers hands for sale. An occasional sale, f.o.b. shipping point basis, was reported for extracted White Clover honey in 5-lb. cans at 30¢ per lb., and in 2-lb. jars at 40¢ per lb.

Minnesota. Sub-zero weather prevailed for most of the period, except toward the close when temperatures moderated and thawing occurred. There is a fairly good snow cover with a coating of ice next to the ground. What this will do to plant life remains to be ascertained. Bees have been quiet most of the period. In warm locations a few colonies made flights. The winter has been favorable for wintering, however most beekeepers will have to feed in February or face possible losses. Beekeepers anticipate very little if any increases in Minnesota due to the shortage of commercial bee supplies and difficulties in placing orders for package bees. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Ohio. Bees appear to be wintering well so far with little consumption of stores. Most of the time the ground has been bare of snow. However, the freezes and thaws have not injured clovers so far. Some beekeepers are planning to increase their number of colonies but are experiencing trouble in securing supplies and acceptance of package orders. Little clover honey remains in the hands of growers. Too few sales were reported to quote. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., were reported at 48-50¢.

Indiana & Illinois. A layer of ice coated plants in the southern and central areas while a heavy coat of snow covered the ground in northern sections. Temperatures moderated at the close of the period. Beekeepers believe little injury resulted to clover plants from the ice coating. Bees were wintering satisfactorily, however in instances, colonies were becoming low on stores due to the heavy consumption caused by the mild weather which prevailed during November and early December. Practically no honey stocks remained in producers hands. An occasional sale, f.o.b. shipping point basis, was reported for extracted Light Amber Clover, per lb., in 60s at 31¢, 5-lb. pails at 38¢, and 1-lb. jars at 39¢; and for section comb White Clover at \$9.50-9.75 per case. An occasional beeswax sale f.o.b. shipping point basis, was reported at 54¢ per lb.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period December 27, 1946 - January 13, 1947)

New York. Central, western and northern portions of the State were blanketed with a good cover of snow, while the eastern area was covered with a layer of sleet and ice. Temperatures moderated at the close and melted snow in the central areas and the ice in the eastern portion. Clovers were in good condition where the snow cover was good, but in the eastern section clover may have been injured by the ice and cold weather. Moisture is ample except in the Hudson River Valley where the soil is too dry. Bees were wintering well although consumption of stores has been heavy. In warm locations bees had a light flight at the end of the period. A few beekeepers are moving their colonies south for increases. Practically no honey remains in the hands of producers. A few sales, f.o.b. shipping point basis, were reported, per lb., extracted Buckwheat, 60-lb. cans 28 1/3 - 31¢, 5-lb. pails, to consumers 35-40¢; Light Amber Clover, 5-lb. pails 30-33¢, to consumers 40¢; Light Amber Mixed Clover and Fall Flowers, 60s 30-31¢, 50lb. pails 35¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 40-50¢, per lb.

New Jersey. Clover and cover crops were in excellent condition, however the ground was becoming a little too dry and rains are needed. Bees were reported to be wintering satisfactorily. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period December 27, 1946 - January 13, 1947)

Maryland. No severe weather has occurred, however most of the time temperatures have been low enough to keep the bees clustered. There were three flight days during this period, December 28, January 11, and January 12. While the ground was bare of snow at the close of the period, there has been snow, sleet and rain which has added to the soil moisture content. Colonies in well kept apiaries are still adequately supplied with winter stores, but some colonies were extracted too close and are now receiving winter feeding of candy or granulated honey. There is practically no honey in the hands of producers. Syrups seem more plentiful on store shelves. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Virginia. Rainfall has been plentiful during this period and clover appears in good condition. Temperatures were mild during most of the period. In the Tidewater section bees had several flights and brought in a little pollen. In the central and western part of the State the bees had a flight on January 12. Bees are generally in good condition, although some will need feeding by March. No offerings of honey were reported. An occasional sale of beeswax was reported at 46-48¢ per lb., f.o.b. shipping point.

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West Virginia. The weather was mild during the period and bees had several good flights. Bees are very strong for this season of the year and are wintering well with plenty of stores. Clovers are in fair to good condition. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period December 27, 1946 - January 13, 1947)

Tennessee. Bees made only two good exercising flights during this period. Temperatures dropped to the low 20s and the bees fast consumption of stores was slowed down. The cold weather has been hard on bees but losses are believed very light. Beekeepers are anticipating some feeding by spring, especially to late swarms. Supplies of honey in beekeepers hives are practically exhausted. An occasional sale, f.o.b. shipping point basis, was reported for extracted, various flavors, 5-lb. pails at 40¢ per lb.

Kentucky. Moderately cold winter weather prevailed during this period. Sleet and snow has soaked the subsoil and vegetation is in excellent condition. Bees were wintering well and were not consuming too heavily on their stores.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period December 26, 1946 - January 12, 1947)

Georgia. Bees are in good condition in South Georgia and are now collecting some pollen from Maple bloom. Broodrearing is just commencing. Rains during the past two weeks have relieved the drought situation which was becoming serious. Many bees are being transported to Florida to be on hand for the orange flow when it starts. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Florida. Bees are in good condition in most sections of the State. The winter has been exceptionally warm and dry. No frosts have occurred which were severe enough to cause any damage. Unless colder weather arrives the last of January or the first of February an early honey flow from citrus is expected. Redbud trees are coming into bloom which is at least a month early. Bees have started bringing in pollen on warm days and most colonies have some brood. Some losses of bees are reported around Ft. Myers from arsenic spraying. Sales of honey or beeswax reported were insufficient to establish a market.

Alabama. Reports indicate that bees are wintering satisfactorily. No movement of honey or beeswax was reported.

Mississippi. Weather during the period was seasonal. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Louisiana. Scale colonies lost from 2 to 4 pounds during the period. Stores are light on nearly all colonies and feeding will be necessary before spring. A few colonies are rearing brood, but most have not yet started. The weather has been rather cool and wet. Tender vegetation was killed when temperatures dropped below freezing. White Dutch clover is in excellent condition. No sales of beeswax were reported.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of January. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand good, but somewhat slower. No spot supplies on market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts, by truck, 2,168 lbs. Illinois; by express 72 lbs. Illinois, 600 lbs., New York.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand rather light. Market about steady. Sales to retailers: ILLINOIS, White Clover, cases 24 sections, cellophane wrapped, few sales \$12.00-12.50.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand light. Market weaker. Sales to brokers, confectioners and other large users: ILLINOIS 60-lb. cans, per lb., White Clover 30¢, Dark Amber 28¢; cases White Clover, 24, 16 oz. glass jars \$10.50-11.00, few \$12.00-12.50.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb., delivered Chicago.

DENVER: Weather cold first week in January, generally mild remainder first half of January. No receipts and no sales reported.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted, imported, 48,000 lbs. Supplies light. Demand very good. Market firm. Sales by bottlers, bottled Detroit:

EXTRACTED: Imported, flower source unknown, cases 24 1-lb. jars, Light Amber some White \$9.60.

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KANSAS CITY: Practically no receipts. Little Demand. No sales reported.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck; extracted, None; Beewax 375 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good. Market firm. Sales U.S.No.1 Blended Honey to wholesale grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$9.90. Sales to retail grocers- 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.65; 24, 14 oz. tumblers \$10.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate. Market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude Light Yellow, per lb, cash 42¢, in trade 44¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat, Mexico 3,000 cases, 168 drums, 50 bbls.;

Guatemala 125 cases; Chile 2,232 bbls; Cuba 175 bbls, 174 drums, 500 cartons;

By truck- 2,000 lbs Calif. Offerings from foreign countries increasing.

Supplies moderate. Demand light. Market dull. Buyers showing some reluctance to pay high prices.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - Imported, C.I.F.

New York, Duty and Spot, SOUTH AMERICAN Bbls 26-28¢, Tins 30¢ per lb. CUBA, PUERTO-RICO, MEXICO & WEST INDIES, bbls, 26-28¢, some 30¢ per lb. Domestic, Sales to retailers, CALIFORNIA 1-lb. jars, Orange 50¢. ARGENTINE, repacked, Light, per case 24, 1-lb.-jars \$8.50.

BEESWAX: Arrivals by boat, Chili 331 bags, Cuba 256 bags. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate. Exporters asking higher prices. Wide range prices. C.I.F. New York and nominal prices, per lb, CUBA & WEST INDIES, Light 56-58¢, asking high as 60¢, Darker grades 54-55¢. SOUTH AMERICAN, 58-60¢. AFRICAN, Benguela Light, asking 57-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals reported. Trade refusing to buy account high prices. Too few sales to establish market.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by rail and truck, extracted, 5,340 lb.; bottled, midwestern; 7,200 lb. Ohio. Demand slow. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales to retailers: OHIO & IOWA, No. 1, White, cases 2-doz. 1-lb. jars \$11.85 f.o.b. shipping points.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: 60, 5-gallon cans from Idaho. Supplies light. Demand slow account consumer resistance to high prices.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and manufacturers - IDAHO and OREGON 60-lb. cans \$20.00-23.00, few dark color low as \$18.00; cases 12, 5-lb. cans \$23.50-25.00.

COMB: No supplies on market.

BEESWAX: Demand slow, weaker tendency. Dealers paying 46-48¢ lb.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

SEATTLE: Receipts, extracted, 10 cases 2-lb. jars Wash. Supplies very light.

Demand moderate. Market firm. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots:

EXTRACTED: IDAHO & WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$24.00-27.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.70-12.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$12.00-13.50; Creamed honey, 24, 14-oz cups \$10.70. CALIFORNIA Mixed Flowers, Amber, 12, 5-lb pails \$24.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.45; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.05. IOWA, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$13.50-14.00; 24, 16-oz. cups creamed honey \$13.50.

COMB: OREGON 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$11.00.

SAN FRANCISCO: (Continued on Page 8)

SUMMARY OF THE 1946 HONEY SEASON

The highest prices on record for honey following the discontinuance of war-time ceiling price controls was the outstanding feature of the 1946 season. Good wintering conditions for 1945-46, a record number colonies, unfavorable summer weather, low per colony yield, discontinuance of wartime use-limitation controls for honey, discontinuance of wartime glass container restrictions, elimination of quotas for tin containers for honey, shortages of lumber for hives, heavy imports of honey and beeswax and highest prices on record for beeswax were other important developments.

Bees went into winter quarters in the fall of 1945 in average or better condition and considerably better than the two previous years. Winter conditions were variable but were as good as average and neither honey plants nor bees suffered severely. February in the southern belt of States saw broodrearing become active as early pollen sources became available; the start of the honey flow from early citrus in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and south Florida and from deciduous fruits and titi in the lower portions of the Gulf States. During March weather was favorable for bees in nearly all sections. Broodrearing was active in central States and colonies were building up fast. Citrus flows were at their height in Florida and Texas and the titi flow was on in the south-east. Deciduous fruits were in bloom as far north as the Ohio Valley and Potomac River. Feeding requirements were not excessive. Package bee shipments from southern States became heavy. During April bees continued to build up rapidly except in the northeast where cool weather was unfavorable.

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Going into and through May the season throughout the plains and north-central areas was at least two weeks in advance of normal, but in the northeast the season ran late. Clovers were commencing to bloom in the midwestern States and the Ohio Valley. The orange flow was ending in California. June weather was erratic, tending toward the unfavorable side. Feeding was still necessary in many northern States. During July and August unfavorable weather extended over many States and a low yield per colony of honey resulted. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics much lower yields per colony than in 1945 were recorded in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York and Ohio while higher yields were recorded in California, Texas and Florida. The total U.S. production of 209 million pounds was 10 percent below 1945. While there was a record number of colonies in 1946, the average yield per colony was below last year. During late August and September the fall flow from asters and goldenrod in many eastern States was good and as a result bees went into the winter in better condition than earlier anticipated. Because of high prices extracting was too close in many cases. Sugar, as was the case in all the war years, was difficult for beekeepers to obtain to ward off starvation for their bees.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture proposed a goal of 6,134,000 colonies for 1947, a 6 percent increase over the 1946 record. It was emphasized in the proposed goal that bees are extremely valuable as pollenizers in addition to the honey and beeswax they produce.

Ceiling prices for honey were in effect during the first six months of 1946. Most of the 1945 crop was out of beekeepers hands before the turn of the year, so the early southern crop comprised the bulk of the honey sold by beekeepers during the spring and early summer months. While some trading was on the basis of the ceiling prices of 12¢ per pound in large lots and 15¢ per pound in single 60-lb. cans, the bulk of the trading was in small containers to consumers or retailers in order to take advantage of allowed O.P.A. markups. It was reported that considerable quantities sold above ceiling prices. On July 1st the President of the United States vetoed the price control act. As a result a price ceiling holiday occurred until July 26 when the Price Control Extension Act of 1946 was signed. During the ceiling-free holiday honey prices advanced 50 to 100 percent over ceiling prices. When ceilings were reimposed they were to a considerable extent ineffective. However, many beekeepers did abide by them. On August 31 honey was on the list of short supply commodities of the Secretary of Agriculture and was held under the ceiling price regulation until September 27 honey ceilings were removed. Prices reacted sharply upward following decontrol. Decontrol coincided with a period of sugar scarcity, so honey met with an abnormal demand. Many growers had however, sold their crops before decontrol. As the year ended good grades of honey had stabilized at around 30¢ per lb., f.o.b. shipping point, in large lots. Many of the sales reported were direct to consumers and retailers in the producing territory in small containers at prices ranging from 35-60¢ per lb.

The honey use-limitation order WFO 47 and 47.1 was in effect until October 25, 1946. This wartime restriction, in effect since June 18, 1942, prohibited any user from using in the manufacture of other products during any quarter year period more than 600 pounds of honey or 120 percent of the amount used by him during the corresponding period of 1941, whichever was greater, or unless a special quota for government use was granted.

Imports of honey during the first 11 months of 1946 totaled 15 million pounds continuing the heavy import rate which has occurred since 1942. Heavy imports during October, November and December following decontrol occurred, but the total for the year will fall far short of the record of 1943 when 37 million pounds were imported.

Lumber for hives was scarce during 1946 and the situation was aggravated further during the summer and fall when CPA channelled desired grades of lumber to veteran's housing channels.

Other important factors affecting honey marketing included revocation of wartime glass container restrictions (L103) on October 30; and the elimination of quotas for tin containers under M81 on December 27.

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Beeswax price controls were in suspension as the year opened and until September 1, 1946, when they were decontrolled completely. During the suspension period domestic beeswax sold at the old ceiling level of 41½-43½¢ per lb., however after the complete decontrol in September prices reacted upward to mostly 46-48¢, with occasional sales higher. Imported beeswax at New York City, C.I.F. ranged 41-50¢ per lb., at the year's start, advanced to 50-60¢ by mid-May and held within that range the balance of the year.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS: (Continued from Page 6)

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts, 24 cans White Sage from Central California.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers- \$8.56-10.00 per case of 24 1-lb. jars, \$8.09-9.80 per case of 12 2-lb. jars, \$20.00-22.00 per case of 12 5-lb. jars. Top prices in most cases for Fancy White Sage.

Brokers' sales to bottlers for future shipment- 26¢ per lb. for Guatemala, 29½¢ per lb. for Argentina, both Light Amber or better ex-dock, San Francisco, duty paid.

BEESWAX: Receipts - 500 lbs. from Northern California at 48¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point.

HONEY IMPORTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1946
(From Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Mexico	430,046
Cuba	744,546
Argentina	340,990
Haiti	99,336
Dominican Republic	25,013
Chile	19,922
Costa Rica	7,307
Australia	1,440
Canada	109
TOTAL	1,668,709

Shipments of honey from Puerto Rico and Hawaii to U.S. during November, 1946:

Puerto Rico	167,181
Hawaii	0

BEESWAX IMPORTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1946
(From Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Brazil	65,382
Spain	54,985
Portugal	54,000
Portuguese Guinea and Angola	52,895
Ethiopia	50,799
Mozambique	40,728
Dominican Republic	22,223
Cuba	21,940
Haiti	11,646
Chile	9,920
Iran	4,985
Argentina	2,381
Mexico	650
TOTAL	392,534

Shipments of beeswax from Puerto Rico and Hawaii to U.S. During November, 1946:

Puerto Rico	3,897
Hawaii	0

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Revised
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142.
Extension 2176

Washington 25, D.C.
February 3, 1947

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 3.

SUMMARY

Weather in the northern tier of states during the period in review was unseasonably mild during the greater part and much of the ground was bare of snow. Reports indicate that clovers are generally in good condition, but beekeepers would feel more optimistic if a better cover of snow was on the ground to protect clover plants from damage from alternate freezing and thawing. In eastern Wisconsin wells were going dry and clover plants were suffering from the lack of moisture. Good rains fell throughout Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and part of Texas. Rains were needed in the citrus areas of Florida. In southern California subsoil moisture was good, but the top soil was being dried out by strong winds and a good rain soon would be welcomed.

Bees were wintering well in most areas, however, consumption of stores has been heavy and as colonies generally went into the winter lighter in stores than usual more than the usual amount of spring feeding and starvation is anticipated. Much needed cleansing flights were made in outdoor quartered hives in the northern-most states during the warmer days of this period.

Beekeepers from northern States were moving colonies into the citrus areas of Florida and California to be on hand for the spring flow. Overcrowding was reported in some locations in Florida. Beekeepers in central Florida report that colonies have as much as 3 to 5 frames of brood and are building up fast. In Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas bees were bringing in pollen from elm trees and broodrearing was commencing. In southern Louisiana beekeepers report that broodrearing is as much as two weeks ahead of last season. Small patches of brood were reported found in hives examined in most of the central tier of States and as far north as southern Minnesota. Too early broodrearing in these States may result in an excessive consumption of stores. In contrast, beekeepers in east Texas report that broodrearing started about 10 days later than usual.

Stocks of honey in producers hands are about exhausted. Stocks in bottlers hands are reported as very light and many are replenishing their stocks with imported honey from Latin American countries. Reports indicate that in spite of the light offerings, buyers resistance to current high prices is resulting in a slightly lower market price for honey. Beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point to bottlers for extracted honey in 60-lb. cans were reported at from 25¢ to 35¢, mostly 25-30¢ per pound, with an occasional sale reported as low as 22¢ per pound. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point basis were reported at 46-48¢ per pound, with offerings and trading light.

EXCERPTS FROM:

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION-1946

(Released January 24, 1947 by the U.S.D.A., Bureau of Agricultural Econ., Wash, D.C.)

Honey production in 1946 totaled 213,814,000 pounds -- 8 percent below last year's crop according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In mid-December only 10,787,000 pounds of honey was on hand for sale by producers, about 2/5 as much as the 27,133,000 pounds on hand a year ago. Beeswax production of 4,381,000 pounds in 1946 was 4 percent below last year's production of 4,543,000 pounds. The 1946 honey and wax crops were produced by 5,787,000 colonies of bees. Honey production per colony was 36.9 pounds in 1946 -- 14 percent below that of last year and 12 percent below the 1940-44 average. Excerpts in table form appear on pages

. If a complete copy of the report is desired address your request to "Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C." asking for the "1946 HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION REPORT" issued January 24, 1947.

INFORMATION BY PRODUCTIVE AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point, except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: January 8 - 22, 1947)

Southern California. Very little honey remains in growers hands. A few sales f.o.b. beekeepers to bottlers were reported for extracted, Orange and Thistle, 60-lb. cans, at 28¢ per pound. Fairly liberal supplies of Mexican honey were being offered bottlers at 22-25¢ f.o.b. border. Beeswax sales were reported at 46-48¢ f.o.b. shipping point. The weather in Southern California

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was mostly clear, but nights were cold with light to heavy frosts in the interior and some early morning fogs along the coast. Bees were fairly active in protected locations, with stronger colonies bringing in considerable pollen from eucalyptus, pussy willow, and mustard. Broodrearing is increasing. Some colonies will need feeding before the honey flow starts. Top soil is becoming dry and rain is needed, however, subsoil moisture is still ample. Sage is making a fairly good growth and has put out several small shoots. Orange trees are commencing to bud. Some beekeepers report that prospects are the best in years in Southern California for a good honey crop. There has been some movement of hives to orange locations..

Central and Northern California. Very little honey remains in producers hands. A few beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point to bottlers were reported for extracted, per lb., in 60-lb. cans, Extra White Sage at 33¢ per lb., Light Amber Cotton-Alfalfa 30¢ per lb., and Mixed Flowers 21¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 48¢ per lb. Weather has been favorable for wintering bees, with an occasional warm day permitting flight for cleansing purposes. A few need feeding, but most have ample stores. Honey producing plants are progressing slower than normal because of dry weather. However, good rains fell on January 28th and partly relieved the situation. Additional moisture, however, is needed. Seasonal precipitation is considerably below normal. Almond buds were swelling in the San Joaquin Valley.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 8-22, 1947)

Oregon. Supplies of honey in producers hands are light. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Weather throughout the period was variable. Heavy rainfall with mild temperatures resulted in the melting of snow in the higher altitudes and again caused near flood stage to rivers in the Willamette Valley. Bees were wintering fairly well with a minimum amount of loss from starvation. Feeding is quite general.

Washington. Very little honey remains in producers' hands. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Weather was cold, however, in some areas a few days were warm enough to permit cleansing flights. Some hives in some yards have lost 20 pounds since the bees went into winter quarters. Some colonies are being fed. Pussy Willow is commencing to bloom in a few localities in the Walla Walla area.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Jan. 9-23, 1947)

Insufficient offerings and sales of honey were reported to quote, except in Utah where a few beekeepers sales to retailers were reported at 32½-40¢ per lb. for extracted White Alfalfa-Clover in 10-lb. pails. No sales of beeswax were reported. Weather was cold during this period, but not severe and bees were in good condition where stores were sufficient. In some instances, however, hives were lighter than desired for this season of the year. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Temperatures were below zero early in the period but moderated toward the close. Reservoirs are short on water and moisture is needed. Bees are generally in good condition, although some hives are reported to be lighter than desired at this season of the year.

Wyoming. Wintering conditions continued favorable during this period.

Montana. Conditions were average for this time of the year. Cold weather prevailed but it was not severe. Bees are in good condition although they have not had a good flight for several weeks.

Idaho. Weather was cold during this period with light snows in the valleys and moderate snows in the mountains. Moisture conditions are below normal. Bees were wintering satisfactorily, however, some hives were becoming light and will probably require feeding early to prevent starvation.

Utah. The weather was too cold for any outside bee activity until the 20th of the month when temperatures warmed considerably and permitted bees to make a cleansing flight.

Nevada. Temperatures in the northern and western portions of the State were low. Rain and snowfall has been light over most of the areas. More moisture is needed if a favorable spring and summer is to ensue.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Jan. 12-26, 1947)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Practically all honey has moved from the beekeepers hands. A few sales by beekeepers of White Clover honey in wholesale lots to bottlers and other large users in 60-lb. cans were reported at 25-30¢ per lb. and in retail quantities to consumers in 5-lb. pails at 40-45¢ per lb. No sales of beeswax were reported. Very little snow was on the ground and Dutch clover may have suffered damage. It is reported that farmers have almost stopped planting sweetclover and beekeepers are fearful that the first dry year may see a honey crop failure because of the scarcity of

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this dry weather clover. Unseasonably warm weather at the close of period permitted outdoor wintered bees a flight, and may have started queens to laying.

Iowa. A few beekeepers f.o.b. sales to bottlers of extracted White Clover were reported at 25¢ per lb. in 60-lb. cans. No beeswax offerings or sales were reported. Weather was cold at the beginning of the period, and unseasonably warm at the end. Outdoor quartered bees had a flight. Stores are running short and feeding soon will be necessary.

Nebraska. Supplies of honey in beekeepers hands were practically exhausted and very little was offered or sold during the period in review. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point of White Sweetclover, extracted, per lb. in 60s were reported at 30¢ and in 5-lb. pails at 35¢. No sales of beeswax were reported. Weather was variable during the period with some abnormally warm weather occurring which gave bees a flight and some sub-zero weather. Bees were wintering well, but much spring feeding is anticipated. Beekeepers planning on increases report they are having considerable difficulty in securing supplies and equipment.

Kansas. Supplies of honey and beeswax are practically exhausted and no sales were reported. Temperatures have been above normal during this period, but there was very little precipitation. Bees made several flights and are wintering well where protection has been given. Damage by skunks in some yards was reported.

South Dakota. Practically no surplus honey remains in the hands of beekeepers or stores at present and no sales were reported. Weather was mild at the close of the period and bees were wintering well. Soils contained ample moisture mostly retained from fall rains. Snowfall has been light. Many beekeepers are apprehensive about the scarcity of sweetclover pasture.

Missouri. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. The weather during this period was mild except for a short period when temperatures dropped to near zero. Some beekeepers have commenced feeding pollen substitute. Patches of brood are commencing to be found in some combs.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 12-26, 1947)

Michigan. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Mild weather melted much of the snow which was on the ground at the start of the period. Clovers apparently have not been harmed by the ice or freezing and thawing, but the stand is very spotted. Outdoor-wintered bees had a cleansing flight on January 19. The snow around some colonies showed considerable spotting but not any more than usual for a January flight. A real warm day is still needed by some colonies that did not break cluster. Bees are wintering well to date but much spring feeding will be necessary. Colonies wintered in cellars on the Upper Peninsula are in good condition and have ample stores. There is plenty of snow on the ground to protect crops.

Wisconsin. Too few sales of honey were reported to quote. Supplies were practically exhausted. A few sales of beeswax, f.o.b. beekeepers were reported at 46¢ per lb. Temperatures fluctuated during the period with warm periods around January 19th and 23rd permitting flights in central and southern parts of the State. Bees were in good condition, but much spring feeding is anticipated. Some starvation has been reported. The snow cover is light and it is feared that should continued hard freezes and thaws occur damage to clover crops may result. In eastern Wisconsin in the portion of the State east of Lake Winnebago and the Fox River, the ground froze up in the fall with very little water in the swamps and ponds. Many wells are going dry and the outlook for clovers in this area for 1947 is poor.

Minnesota. Supplies of honey in beekeepers' hands were practically exhausted. A few f.o.b. sales of White Clover, extracted, per lb., to bottlers were reported at 25-30¢ in 60-lb. cans, and to retailers at 35¢ per lb. in 5-lb. pails. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 46¢ per lb. Weather was cold the forepart of the period, moderated towards the middle, and was mild at the close. The ground was bare of snow and only patches of ice remained in fields. Some rain fell which coated the ground with ice. It is reported that clover plants may have been damaged by the open weather. Bees had an extended flight on the 24th and partial flights previously. Bees are in good condition but stores are getting low. Some beekeepers report that colonies have starved already. Bees were busy hauling water on flight days and it is believed that some broodrearing has commenced.

Ohio. Supplies of honey in beekeepers' hands are practically exhausted. A few beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point to bottlers were reported at 30¢ per lb. for extracted White Clover in 60-lb. cans. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 48-50¢ per lb. The early part of the period

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in review was foggy, rainy and warm. The latter part was cold with near zero temperatures and high winds and snow. The cold snap was not long enough, however, to hurt the bees. Reports vary concerning the rate of consumption of stores and quantity of stores in hives. In some yards hives are still heavy with stores and with good clusters of bees. In other yards stores are light and heavy spring feeding will be necessary.

Indiana. Very little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers. Too few sales of honey or beeswax were reported to quote. Zero temperature occurred around January 21-22, preceded and followed by temperatures above normal. Bees were wintering well. Partial flights were made on several days. Additional rain fell and the ground is well saturated with moisture. Clovers are in excellent condition.

Illinois. Supplies of honey in beekeepers hands were practically exhausted. A few beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported to retailers for Section comb, per case at \$9.50-9.75. White Clover extracted, per lb. to bottlers in 60-lb. cans mostly 31¢-35¢, occasional low as 22¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 46¢ per lb. Weather was mild at the beginning and close of the period, with a few days of near zero temperatures in-between. Some snow fell, but melted. The sub-soil is very dry in parts of the State. Bees have had flights which should suffice for the time being. So far they have wintered fair. Beekeepers who have opened hives report they find eggs, and unsealed and sealed brood, evidently induced by the mild weather. It is generally believed the bees have consumed more stores than usual. Early broodrearing may further deplete the stores.

ARIZONA: (Period Jan. 9-23, 1947)

No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Moisture was commencing to be needed at the close of the period, otherwise honey plants were in good condition.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Jan. 10-25, 1947)

East Texas. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Weather continued cool and with considerable rain. The latter part of the period temperatures were warm enough to permit the bees to make flights and some pollen from elm was brought in. Broodrearing is probably 10 days later than usual in starting. Bees are in fair to good condition except in a few yards that are still showing the effects of severe poisoning from arsenic dusted on cotton.

Northeast Texas. A few sales, f.o.b. shipping point, to bottlers were reported at 25-28¢ per lb. for White Cotton in 60-lb. cans.

Southeast Texas. Practically all honey has been disposed of and the strong demand from the trade is going unfilled. A hard freeze in the early part of the month killed back the little remaining bloom, and continued wet and cold weather is retarding plant growth. Bees were damaged considerably by the sudden drop in temperatures in the recent cold spell as many bees were caught away from clusters and perished before the weather moderated sufficiently for them to return to the clusters. Some weak colonies did not survive.

Northwest Texas. No honey sales were reported. Bees were in good condition having made daily flights on most of the days. Temperatures ranged from slightly below freezing to the 70s. Soil moisture is adequate. Some beekeepers are feeding pollen substitutes to promote broodrearing.

Southwestern Texas. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Soil moisture is abundant. No bloom of any kind is present. Agave and Huisache are budding. Plants are all in good condition. Bees are inactive and broodrearing has not yet started.

Arkansas. Practically no honey remains in producers' hands. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. The soil is well supplied with moisture. Bees have commenced rearing brood and beekeepers are optimistic over prospects for 1947.

New Mexico. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. A heavy snowfall occurred and the temperature was too cold for flights except during the last two days of the period. Some beekeepers report intentions to transfer honey from the heavier hives to lighter ones to stretch supplies. Consumption of stores was heavy during the mild fall.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 13-27, 1947)

New York. Very little honey remains in producers' hands. A few beekeepers sales of extracted honey of various flavors in 5-lb. pails were reported to consumers at 40¢ per lb. and an occasional sale to bottlers in 60-lb. cans at 30¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 46-48¢ per lb. In the lower elevations and south-central counties of the State bees had a flight

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on January 11th and again on January 25th. Temperatures were cold in between these dates with much sleet, rain and freezing weather. The ground was bare at the close of the period and the alternate freezing and thawing may have injured clover plants. Bees were reported to be wintering well and most reports indicated that stores were sufficient to last until spring providing consumption the balance of the winter is not excessive. However, some feeding will be necessary.

Massachusetts. Reports from beekeepers indicate that the bulk of the honey was out of producers hands before the first of December. Snowfall has been light so far this winter in the Southern Berkshires and much of the time the ground has been covered an inch or more deep with ice from sleet storms, which is not a favorable condition for clovers. Broodrearing has been reported, and unless the weather turns colder consumption of stores will be very heavy.

Pennsylvania. Very little honey remains in producers hands. No sales of beeswax or honey were reported. Weather during the period was variable. Some days were near zero and on January 25th the temperature was mild enough to permit the bees to make a good flight. Bees are reported to be wintering well so far but many colonies may run short of stores before spring. There is very little snow cover to protect clover and with the alternate freezing and thawing, conditions are not too favorable.

New Jersey. Practically no surplus honey remains in beekeepers hands. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Weather was variable. Some snow fell and added much needed moisture to the soil. Temperatures dropped to near zero around the 22nd of the month but warmed up on January 24 and 25 and the bees made a good flight. Bees were reported to be wintering satisfactorily, but stores are being used up rapidly and hives need careful watching for probable spring feeding.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Jan. 13-28, 1947)

Maryland. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax by beekeepers were reported. The period was generally mild and wet. Good rains were absorbed by the unfrozen ground. A few days were windy and cold. Bees made good flights on four days of the period. Hives with adequate supplies of stores are wintering satisfactorily. Some migratory beekeepers were moving their colonies to Florida for the spring citrus flow.

Virginia. Very little honey remains in beekeepers hands. A few sales of beeswax were reported at 46-48¢ per lb. Wintering conditions have been very satisfactory to date. Colonies with adequate ventilation are in excellent shape. In the Tidewater region bees have been gathering pollen nearly every day during this period. Colonies have sealed and unsealed brood. Much feeding may be necessary before the spring flow commences.

North Carolina. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Bees were wintering satisfactorily. Bees will need much feeding before spring. Clover is in good condition.

South Carolina. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Continuous rain through the first half of January kept bees in the hives, but rather mild weather for the past two weeks has permitted frequent flights. Most hives now have small patches of young brood on an average of two frames indicating that broodrearing began about January 15, which is about normal. Winter blooming honeysuckle is now in bloom and is furnishing nectar and pollen. Red maple will be in bloom in a few days if the weather does not turn cold. In the coastal area of the State red maple has been in bloom for some time and broodrearing is further advanced.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 13-28, 1947)

Kentucky. No sales or offerings of honey or beeswax were reported. Heavy rains followed by high winds and near zero temperatures were unfavorable for plants and bees during this period. Heaving has been noted of some root plants. Bees are consuming stores heavily. Some feeding may be necessary before the spring flow commences.

Tennessee. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax by beekeepers were reported. Rain fell during the first week of this period, followed by a brief cold spell. The last two or three days of the period the bees had a flight. Bees have commenced broodrearing, which is believed by some beekeepers to be a little too early for best results. Elms are in full bloom, and it is feared that a cold spell may occur and kill the bloom.

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SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 12-26, 1947)

Georgia. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax by beekeepers were reported. Weather was mild during the past two weeks and beekeepers are somewhat concerned about food for bees as during the present unseasonably warm weather they are making more flights than usual and thus consuming more stores. However, conditions in general are favorable. Bees are bringing in maple pollen and broodrearing has commenced.

Florida. No offerings or sales of honey were reported. A few sales of beeswax were reported at 48¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point. In the Lake Okeechobee district and Broward county some feeding is being done and brood-rearing is increasing. Pollen is being brought in every day. Bees are coming in from northern states and over-crowding is a problem in some locations. Citrus areas of the State are very dry and need rain. Growers are commencing to irrigate, but many are hesitating because of the low citrus prices. Predictions are that the citrus bloom will be on the last half of February. Bees were building up rapidly to be ready for the citrus flow when it does commence. Reports indicate that hives have from three to five frames of brood. In the northern portion of the State bees were bringing in pollen and a little nectar.

Alabama. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax by beekeepers were reported. In the southwest portion of the State much rain fell during this period. Also the second freeze of the winter occurred. Bees are wintering well. Some feeding has been necessary due to the late warm weather and late brood-rearing. Bees have gathered some pollen all winter.

Mississippi. Beekeepers in the extreme southeast corner of the State report that bees there are in good condition with plenty of stores. Pollen is coming in quite rapidly. The first killing frost and freeze of the season occurred January 22.

Louisiana. No beekeepers offerings or sales of honey were reported. A few offerings of beeswax were reported at 45-50¢ per lb. The weather in south Louisiana was generally mild during the period permitting bee flight and the collection of small quantities of pollen. Broodrearing has begun. In a number of colonies egg laying began about January 15, although a few colonies continued broodrearing all winter. Scale colonies lost 2 to 3 pounds during the period. Heavy spring feeding is being anticipated. Package shippers report that queen cells have been started and stocking of nuclei will commence soon. Honey plants have made good growth during the period. In northwestern areas of the State reports indicate that the first half of January was very cold with snow and sub-freezing which set back all early honey and pollen plants. Clover plants were not damaged and were making splendid growth the last half of the month. Bees were gathering some pollen. Stores are being consumed at the rate of about 2 pounds per week. Some feeding is in prospect for colonies that were light after the fall flow.

HAWAIIAN ISLAND REPORT: (As of January 25, 1947)

Heavy rains and cool weather have reduced floral sources, but colonies have been able to maintain themselves without difficulty. Many beekeepers would like to improve their colonies by introducing queens of good strain. However, in view of the shortage of queens and difficulty of bringing them from the Mainland, few introductions are expected this year.

1947 production is likely to increase slightly over the 1946 low. Algaroba trees are expected to produce better than average bloom because of well-distributed rains in all honey producing districts. Most beekeepers would like to expand but no materials are available for new hives and frames. Some shippers are also concerned over cans and crates for the 1947 crop.

Buyers are offering 22¢ per pound for Water White, but practically all of the 1946 production has been sold.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeeper except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of January. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand slower, some buyers fear to purchase account possibility of price decline, market dull. Practically no supplies on spot market, no sales reported.

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CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck 26,000 lbs. Ill., 1,840 lbs. Wis., 4,000 lbs. Iowa, 12,000 lbs. Cuban via New Orleans by truck; comb 50 cases Ill.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand light, market weaker. Sales to retailers-ILLINOIS, White Clover, cases 24 sections cellophane-wrapped, few sales No. 1, \$10.00-11.00; No. 2, very few sales \$7.50-8.50.

EXTRACTED: Supplies rather moderate. Demand rather slow, market weaker for 60s, about steady for others. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - ILLINOIS, White Clover 60-lb. cans 28-30¢, few small lots fine quality 32-33½¢, Amber 26-28¢, few small lots high as 30¢. CUBA, 60-lb. cans Light Amber 33¢. ILLINOIS, 5-lb. tins Mixed Flowers and White Clover, few sales \$1.50-1.75; White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars No. 1, \$11.00-12.00, No. 2 few \$10.50-11.00; 12, 2-lb. jars White Clover No. 1, few \$10.00-11.00. WISCONSIN, cases 12, 2-lb. jars White Clover few \$12.50.

BEEWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago. CUBA, 55¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts or sales reported.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 30,000 lbs. Mich. Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Sales by bottlers, bottled Detroit - MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.50. Imported, Amber, Flower source unknown, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.50-9.60, some \$10.50.

KANSAS CITY: No supplies on market.

MINNEAPOLIS: No arrivals.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm. Sales U. S. No. 1. Blended Honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$9.90. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.65; 24, 14 oz. tumblers \$10.75.

BEEWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per pound, cash 42¢, in trade 44¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat 185,652 lbs. Hawaiian; 2,243 cases Mexico; 26 bbls. Puerto Rico; 1,284 bbls. Cuba; 2,750 cases Cuba; by rail 100 bbls. Pa. Foreign offerings increased, demand slower, market dull with weaker tendency.

Purchasing for immediate requirements. Wide range in prices.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - CUBAN, PUERTO RICO, MEXICO and WEST INDIES, spot sales 25-28-lb., c.i.f. New York duty paid 24½-26¢, some offerings 23-24¢. SOUTH AMERICAN, 26-28¢. HAWAIIAN, Algeroba 60-lb. tins spot 30¢. ARGENTINE, re-packed 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.00.

BEEWAX: 109 bags Dominican Republic; 287 bags Cuba arrived. Supplies moderate. Demand rather slow, market dull. Wide range in prices. C.I.F. NEW YORK, per lb. CUBA, WEST INDIES and CENTRAL AMERICA, 55-58¢, darker grades 54-55¢. SOUTH AMERICAN, 58-60¢, some asking 61-62¢, low as 57¢. AFRICAN, Benguela, Light 57-59¢, darker grades and other AFRICAN 55-56¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck via N.Y. 21,000 lbs. Puerto Rica; by rail 24,400 lbs. Calif. Demand slow, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, 60-lb. cans Light Amber Clover 34¢ to bakers and confectioners; PUERTO RICO, Light Amber re-strained 5-gal cans 30¢ per lb. to jobbers.

BEEWAX: No sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: rail and truck, 750 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Demand very light. Too few sales to quote.

PORTLAND: No arrivals reported, probably incomplete. Supplies light. Demand slow, market about steady. Sales to retailers and manufacturers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON and IDAHO, 60-lb. cans \$20.00-23.00; cases 12, 5-lb. cans \$23.50-25.00.

COMB: No supplies.

BEEWAX: Demand from commercial users slow but movement of manufactured wax to beekeepers very good. Dealers paying 48¢ per lb. for Light colored wax.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. Sales by wholesalers to - retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers, Amber cartons, 1 doz., 20-oz. jars few \$7.20.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts: 50,000 lbs. Light Amber to White Central America, 114,500 lbs. Light Amber to White Argentine; 55 cans of Extra White Sage, and 90 cans Light Amber Cotton-Alfalfa Central Calif. Most Bay area bottlers have turned to imported honey as supplies of domestic honey in the hands of producers are almost completely exhausted. Sales have advanced slightly in some cases, although the range remains the same.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers - \$3.56-10.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$8.09-9.80 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$20.25-22.00 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans; some Fancy White Sage 1-lb. jars sold at \$11.00 per case.

Brokers sales to bottlers ex-dock San Francisco duty paid Central America 25-26¢; Argentine 26½-30¢.

BEEWAX: Receipts consisted of 1600 lbs. Central Calif. at 48¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point.

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SEATTLE: Receipts: Extracted 120, 60-lb. cans Idaho. Supplies light. Demand slow, market about steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots-

EXTRACTED: IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Amber, 60-lb. cans 38¢ per lb.; Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$24.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.70-12.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$11.00-13.50; Creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$10.70.

CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$24.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.45; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.05. IOWA, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$13.50; Creamed honey 24, 16-oz. cups \$13.50.

COMB: OREGON, 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$11.00; Choice 24, 10-oz. \$9.00-9.50.

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HONEY BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES, PRODUCTION PER COLONY, TOTAL PRODUCTION HONEY
AND BEESWAX; HONEY STOCK DEC. 15, & HONEY STOCK LEFT WITH BEES

State:	Colonies of	Honey product:	Honey	Beeswax	1/	2/
and	Bees	ion per colony	Production	Production		
Div.	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Thousands	Pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand lbs.	1000 lbs.	lbs.
Me.	7	8	21	14	147	112
N.H.	3	4	26	26	78	104
Vt.	8	9	53	22	424	198
Mass.	18	21	29	22	522	462
R.I.	1	1	32	20	32	20
Conn.	17	18	35	35	595	630
N.Y.	209	209	65	33	13,585	6,897
N.J.	27	28	20	24	540	672
Pa.	181	181	33	28	5,973	5,068
N.A.	471	479	46.5	29.6	21,896	14,163
Ohio	326	352	34	32	11,084	11,264
Indi	162	180	38	50	6,156	9,000
Ill.	201	221	39	37	7,839	8,177
Mich.	198	222	45	25	8,910	5,550
Wis.	202	212	70	37	14,140	7,844
E.N.C.	1,089	1,187	44.2	35.2	48,129	41,835
Minn.	272	299	93	62	25,296	18,538
Iowa	233	256	110	67	25,630	17,152
Mo.	176	190	30	35	5,280	6,650
N.Dak.	22	23	120	90	2,640	2,070
S.Dak.	16	18	85	66	1,360	1,188
Nebr.	55	58	130	103	7,150	5,974
Kans.	51	60	51	56	2,601	3,360
W.Va.	825	904	84.8	60.8	69,957	54,032
Del.	3	3	26	35	78	105
Md.	26	27	30	32	780	864
Va.	135	148	14	20	1,890	2,960
W.Va.	112	129	19	16	2,128	2,064
N.C.	177	177	12	20	2,124	3,540
S.C.	66	66	14	13	924	858
Ga.	219	230	16	17	3,504	3,910
Fla.	182	191	50	80	9,100	15,280
S.A.	920	971	22.3	30.5	20,528	29,581
Ky.	202	214	18	13	3,636	2,782
Tenn.	197	187	16	11	3,152	2,057
Ala.	185	196	15	14	2,775	2,744
Miss.	70	78	16	17	1,120	1,326
Ark.	71	85	25	25	1,775	2,125
La.	75	81	21	15	1,575	1,215
Okla.	52	60	40	32	2,080	1,920
Tex.	231	273	33	40	7,623	10,920
S.C.	1,083	1,174	21.9	21.4	23,736	25,089
Mont.	50	52	76	66	3,800	3,432
Idaho	150	159	50	43	7,500	6,837
Wyo.	37	41	85	35	3,145	1,435
Colo.	75	75	81	50	6,075	3,750
N.Mex.	18	18	55	50	990	900
Ariz.	69	65	40	41	2,760	2,665
Utah	54	53	50	16	2,700	848
Nev.	14	13	48	100	672	1,300
Wash.	69	67	40	45	2,760	3,015
Oreg.	66	68	37	28	2,442	1,904
Calif.	470	461	34	48	15,980	22,128
West.	1,072	1,072	45.5	45.0	48,824	48,214
U.S.	5,460	5,287	42.7	36.9	233,070	213,814

1946 Preliminary.

1/ Honey stocks on hand for sale December 15, 1946

2/ Honey left for bees, pounds per colony.

3/ Less than 500 pounds.

Above from Bureau Agricultural Economics release of Jan. 24, 1946.



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M34H0
Cap. 3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142
Extension 2176

Washington 25, D. C.
February 17, 1947

RECEIVED
CURRENT SERIAL A
APR 15 1947
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 4.

SUMMARY

A severe cold wave extended from northern plains States through the east and down into Florida during this period. In Florida, the citrus bloom and buds and spanish needle, gums and willows were killed. Beekeepers report that it will be two to three weeks before bees can again secure pollen and nectar. In south Georgia the early ti-ti bloom was killed and the pollen and nectar flow from all early blooming plants was disrupted. In the Carolinas the red maple bloom was killed. The cold weather slowed down broodrearing in all eastern States, and in some areas bees and brood may have been killed by the cold. In the Plains area, around the Great Lakes, and in New England States heavy snows, zero temperatures and high winds were hard on outdoor wintered colonies, especially those unpacked or with poor windbreaks. Winds whipped many fields bare of snow and damage to clovers may have resulted. In the Pacific Northwest and in the Mountain States, while some cold weather occurred, conditions were generally favorable. Watersheds adjacent to irrigation sections were well supplied with reservoirs of snow and moisture except in southern Oregon and Wyoming. Dry weather was partly relieved on February 9th in Southern California, but more rain was needed for shallow rooted plants.

Beekeepers from all sections of the country reported stores as light, and were keeping a close watch for starvation in their colonies. More sugar is reported to be available so that heavier feeding may be possible, thereby reducing losses from starvation. The period between now and the spring flows is considered by many beekeepers as the critical period.

Package shippers in Florida report that the cold weather was too early to seriously affect queen rearing and package shipping, providing more cold weather does not follow. In Louisiana package shippers report that queen rearing operations have been set back about 10 days by the cold.

Very few sales of honey were reported by beekeepers as supplies were practically exhausted. The market was about steady. Bottlers were augmenting their light supplies of domestic honey with imported supplies. Imports of honey during December, including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii to the United States, totaled slightly over 4 million pounds, for the heaviest month's imports during 1946. Principal sources of honey during December were Cuba, Chile, Mexico, and Argentine. Details appear on pages 8, 9, and 10.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCTION AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.c.b. shipping point, except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (January 22 - February 9)

Southern California. Very little honey remains in producers hands. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 26¢ per lb. for extracted honey of various flavors. Some bottlers in this area report that their stocks of domestic honey are very light and that they are now filling their orders with imported honey from Mexico. This honey is being offered to bottlers at 22-25¢ per lb., delivered, duty paid. The weather in Southern California has generally been clear with morning fogs along the coast. A fairly good rain-fall occurred on February 9, with a light fall of snow in the mountain districts. Temperatures were low the first half of the period, down to 27° in orange groves, however little injury resulted. Some tender growth showed frost injury. Some producers are worried about the lack of sufficient rainfall in certain districts affecting future honey output, especially on buckwheat and sage. Bees were bringing in a little pollen during the period, mostly from mustard, eucalyptus and fillaree.

Central and Northern California. Beneficial rains fell from February 9 through the 11th. Precipitation was fairly heavy except in the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley where it was rather light. Seasonal rainfall, however, was still below normal at all points. Beekeepers report that plant conditions are variable ranging from satisfactory in some locations to poor in others, however the recent rains should improve conditions materially. Temperatures during the period ranged from cool to slightly above normal. There was considerable heavy low fog, especially in the Sacramento and San Joaquin

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Valleys. The cool weather and fogs kept bees rather inactive on most days. Some pollen was coming in from various plants, -Ornamental shrubs, pussywillow, manzanita, and eucalyptus. Almond trees were commencing to bloom. Most colonies have sufficient stores. Supplies of honey in the beekeepers hands were practically exhausted and no sales were reported. Beeswax sales, f.o.b. shipping point, were made at 46-48¢ per lb.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 25 - Feb. 11)

Oregon. Temperatures have been normal with many clear, warm, days permitting bees to gather pollen from pussywillows and filberts along the coast. From present indications bees will come through the winter in fairly good condition and with only a minimum loss. Surveys indicate that the snow cover as of February 1st was below average on 73 percent of all measured snow courses and on nearly all courses below 5,000 feet elevation. The extreme northeastern section of Oregon, however, showed more than 20 percent above average snow coverage. In Central Oregon where irrigation is important, the coverage was reported as being less than 80 percent of average.

Washington. Weather throughout the State was cold, however bees have had several flights. Most bees have come through the winter in good condition so far, but most beekeepers report that colonies are light in stores. Bees have been gathering pollen from filberts on warm afternoons. Moisture conditions are favorable. Broodrearing has commenced in some yards. Orchardists are already contacting beekeepers for bees for pollination, and from present indications, it appears that the demand will be greater than the supply. Producers have practically cleaned up their honey supplies. An occasional sale in 5-lb. and 60-lb. cans of extracted, various flavors, was reported at around 40¢ per lb.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Jan. 23- Feb. 9)

Practically no honey remains in beekeepers hands and no sales were reported. A few bottlers sales, extracted, mixed flavors, were reported as follows: To wholesale grocers, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.50, cases of 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.15; to retail stores, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.70, and cases of 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.35. Beeswax sales were reported at 46-50¢ per lb., f.o.b. shipping point. Precipitation during the fall and winter has been above normal in all States of this group except possibly Wyoming and Nevada, and water reservoirs in important watersheds are believed to be adequate for the summers supply of irrigation water.

Colorado. Weather was mild the latter part of the period and bees had a good flight. Flights were needed in many yards, especially those where the quality of stores was not too good. Broodrearing was commencing. Reports indicated that much feeding will be necessary.

Wyoming. Temperatures moderated at intervals during the past two weeks and bees had several opportunities to fly. Winter losses so far are reported as spotted but some believe that the total loss may be the heaviest in five years. Losses are most severe in colonies wintered in single hives. Practically all yards will need more or less feeding before the spring nectar commences. Moisture conditions have been a little below normal. Thawing and freezing has caused many fields of alfalfa to be covered with a sheet of ice, and it is feared that some winter killing may result. More airplane dusting is expected the coming season but what the effect will be on the bees is questionable.

Montana. Bees had flights several times during the latter part of the period and were active carrying water. Beekeepers are fearful that many acres of alfalfa meadows may be plowed under this spring due to the favorable prices for sugar beets and beans. The alfalfa weevil has cut short the hay crop the last two years and this factor in conjunction with the high prices for other crops may result in a loss of alfalfa bee forage on irrigated lands.

Idaho. In the Upper Snake River Valley continued cold weather has kept bees confined to their hives during this period, and a cleansing flight is much needed. Bees, however, are wintering satisfactorily. In the Lower Snake River Valley, bees have had frequent flights during this period, but they have consumed heavily on stores. Some light colonies were being fed. Some cases of starvation have been reported. However, most bees are in fair condition for this date.

Utah. Cold weather prevailed until the turn of the month, and since that date spring-like weather has prevailed permitting bees to make several flights. Bees have commenced rearing brood, some excessively for this season of the year. Most beekeepers report that their bees are light on stores, more so than usual because of the close extracting in the fall. There is a heavy cover of snow in the mountains which should provide ample irrigation supplies in the spring and summer.

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Nevada. The weather continued too dry and was unseasonably warm. Much more snow is needed in the mountains for a normal water supply for the 1947 growing season. Some beekeepers report losses of bees from starvation and are already feeding. Others report that bees are wintering well where ample stores were left. Bees were making flights and were securing a little pollen.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Jan. 25 - Feb. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Practically no honey remains in the hands of producers. A few f.o.b. shipping point sales were reported at 30-40¢ per lb. for extracted honey in small containers. Sub-zero and zero weather accompanied by strong winds, snow and blizzard conditions prevailed much of this period. Small patches of brood, previously started were probably killed. Some colonies were showing signs of dysentery due to poor feed. Cellar wintered bees were showing restlessness. The shortage of new woodenware, and advanced prices, is holding back some beekeepers from an expansion in beekeeping that they otherwise might make.

Iowa. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Snowfall ranging from 5 to 14 inches was reported over the State which was protecting plants from the accompanying strong winds and cold weather. Bees were withstanding the cold satisfactorily, except those not protected by a good windbreak. Consumption of stores was heavy.

Nebraska. Too few offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported to quote. The forepart of the period was abnormally warm while most of the latter part was extremely cold and blizzardy. During the warm period cellar wintered bees consumed stores heavily, resulting in starvation of many colonies which went into the cellars with plenty of stores. During the later part of the period the strong winds drove snow into hives through every small crack which, with the below zero weather, froze a number of unpacked colonies.

Kansas. No offerings or sales of honey were reported. A few sales of beeswax, f.c.b. shipping point, were reported at 46¢ per lb. Cold, windy, weather with very little snow prevailed during this period. Bees had a good flight around the turn of the month and were wintering well, but the recent cold weather has been hard on unprotected colonies. Much spring feeding is anticipated. Honey plants are in good condition.

Missouri. Warm weather during January started broodrearing which will necessitate more feeding than usual. After the first of February the weather turned colder and bees were confined to their hives for the most part. There is very little snow cover on the ground. Very little honey remains in beekeepers hands. A few sales by bottlers were reported for extracted honey in 5-lb. pails at 25¢ per lb. for Heartsease, and 30¢ per lb. for Sweetclover.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES (Period Jan. 26 - Feb. 12)

Michigan. No offerings or sales of honey by producers were reported. A few sales of beeswax at 48¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point, were reported. More snow was on the ground than in several years which should supply needed sub-soil moisture when it melts. Clovers were well covered with snow, but seedings are poor. The continued cold weather may result in some winter losses of bees. On the Upper Peninsula, beekeepers report that the cold weather has been favorable for cellar quartered bees.

Wisconsin. Too few sales of honey or beeswax were reported to establish a market. Practically all supplies are out of the beekeepers hands. Most of this period was very cold with zero and sub-zero temperatures. A heavy snowfall occurred and there was much drifting because of accompanying high winds. Where the snow remained clover plants were protected but in fields where the snow drifted off, clovers may have suffered injury. The cold winds were hard on hives with insufficient shelter.

Minnesota. No sales of honey or beeswax by beekeepers were reported. The period was for the most part one of extreme cold, heavy snow storms and strong winds. The cold weather was hard on outdoor wintered bees. Temperatures moderated at the close of the period. Reports indicate that many colonies have already starved, but mostly in small beekeepers yards. Bees are commencing to deplete their food stores about a month earlier than usual, so that feeding will have to be commenced correspondingly earlier.

Ohio. Practically no supplies of honey remain in beekeepers hands. A few sales by packers in wholesale lots were reported, in glass containers, per case, as follows: Clover, 24 8-oz. \$5.57, 24 1-lb. \$10.50, 12 2-lb. \$10.16, 12 3-lb. \$14.80, 6 5-lb. \$12.15; Goldenrod, 24 8-oz. \$5.42, 24 1-lb. \$10.05, 12 2-lb. \$9.87, 12 3-lb. \$14.20; Buckwheat 24 8-oz. \$5.25, 24 1-lb. \$9.90, 12 2-lb. \$9.65.

Zero weather accompanied by high winds occurred during part of the period and yards in exposed locations may have suffered losses of bees. Unseasonably warm weather preceding the cold had commenced broodrearing and as much as two frames of brood were in evidence in most hives.

Indiana. No sales of honey or beeswax by beekeepers were reported. Weather was cold during most of this period with temperatures down to zero on several occasions in the northern part of the State. Freezing with no snow may have adverse affect on clovers. Bees have had little opportunity for flights and may be suffering from confinement..

Illinois. Supplies of honey in beekeepers hands were practically exhausted. A few sales of section comb honey were reported at \$9.50-11.00 per case. No sales of beeswax were reported. A heavy snow fell in the northern part of the State, but did not extend into the southern section. Cold temperatures prevailed and some loss may result, especially in the northern part. Broodrearing had started on a small scale and the losses may have been more severe on this account. In the southern half of the State beekeepers report that bees are withstanding the weather well. However, many believe that the period from now until the first flow starts is the critical period so far as winter losses are concerned.

NORTHEASTERN STATES (Period Jan. 27 - Feb. 13).

New York. Practically no honey remains in producers hands and no sales of honey were reported. A few beeswax sales were made at 48¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point. A heavy downfall of snow occurred during this period and added much needed moisture to the soils, especially in the eastern areas of the State where wells were going dry. The snow cover is furnishing good protection for the clover plants. While the temperature has been too cold for flights, bees were reported to be wintering satisfactorily.

Massachusetts. Bees had a good general flight the first day of the period, but none since. Zero weather, snow storms, and high winds prevailed for the most part. The high winds blew the snow from many fields into high drifts leaving the ground bare in spots. Bees are wintering well, especially where the apiaries were located so the bees did not pick up a large amount of honeydew from the oaks, hickories, etc. Only a few colonies show signs of dysentery.

Pennsylvania. Too few sales of honey or beeswax were reported to establish a market. Temperatures were cold throughout this period and bees did not make a flight. However, they did have a good cleansing flight around the 24th and 25th of January. Temperatures moderated at the close of the period, but no flights were made. Many areas of the State were blanketed with a good cover of snow which was favorable for clover plants.

New Jersey. Low temperatures prevailed much of this period, however there was a good covering of snow on the ground protecting clovers. Soil moisture conditions were excellent. Bees were generally in good condition.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Jan. 27 - Feb. 13).

Maryland. This period was seasonal with near zero temperatures, strong winds and several light snows. The last snow covering in lower altitudes is nearly gone, but there is considerable snow in the higher elevations. Moisture conditions are good. Bees made no flights during the period, but had good cleansing flights all during the forepart of January and are in good condition. Practically no honey remains in the hands of producers.

Virginia. Practically no honey remains in the hands of beekeepers. A few sales of beeswax were reported 46-48¢ per lb., f.o.b. shipping point. Weather was cold during the middle of this period, but moderated at the close, and in the lower elevations of the State bees were again making flights. Good ventilated colonies are reported to be in good condition.

South Carolina. The coldest weather of the winter prevailed throughout most of this period, with temperatures going into the teens at night and continuing too cold in the daytime for flights. Few signs of dysentery were noted. Whether broodrearing which started about January 15 has continued during the cold spell is not yet known. Practically no benefit was derived from red maple and fragrant honeysuckle due to the cold. In locations where the fall aster flow was light, considerable feeding may be necessary. Sugar is reported to be available, at least in small quantities, so few bees need be lost.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 27- Feb. 13)

Kentucky. Zero weather with blizzards, high winds and sleet occurred in the northern part of the State during this period. Some losses of bees from freezing has been reported by beekeepers. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

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Tennessee. Bees made their first flight during this period on February 12th. Sub-freezing weather was present from February 1 through the 10th. Clovers were forced out of the ground somewhat in late sown fields, but will recover. Broodrearing was slowed down by the cold.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 25 - Feb. 12)

Georgia. Freezing weather killed early ti-ti bloom in South Georgia, but late buds may produce yet. Some feeding may be necessary if late ti-ti fails. Bees are quiet. They are for the most part in good condition, with only a normal amount of winter losses to date. Most colonies in the southern section of the State have from one to three frames of brood. Reports indicate that wooden supplies are still very scarce, more so than a year ago. Glass containers are also on the shortage list. Beekeepers report they are having serious difficulty in securing one and two-pound jars, and also that five-pound jars are scarce.

Florida. Bees were building up in good shape prior to this period, but cold weather, probably the severest since 1940, has caused the loss of some brood. There was also considerable damage to citrus. Bloom was just commencing in some locations and was killed. New wood and buds in cold locations were also killed back. Other pollen and nectar plants in the southern half of the State such as spanish needle, gums and willows, were frozen. The latter two may stage a comeback. Beekeepers report that it will be two to three weeks under favorable weather conditions before bees can again secure pollen and nectar, and that in the meantime some feeding will be necessary. Package shippers believe that the cold was too early to seriously affect queen rearing and package shipping, providing the cold does not continue for too long a period. A few sales of extracted honey, various flavors, were reported as follows: 8-oz. jars, 33 1/3¢ per lb., 1-lb. jars 31¢ per lb., 2 and 3 lb. jars, 29-30¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 48¢ per lb.

Mississippi. The coldest weather of the season occurred during this period. Bees are reported to be wintering satisfactorily in the southern portion of the State. Colonies have ample stores. Plant conditions are good and prospects for a spring flow are favorable. Practically all honey is sold.

Louisiana. At the close of the period freezing temperatures in the low 20s penetrated into the extreme southern part of the State. In the southern part of the State broodrearing, which had been increasing satisfactorily was curtailed to a serious extent. Maple and elm were in bloom, plus some ornamentals. Scale colonies lost from 3 to 5 pounds during period. Colonies are generally in good condition where they have plenty of pollen and honey. Package shippers report that queen rearing operations have been set back at least 10 days by the cold. Virgins have been unable to mate. Damage to White Dutch clover has not yet been determined. The ground was dry during the freeze. In the northwestern part of the State, the first part of the period was very cold with ice, sleet and some snow. Bee losses from ice were heavy in exposed stands. Temperatures moderated at the end of the period with steady light rains which were being absorbed into the ground. Winter stores were being consumed rapidly and some feeding was being done. Many colonies are weak in bees, but with fair weather they will reach peak strength by fruit bloom with sufficient feeding.

ARIZONA (Period Jan. 23 - Feb. 9)

No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. The weather was warm and precipitation was light in the vicinity of Phoenix. Bees were making daily flights and were bringing in considerable pollen from cottonwood. In the extreme southwestern corner of the State the weather was colder than usual. Vervain was in bloom and other vegetation was progressing normally.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Jan. 25 - Feb. 11)

East Texas. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Weather was cold during most of this period, however bees gathered pollen on warm days. Broodrearing was progressing well in strong colonies. Some yards were still weak from losses from arsenic dusted on cotton last fall.

Southeast Texas. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Bright, dry weather prevailed during the period, but temperatures were too cold for good bee flights. Broodrearing has not been as rapid as desired because of the lack of pollen gathered, but should increase with warmer weather and when more plants commence to bloom. The season is running about three weeks late. Many colonies are being fed. Most clusters of bees are smaller than usual and a few have perished.

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Lower Rio Grande Valley. No offerings or sales of honey were reported. A few beeswax sales, f.o.b. shipping point, were reported at 46¢ per lb. There was no rainfall during the period and rain is badly needed. Early spring flowers are suffering and unless rains come soon to revive them the first honey flow will probably be that of citrus. Temperatures were seasonably mild, except for brief periods of cold weather. Bees are not rearing much brood even where stimulative feeding has been practised. A little natural pollen is being gathered but should increase the latter part of the month as huisache is about to start blooming, and a few willows are also beginning to bloom.

Southwest Texas. Supplies of honey in beekeepers hands were practically exhausted. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported as follows: Mesquite and Catsclaw, 60-lb. cans, 22½¢ per lb. Weather was unseasonably cold during the most of this period. Beekeepers are anticipating considerable feeding before the spring flows commence in sufficient volume to make the bees self-sustaining. Agarita bloom is expected the last week in February.

Northwest Texas. Bees made flights nearly every day, except the last four, during this period. The weather was clear with some high winds. There is some young brood in colonies fed pollen substitutes.

Arkansas. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Continued cool weather is holding back broodrearing, but all colonies are raising as much brood as the bees can cluster over. Feeding of pollen substitute is being practised by most package bee producers to offset the lack of natural pollen. Plant conditions are good.

Oklahoma. Practically no honey remains in producers hands. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Sweetclover plants in general are in good condition. There is ample sub-moisture, but the surface soil is becoming dry.

New Mexico. Very little honey remains in producers hands. An occasional sale of extracted honey in cases of 12 5-lb. cans was reported at 40¢ per lb. No sales of beeswax were reported. Bees were bringing in pollen from Chinese elms and were also carrying lots of water, an indication that broodrearing was increasing. Beekeepers report that quite a few hives perished where the bees were weakened from poisoned pollen from the late dusting for leaf worm on cotton.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very slow, mostly account high prices; especially slow for creamed, market dull. Spot supplies very light and insufficient to quote.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck 12,000 lbs. Ill., 10,000 lbs. Iowa, 8,600 lbs. Wisc., 2,500 lbs. Mich., 2,500 lbs. Calif., 17,000 lbs. Colo.

COMB: Supplies increasing, demand light, market about steady. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, White Clover, cases 24 sections, few \$10.00-11.00; COLO., Clover-Alfalfa \$10.00-11.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies increasing, with considerably heavier offering during past two weeks. Demand rather slow, market about steady. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - ILLINOIS, 60-lb. Cans White Clover 30¢, few high as 31¢, some low as 28¢; IOWA, Amber Mixed Flowers 30¢, few sales lower; WISCONSIN, White Clover few sales reported 35¢; COLO., Clover-Alfalfa 24, 8-oz. glass jars \$6.00; 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$11.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$10.50; WISCONSIN, Mixed Flowers 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$10.90; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$10.50; 12, 5-lb. glass jars \$24.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts or sales reported.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 36,000 lbs. Mich., 1,500 lbs. Cuba. Supplies light. Demand good for bottled, slow for bakers 60s, market steady. Extracted sales by bottlers - MICH., White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$5.75. Imported, Amber, Flower source unknown, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60-10.00. Cuba, Amber in 60s, 30¢ per lb.

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KANSAS CITY: Practically no arrivals or supplies on the market.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals; by truck, extracted 50, 60-lb. cans Minn. Amber; 360 60-lb. cans Calif. light amber, 100, 60-lb. cans Hawaiian White, 550 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady. Sales U.S.No.1 Blended Honey to wholesale grocers- 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90; few 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$9.90. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00; few 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$10.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market stronger. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic, crude, light Yellow per lb. cash 46¢, in trade 48¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat Cuba 480 bbls., 1,031 cartons, 50 drums; Dominican Republic 50 bbls; Guatamala 48 bbls. Demand slow, market dull. Purchasing mostly for immediate requirements.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - Cuban, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and West Indies Spot sales 25-28¢ lb., c.i.f. New York duty paid 23-26¢; HAWAIIAN, Algeroba 60-lb tins light 30¢, light Amber 24¢

BEESWAX: Arrivals by boat, 30 bags Cuba, 158 bags Dom.Rep. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull. Wide range prices. C.I.F. New York, per lb.CUBA, WEST INDIES and CENTRAL AMERICA 55-58, darker grades 54-55¢. SOUTH AMERICAN, 50-61¢, AFRICAN, Benguela, light 57-59¢, darker grades and other African 55-56¢

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. Demand limited, market very dull. CALIF., 60-lb. cans Light Amber Clover 34¢ per lb. to bakers and confectioners. FUERTO RICO, Light Amber restrained 5 gal. cans 30¢ per lb. to jobbers.

BEESWAX: No sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck Extracted 1,950 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 6,000 lbs. Mich., 1,080 lbs. Ohio. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to bakers, manufacturers and large users - MICH. and OHIO, White Clover 2-doz. 1-lb. jars \$11.85 f.o.b. shipping points.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: Extracted 60, 5-gal. cans OREG. comb., 40 cases IDAHO. Supplies light, demand slow. Sales to retailers and manufacturers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON AND IDAHO, 60-lb. cans \$20.00-23.00; cases 12, 5-lb. cans \$23.50-25.00.

COMB: Sales to retailers - IDAHO, Fancy, 24, 12-oz. \$11.00-11.50; No.1, 24, 12-oz. \$10.00-10.60; No. 1, 24, 10-oz. \$9.00-9.50; No.1, 24, 7-oz. \$7.25-7.75.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. Dealers paying 48¢ per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: No receipts of honey were reported by Bay Area bottlers. Some imported honey is being quoted at slightly lower prices, but no sales were reported.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers are now \$9.25-10.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$13.50-13.60 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$9.00-9.80 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$21.50-24.00 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans. Some Fancy White Sage in 1-lb. jars sold at \$11.00 per case.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light, market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: Mixed Flowers, Amber, ILLINOIS cartons 1-doz. 20-oz. jars few \$7.20; OHIO, cartons 1 doz. 16-oz. jars \$5.75.

SEATTLE: Receipts; Extracted Calif. 500 cases 1 and 2 lb. jars. Supplies light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots-

EXTRACTED: IDAHO and WASH., supplies very light, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$24.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.70-12.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$11.00-13.50, Creamed Honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$10.70. CALIF. Mixed Flowers, Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$24.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.45; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.05. IOWA, Alfalfa Sweet-clover, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$13.90, Creamed Honey 24, 16-oz. cups \$13.50.

COMB: OREGON, 24, 12-oz. No. 1 \$11.00; Choice 24, 10-oz. \$10.00

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE HOLDINGS, Feb. 1, 1947, WITH 1946 COMPARISON, BY DOMINIAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Halifax	500	-	-	-
Montreal	43,818	55,968	917,100	267,000
Ottawa	14,137	23,808	-	-
Toronto	152,000	61,236	143,000	-
Winnipeg	382,854	220,444	271,562	190,090
Regina	62,544	40,560	-	-
Saskatoon	92,016	19,392	-	-
Edmonton	63,120	29,136	-	-
Lethbridge	13,104	12,720	-	-
Calgary	26,679	113,319	165,949	75,164.
Vancouver	119,088	18,954	7,620	7,200

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

(Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)														(IN POUNDS)				(Preliminary)			
	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.								
Cuba	8,971,573	394,144	602,452	634,977	730,635	659,637	349,236	922,049	973,210	250,765	1,633,849	744,546	1,076,023								
Mexico	4,293,831	162,797	38,537	370,474	302,401	445,733	174,158	483,363	408,979	153,922	556,957	430,046	761,464								
Chile	1,980,095	134,937	-	-	-	59,524	233,769	424,436	98,240	-	-	19,922	1,004,217								
Argentina	1,090,513	51,219	-	26,206	-	-	-	89,810	16,496	-	24,125	340,990	541,667								
Guatemala	799,820	-	-	10,247	296,051	96,717	119,873	-	100,074	2,422	645	-	173,791								
Dominican Republic	516,511	-	-	-	-	-	6,759	146,591	97,535	31,177	-	25,013	209,436								
Haiti	514,933	-	-	92,392	-	-	-	59,557	-	-	157,920	99,336	105,728								
Costa Rica	411,232	-	-	-	53,353	97,938	4,924	177,326	-	-	22,637	7,307	42,242								
El Salvador	158,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,173	-	-	-	-	16,425								
Surinam	50,211	23,242	21,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Brazil	17,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,617								
Nicaragua	14,114	-	-	-	-	-	14,114	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Australia	2,208	-	-	-	768	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,440	-								
Syria	1,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Canada	365	16	-	23	-	2	20	2	6	40	43	109	1,001								
TOTAL	18,822,627	771,405	662,958	1,134,319	1,433,713	1,359,551	1,407,903	2,445,312	1,694,540	443,326	1,796,131	1,668,709	3,949,710								
TOTAL VALUE-DOLLARS	2,825,444	80,235	73,066	144,156	166,765	176,124	179,630	331,606	239,756	60,395	274,123	341,952	751,535								

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII TO UNITED STATES FOR CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946

(Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)														(IN POUNDS)				(Preliminary)			
	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.								
					H O N E Y																
Puerto Rico	758,567	7,236	1,311	40,235	33,778	-	103,636	1,300	44,004	38,199	177,808	167,181	133,829								
Hawaii	353,622	-	6,430	-	51,240	-	-	-	-	-	244,062	-	51,840								
					B E E S W A X																
Puerto Rico	18,458	343	550	-	377	2,839	1,635	-	-	1,336	6,978	3,897	503								
Hawaii	5,663	2,643	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	920	-	-								

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946 BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	(Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	(IN POUNDS)											
Canada	62,750	300	61,930	-	-	-	-	120	108	-	-	292
Switzerland	32,400	-	-	32,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo	14,330	720	5,208	240	1,440	-	-	5,830	-	-	-	892
France	10,549	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	384	-	-	9,990
Hong Kong	9,994	-	-	-	-	9,994	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Morocco	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	6,156	432	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Is.	3,600	1,800	430	120	5,292	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Denmark	2,940	-	-	-	-	-	840	2,100	-	-	-	-
Greenland	2,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,175	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2,136	-	-	-	-	-	1,032	1,000	-	-	-	48
Norway	1,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,374	400
Austria	1,630	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curacao (NWI)	1,440	-	192	1,104	-	-	1,260	-	-	-	-	-
China (Excl. Manch.)	1,420	220	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,215	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	200	1,200
Afghanistan	1,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590
Peru	960	-	120	-	-	-	840	-	-	-	-	1,140
Other Countries	1,628	438	240	60	152	-	-	40	-	-	-	320
TOTAL	197,937	13,560	7,032	62,110	33,896	7,152	4,172	11,315	30,384	173	1,842	16,132
VALUE - DOLLARS	37,044	3,050	1,717	7,322	5,003	2,537	1,050	2,342	5,355	116	415	6,004

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946 BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New York	78,310	11,160	6,000	-	1,496	10,169	4,172	11,195	30,374	-	1,374	2,860
Buffalo	69,332	300	-	61,930	-	7,152	-	-	-	-	100	1,200
San Francisco	35,840	2,020	-	120	32,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,750
Maryland	9,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	200	500
San Diego	1,215	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Los Angeles	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	432	-	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192
New Orleans	432	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	308	80	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	244
Michigan	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Other Districts	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	108	-	-
TOTAL	197,937	13,560	7,032	62,110	33,896	7,152	4,172	11,315	30,384	173	1,842	16,132

Other Countries above include: Newfoundland & Labrador 408 lbs., Rep. of Panama 240 lbs., Bananas 228, Nicaragua 192, Bolivia 192, Netherland Indies 100, Brazil 80, Nigeria 80, Colombia 60 and Venezuela 43 lbs. Other Districts above include: Washington 163, Montana & Idaho 108, and Galveston 48 lbs.

Feb. 15, 1947

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEMIMONTHLY HONEY REPORT VOL. XXXI, No. 4

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IMPORTS OF BEESWAX

INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

(Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce) (IN POUNDS) (Preliminary)

	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Portuguese & Angola	1,780,787	435,647	92,580	635,225	37,289	47,156	-	83,177	147,179	-	171,081	52,895	66,138
Brazil	1,208,494	275,426	129,980	1,538,339	177,647	207,579	77,642	31,733	11,199	25,103	22,127	65,382	13,737
Ethiopia	900,837	22,209	12,405	-	-	108,398	133,722	352,608	-	53,077	19,950	50,799	30,094
Chile	542,157	53,317	39,743	-	6,420	33,192	47,201	130,949	130,316	45,707	36,467	9,920	35,763
Dominican Republic	512,902	27,351	41,576	76,870	60,757	22,779	56,944	44,156	54,138	18,633	22,262	22,223	67,046
Cuba	497,367	41,906	10,278	107,150	71,631	33,217	13,013	19,976	62,977	12,049	24,363	21,940	42,539
Haiti	140,092	-	37,605	13,021	17,295	25,874	10,000	8,466	22,220	9,503	11,789	11,646	-
Portugal	135,798	44,193	21,990	-	-	-	22,400	-	33,600	-	-	54,000	-
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	100,390	22,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,400	-	40,728	15,635
Mozambique	87,531	3,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Africa	80,048	-	-	-	-	-	25,443	11,200	43,400	-	-	54,985	-
Spain	54,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,381	-
Argentina	44,901	-	-	-	-	-	21,904	-	7,151	13,465	-	-	-
Egypt	38,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,458	29,210	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	33,177	-	314	3,267	2,069	2,020	3,133	5,449	7,558	-	-	-	8,867
Belgian Congo	33,091	-	-	33,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	21,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,809
Iran (Persia)	20,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,985	11,706
El Salvador	19,660	-	-	3,032	3,151	-	7,256	3,455	1,963	1,508	-	-	-
Palestine & Transjordan	14,930	-	-	-	-	-	7,230	2,720	-	-	7,700	-	-
Eastern Italian Africa	14,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,063	-	3,359	-	-
Mexico	12,543	2,675	-	240	334	770	6,200	624	-	700	-	650	-
Canada	11,841	-	-	7,841	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	9,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,940	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	9,343	4,690	-	-	2,733	-	-	-	1,925	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	8,803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,803
Union of South Africa	4,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,430	-	-
Paraguay	4,409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,032	-	-	4,409
Arabia Peninsula States	4,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	802	-	-
Nigeria	802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	763	-	-	763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6,349,273	989,132	386,971	1,038,839	379,906	480,985	436,943	772,911	553,899	206,177	329,380	392,534	326,596
TOTAL VALUE DOLLARS	2,910,751	412,993	161,536	463,683	146,974	224,186	205,269	380,929	275,627	103,844	164,634	200,012	171,064

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone ~~Republic~~ 4142
Extension ~~2176~~

Washington 25, D. C.
March 3, 1947

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 5

SUMMARY

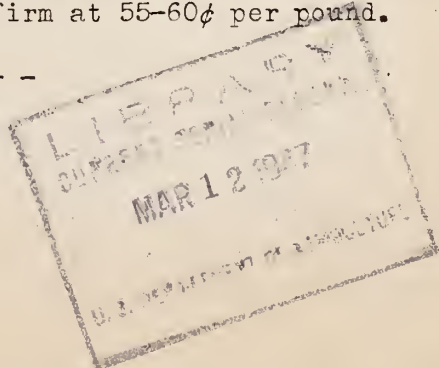
Weather the first week of the period was generally mild in central and western States and caused a considerable reduction in snow cover. Cold temperatures covered many of the northeastern States and extended southward. The second week of the period was generally cold east of the Rockies but continued mild west of them. During the first week moderate to heavy amounts of rain fell in northern California, western Washington, Oregon and Florida, while light rains fell in most other States excepting for a dry belt extending from Arizona north to Kansas and east to North Carolina. During the second week of the period a storm moved northeastward across the eastern portion of the country bringing heavy rains and snowstorms from Louisiana to Maine. Dry weather prevailed in western Missouri, eastern Kansas, and in most of the southwestern and western States.

Plant conditions in southern California were variable but generally unfavorable because of insufficient moisture but in other West Coast States and Intermountain States conditions were favorable. Watersheds were light on snow in parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Nevada. Honey plants were behind normal in most of Texas. Clovers in the plains areas were generally in good condition, although some damage may have resulted in wind-swept bare fields. A good cover of snow was affording protection to clovers in the East Central and North Central group of States, and moisture conditions were excellent. Plants in the South Atlantic and South Central States were retarded by cold weather. The early ti-ti flow in Georgia was a failure. However, moisture conditions were good.

Bees were wintering well in all sections of the country where stores were adequate, but cold wind with drifting snow was hard on bees in many of the northern States. Some starvation of light colonies was reported from most States and heavy spring feeding was expected to be necessary. Sugar was reported as being readily available in most areas, but in some localities beekeepers reported losses of colonies by starvation because of the lack of sugar for feeding purposes. Colonies were building up slowly in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and were retarded in Florida and other Gulf States by the cold weather. Bees may not attain sufficient strength to take advantage of spring flows of nectar from citrus and other sources when they commence. Package bee and queen production was behind schedule. In southern California bees were building up satisfactorily for the citrus flow. The demand for bees for pollination in orchard areas of the Pacific Coast was unusually heavy.

The market for honey was unsettled. Offerings by producers were practically exhausted in all areas and most packers' supplies were light. However, reports from some sections indicated uneasiness in the market with a tendency toward price declines. In other areas the demand continued active and the market firm at prevailing prices for the limited offerings. The few producers f.o.b. shipping point sales reported were mostly around 30¢ per lb., for 60-lb. cans of desirable flavors and quality. Market opinions in various important wholesale terminals were variable. A few sales were reported at distress prices in Boston, while Chicago was dull and prices were a shade lower. The market was dull in New York City with imported honey moving to bakers, confectioners and other large users at prices practically unchanged from the previous week. Quotations in Pittsburgh were lower, while the market tone in Philadelphia was dull. Minneapolis and Denver reported steady markets, Portland and Seattle were unsettled. Detroit and St. Louis were firm.

Beeswax offerings by producers were light and the market was steady at mostly 46-48¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point, with some sales reported higher and lower. Imported beeswax at New York City was firm at 55-60¢ per pound.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 5INFORMATION FROM PRODUCTION AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point, except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered).

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (February 8 - 22, 1947)

Imperial Valley. Weather has been normal and bees were building up rapidly. All honey has been sold.

Southern California. The weather during the period has been generally clear inland with considerable early morning fog along the coast. Precipitation during February according to reports has been the lightest in 16 years. More rain is needed, especially in the sage and buckwheat districts where plant growth is in only fair condition. In some locations, however, plants appear in good condition in spite of the lack of rainfall. Colonies vary greatly in strength, but most building up rapidly. Strong colonies have 4 to 5 frames of brood. Many are running low on feed. Due to the difficulty in securing sugar some colonies may not be adequately fed and subsequently weakened. Bees were working on scattered early orange bloom, eucalyptus, peach, mustard and avocados in orchard areas. In the hills they were working a little on filaree, mustard, redberry, oak, and a few wild flowers. Practically no supplies of honey remain in beekeepers hands and no sales were reported. Bottlers report that fairly liberal supplies of imported honey from Mexico are being offered to them at prices ranging from 18-25¢ per pound, delivered, duty paid. No sales of beeswax were reported.

Northern and Central California. Temperatures were slightly above normal. During the early part of the period there was a moderate rainfall except along the Northern Coast where it was fairly heavy. There was some low fog in the interior valleys. Annuals are a little late but abundant. The rains have improved conditions for mustard, filaree, spikeweed and star thistle. Broodrearing is active and colonies have consumed considerable stores. More sugar than usual has been purchased by beekeepers for feeding purposes. Bees were working ornamental shrubs, almond, apricot, eucalyptus, fiddleneck, manzanita, bay trees, small spring flowers, mostly for pollen, although a little nectar was coming in. Considerable renting of bees in orchards has taken place and most hives are on their stands. Practically no honey remains in producers hands. A few f.o.b. shipping point sales of extracted Light Amber Mixed Flowers in 60s were reported at 29-30¢ per lb. No sales of beeswax were reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 8 - 22, 1947)

Oregon. Temperatures during the entire period were above normal with good rains the forepart of the period. Mustard, willow, cottonwood, and ground plants were about normal, while fruit trees and shrubs were somewhat advanced. Many clear days with warm sun permitted bees to make long flights gathering pollen from pussywillow and filberts. Broodrearing is heavy and many colonies are being fed. Winter losses have been estimated by beekeepers at from 10 percent to as high as 18 percent. There is practically no honey left in hands of producers, except those that do bottling. No sales were reported.

Washington. Bees have generally come through the winter to date in good condition where stores were adequate, except for some weak colonies. In the Yakima Valley colonies are very strong for this season of the year. All seem to have brood and a few have young bees. Colonies may build up too fast and necessitate excessive feeding before the flow commences. Weather during the period was mild and pussywillow was commencing to bloom, and the maples were about ready to bloom. Due to the high prices for all kinds of fruit, the demand for bees for pollination is expected to be as good as last year. Too few offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported to quote.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Feb. 9 - 23, 1947)

Weather was mild during the most of this period and bees made good flights. Moisture conditions continued poor in parts of Colorado, and most of Wyoming and Nevada. Bees were wintering well where ample stores were left, but where insufficient stores were left feeding was taking place. Some cases of starvation were reported. Very little honey was left in beekeepers hands and holdings in packers' hands were reported as very light. Heavier offerings of jellies and jams, as well as reports of increased quotas of sugar for 1947 have adversely affected the honey market. A few scattered sales, f.o.b. shipping point were reported as follows: Extracted, per lb., various flavors, 60s 25-30¢, 5-lb. cans around 35¢, cases of 2-lb. jars around 38-39¢, cases of 1-lb. jars around 40¢. Beeswax sales, f.o.b. shipping point, were reported at 46-48¢ per lb.

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Colorado. Weather was mild during this period and bees made several good flights. The bees were wintering well, although the unseasonably warm weather has caused heavy consumption of stores. Many colonies are light and much spring feeding is anticipated. In some water sheds snow is plentiful, but in other sections of the State more snow is needed.

Wyoming. Weather during the forepart of the period was unseasonably mild, but turned cold at the end. Bees are coming through the winter in fair shape, but many colonies will require extensive feeding, especially if the weather is mild. Watersheds and subsoil moisture are drier than usual, and more snow is needed if spring honey plants are not to suffer. Some beekeepers report that the winter losses will be heavier than last winter's losses.

Montana. Bees made several good flights during this period, and were carrying water, indicating that broodrearing has commenced. Moisture conditions are average with a good supply of snow in the high mountains. Honey plants appear to have come through the winter so far in good condition.

Idaho. Weather was mild during this period. Bees have wintered well. Some colonies packed light in the fall have starved, but those packed heavy are in good condition. Some starvation is reported, and heavy spring feeding will be necessary where stores are light.

Utah. Weather was mild during the period and bees made several good flights. Most colonies are in good condition, however some are light on stores and feeding is necessary. Some colonies have a little brood and most all queens are laying. Pussywillow was supplying a little pollen.

Nevada. A fairly good rain fell over the State on February 14 which served to help the moisture condition somewhat. Much more moisture is needed, particularly in the form of snow in high mountains.

ARIZONA (Period Feb. 9 - 23, 1947).

No sales of honey or beeswax were reported. Honey plants were reported to be in fairly good condition. Alfalfa was commencing to show green coloring.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA (Period Feb. 10 - 25, 1947).

East Texas. Continued cold weather has retarded colony development, and weak colonies are increasing in strength very slowly. Strong colonies are building up but are probably about two weeks behind last season.

Northeast Texas. Frost killed the pollen crop from white elm in some locations, but water elm was expected to commence supplying some pollen. While plant and bee conditions are running later than usual, the outlook is favorable for a good honey crop. Beekeepers were busy making preparations for the spring, with increases planned by many. Some beekeepers were making their own equipment to supplement the shortage of manufactured equipment. Several firms new to the bee-supply business were manufacturing wooden equipment in this area. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Southeast Texas. The weather was bright most of the period but many days were too cold for bees to fly and little pollen was gathered. Best colonies have small patches of brood in several combs. Colonies are behind schedule about two weeks. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Continued drought and much cool weather is holding back the build-up of bees. Many colonies will not have reached their peak production strength in time to take advantage of the citrus bloom which are showing signs of large buds and a few scattered blooms. Heavy losses are reported from poisoning, but the type of poison causing the losses has not been determined. According to reports some outyards are being completely wiped out, and others greatly weakened. More bees than usual were brought into the section and overcrowding is reported.

Southwest Texas. Plant conditions were variable. In some locations good rains fell and the ground is in excellent condition for honey plants. In other areas little rain has fallen and plants, especially wild clovers, are suffering from lack of moisture. Bees have been flying on warm afternoons and are bringing in natural pollen from agarita, wild plum, and mustard. The bees have stopped taking pollen substitute. Colonies are generally in good condition with a normal amount of young brood. However, some are light and will need feeding to carry through. No sales of beeswax or honey were reported.

Arkansas. Only a small portion at the start of this period was mild enough to permit bee flights. Cold, rainy weather kept the bees in their hives the latter part. Some pollen was being gathered before the cold. Strong colonies have considerable brood. Feeding will be necessary in some yards before spring. A few sales of honey were reported for various flavors in small jars at 30¢ per lb. in the buyers containers.

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New Mexico. Nights were cold during this period, with ice in the mornings, but bees were bringing in pollen around midday from wild mustard and elm. Some bees needed feeding, while others were heavy with stores. Honey was about all out of the producers' hands.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Feb. 12 - 25, 1947)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Fair, cold weather prevailed during this period. Bees were wintering well. In some locations, beekeepers report that bees packed outdoors have not had a flight all winter. It is reported in certain locations that the trend is for increased plantings of clover and alfalfa. Some beekeepers have supplied farmers with alsike clover seed and have thereby increased pasturage in their immediate localities. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Iowa. Weather was variable during this period with a few warm days permitting flights, but for the most part was cold. Snow in varying amounts was reported. Bees generally were wintering well. In many yards they were running light on stores and it will be difficult to develop such colonies for honey gathering later. Beekeepers reports indicate that the program for more bees for pollination will not be met because of the scarcity of new supplies. Practically all honey was out of the hands of producers. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported for extracted, per lb., as follows: White Clover 60-lb. cans, 30-34¢, 5-lb. pails 30-36¢, 1-lb. glass jars 38¢. The demand for beeswax was good and the market was steady at 46-48¢, with some sales reported at 52¢.

Nebraska. After several days of warm weather at the start of the period the weather turned cold with more snow. Bees were wintering well, but much spring feeding will be necessary in many yards. Some feeding is reported at this date. A few colonies have starved. Melting snows have left roads impassable to many out-yards and starvation may result where insufficient stores were left. High winds blew the tops from some hives and caused serious individual colony losses. Conditions are reported to be favorable for a good crop this coming season but supplies are very short and little expansion can be expected. Some beekeepers have purchased lumber and are making it up into hives, frames, lids, and bottoms since they cannot buy these items factory made. Very little honey remains in producers' hands. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported as follows: Extracted White to Water White Alfalfa, Sweetclover and Heartsease, 60-lb. cans 27½-30¢, few single 60s 35¢, 5-lb. pails 35-40¢, few 43¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 46-50¢ per lb.

Kansas. Moisture conditions were variable over the State, but in some sections rain or snow was commencing to be needed to build up subsoil moisture. Below freezing weather prevailed over most of the past period. A few warm days occurred in the middle, but not warm enough for bee flights except in a few favored locations. Pollen was brought in from soft maple. Broodrearing has been in progress nearly every month during the winter. Some colonies are far in advance of normal. In the event that the spring should be wet and late, heavy feeding will be necessary to carry colonies through. Some of the early fruit buds (peaches and apricots) are reported to have been killed by the low temperatures the first part of January. Most honey plants are in good condition. Practically no honey remained in the hands of producers. An occasional sale f.o.b. shipping point was reported for extracted, White Sweet-clover, 1-lb. jars 37¢. A few sales of beeswax, f.c.b. shipping point, were reported at 41½¢ per lb.

Missouri. The entire period has been cold. Bees had only one good flight day during the entire period. No precipitation fell in the west-central portion of the State, but light to good rains fell in other parts of the State. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 12- 25, 1947).

Michigan. Very little honey remains in producers' hands and no sales were reported. A few sales of beeswax were reported at 48¢ per lb., f.c.b. shipping point. Cold wintry weather continued through this period so that there was no bee activity. Beekeepers who inspected yards reported finding some colonies suffering from dysentery, mostly in those in which much honeydew was gathered late last fall. Bees wintered in cellars were reported to be in good condition. A good covering of snow was furnishing protection to clovers and was also beneficial from a moisture standpoint.

Wisconsin. Very little honey remains in producers' hands and no sales were reported. In some favorable locations bees had a good flight the forepart of the period. Broodrearing is heavy for this season of the year. In other locations, however, the bees have not flown for the past month and are in need

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of a cleansing flight. In the northern part of the State near zero weather with strong winds was unfavorable for outdoor wintered bees. The cold was too intense and long in duration to permit the bees to move to the honey. While the snow cover is not too good, clover is reported in good condition in most parts of the State. In a few vicinities however, clover fields may be killed. A few beekeepers have moved their hives to Texas to be on hand there for the spring flows. A few beekeepers report difficulty in securing sugar for feeding.

Minnesota. Very little honey remains in producers' hands. An occasional f.o.b. shipping point sale of extracted Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, in 5-lb. cans was reported at 31-40¢ per lb., and dark baking honey in 60-lb. cans at 20¢ per lb. No sales of beeswax were reported. There was not sufficient coverage of snow on the ground and the cold weather which has prevailed most of the period may have injured clovers. Many colonies are light in stores and will need feeding when temperatures moderate. Cellar wintered bees were in good condition. Some difficulty was being encountered in securing sugar for feeding.

Ohio. Reports indicate that packers' sales for all types of honey in all sizes of containers, including the 3-lb. and 5-lb. glass jars, have increased during this period, however no offerings or sales of honey by beekeepers were reported. A few sales of beeswax, f.o.b. shipping point, were reported at 49¢ per lb. The cold weather which occurred during this period was not favorable for clovers in some locations where snow cover was light, and was hard on bees. Many colonies had two to three frames of brood, much of which has been lost. Some beekeepers are anticipating earlier feeding than usual, providing sugar can be obtained. In other areas bees are wintering well and have plenty of stores to last up to the middle of April.

Indiana. Temperatures in northern Indiana reached the 50s around February 14th and bees had a good cleansing flight. The balance of the period was cold with light snowfall. Colonies provided with sufficient stores are reported to be in good condition. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point of Extracted honey in 5-lb. pails were reported at 30¢ per lb. for White Clover, and of beeswax at 46-48¢ per lb.

Illinois. Very little honey remains in producers' hands. A few sales were reported by beekeepers delivered to nearby bottlers at 32½¢ per lb. for extracted, mixed flavors, mostly clover in 60-lb. cans. Temperatures around February 12-15 were mild, but the balance of the period was cold with some zero weather. Clover plants have been covered with snow and are in good condition. Most colonies have plenty of stores, but some will need feeding in March.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 13 - 26, 1947)

New York. The weather during this period was cold and windy, with not enough snow in central New York to properly protect the clovers. In the northern, western, and eastern sections of the State there were moderate to heavy snows. Broodrearing continued rather late last fall and some beekeepers are worrying about their bees not having enough stores to carry them through until spring. It is expected that considerable feeding will have to be done this spring. Supplies of honey in the hands of growers, packers, and cooperatives are practically exhausted. The demand for honey continued active, but too few sales were reported to establish the market. No sales of beeswax were reported.

New Jersey. Some low temperatures occurred during this period, accompanied by varying amounts of snow, ranging from 6 to 18 inches. The snow cover is affording good protection to the clover plants and is adding much needed moisture to the soils. Bees are in good condition. Reports from beekeepers who have examined colonies indicates that brood is in two and three frames, and young bees were present which were probably reared during the unusually mild weather in January. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Vermont. There was considerable cold and snow during the period. Meadows were well covered with snow, and there was not too much frost in the ground. Clovers and bees appear to be wintering well. Honey is practically all gone, with beekeepers reporting a strong demand persisting.

Pennsylvania. Good snow storms were protecting clover and have added to the moisture supply in the ground. Recent intense cold weather has caused some colonies in poorly protected locations to die of starvation. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Feb. 13-26, 1947)

Maryland. The bees had a partial flight the early part of this period, after which there was a heavy snow, low temperatures and strong winds which drifted the snow and gave a protective covering to many hives. The snow is melting slowly, and at the close of the period the ground was still heavily

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covered except in open fields where the strong winds have swept the snow away. Bees generally have ample stores. Broodrearing, which started in early January, was slowed up by the cold. Early sources of pollen from alder, elms, and maple may be later than usual.

Virginia. Weather was variable during this period, ranging from mild on some days to cold and blustery on others. Heavy snow storms occurred in the northern section of the State. Bees were making flights on the warmer days but were confined during the cold weather. In the Tidewater section hives examined indicated that there was considerable sealed brood and some young bees. Feeding in many yards will have to take place when the weather moderates. No offerings or sales of honey were reported, but there were some sales of beeswax at 46-48¢ f.o.b. shipping point.

South Carolina. Weather was severely cold for this season of the year. Bees had very little time on the outside in the northern part of the State. Blooms are being held back which may necessitate heavy feeding.

North Carolina. Very cold weather prevailed during this period and some colonies that had only a small amount of stores have starved.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 13- 26, 1947).

Kentucky. Beekeepers report that because of the high price for honey last fall extracting was too close and the general condition of colonies for spring is unfavorable. Most bees are already short of supplies. Freezing weather with considerable snow prevailed during this period. Bees are in need of a cleansing flight, especially in yards where stores are aster honey. Clover is in good condition. Only moderate losses due to freezing are reported to date. All local honey has moved and no sales of honey were reported. A few beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point at 46-48¢ per lb. were reported.

Tennessee. Mild weather first few days of this period permitted bees to make flights and to gather pollen from alder, elm, and maple. The balance of the period was unseasonably cold, with hard freezes and considerable snow. Colonies with small clusters of bees may have frozen, and those that had commenced broodrearing may be found to be in poor condition when the cold weather subsides. Much feeding is anticipated, however a fast buildup is expected when warmer, settled, weather arrives. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 12 - 25, 1947)

Georgia. Cold weather visited the State during this period killing nearly all bee forage that was out. The early ti-ti flow was a failure. Bees are in fair to good condition where they are not running short of stores. Some will need feeding. Many small colonies have frozen. Package bee firms were taking orders, expecting a large bee production when the weather moderates. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Florida. In the Lake Okeechobee section beekeepers report that their bees are in good condition, but that the weather has been too cold for them to work. The bees reduced their broodrearing and were consuming stores heavily. In the Sarasota-Manatee county districts bees were barely making a living, but there was considerable brood in the hives. In northern Florida ti-ti was just commencing to bloom, and bees were about making a living from maple and huckleberry. Some feeding was being done. Bees have considerable brood. Queen rearing operations have started slowly on account of the cold weather.

Alabama. Cold weather persisted during this period. Early blooming plants suffered some damage, and pollen sources will be two weeks late under future favorable conditions. Near freezing temperatures almost every morning limited flights to short mid-day periods. Colonies are in fair condition, but build-up has been slow. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Louisiana. Weather was variable. During most of the period, in some locations, the weather was warm and favorable to bee activity, but at the close, cold weather retarded bee activity. On warm days bees obtained pollen from maple, elm, and ornamentals in sufficient quantities to store an excess above current needs. Scale colonies in some yards lost only a couple of pounds during the period, an indication that some nectar was gathered. Colonies generally have brood in from 2 to 5 combs. Willow is expected to bloom when the weather warms. Package shippers are beginning to stock queen yards, finish shipping cages, and otherwise prepare for the busy season. In some locations, the cold weather has retarded broodrearing considerably and may delay the early production of queens and package bees. Bees in some yards are getting low in stores and much feeding is being done. Practically no supplies of honey remain in producers' hands. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 5HAWAII: (As of February 25)

Dry, cool weather during February indicates that algaroba bloom will not be as early as was expected last month. Bees are making only small amounts of honey, but first 1947 collection will be made in March. Practically all of the 1946 crop has been marketed and no recent sales have been reported.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Receipts: extracted 3000 cases Iowa. Demand rather slow at nominal values, but good at lower prices. Market weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales to large retailers and jobbers: Iowa, White Clover cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.95.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck 20000 lbs. Ill., 4500 lbs. Iowa, 2000 lbs. Minn. LCL 4800 lbs. Calif.

EXTRACTED: Receipts light. Demand rather slow for domestic, market dull. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users, 60-lb. cans Ill. & Iowa, White Clover 30-31¢, Amber 28-30¢. Imported Cuban, Dominican Republic and Guatemala, carlots, bbls. dark 19-21¢, few 22¢ f.o.b. point of entry, duty paid. Case lots, sales to retailers - Ill., 24, 1-lb. jars, few sales \$10.00-10.50. Calif., 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00.

COMB: Receipts very light, demand slow, market slightly weaker. Ill., cases 24 sections White Clover No. 1 \$10.00-10.50, few \$11.00; No. 2, few sales \$8.50, very few higher.

DENVER: No receipts reported. Supplies light, demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - Colo. and Utah, Alfalfa Sweetclover, light amber, 24, 8-oz. jars \$6.05; 24, 12-oz. \$8.95; 24, 16-oz. \$11.45; 24, 24-oz. \$16.10; 12, 32-oz. \$11.15; Creamed honey, 24, 14-oz. cups \$12.75.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted Imported 62,000 lbs. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm. Sales by bottlers bottled Detroit - Imported, Light Amber, flower source unknown, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60-10.00.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. No supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Receipts: by truck, 60-lb. cans, 200 Calif. Light Amber, 150 Hawaiian White, 40 Minn. Amber, 760 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady. Sales U.S. 1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90; few 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$9.90. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00; few 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$10.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Market weaker. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic, crude light yellow per lb. cash 44¢, in trade 46¢.

NEW YORK: Receipts: by boat Cuba, cases 1035, cartons 300, drums 200; 66 bbls. Haiti, 233 bbls. Cuba, 204 bbls. Puerto Rico, 92 bbls. Dutch West Indies. Demand light, market dull. Trade only showing interest in light colored honey.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - Cuba, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and West Indies, Spot and C.I.F. New York, duty paid, Bbls. light grades 24-26¢, darker grades 22-23¢; 60-lb. cans 25-28¢. Sales to retailers - Calif., cartons, 2 doz. 11-oz. jars \$4.20 per doz. Imported, repacked light color, cases 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$8.50 per case.

BEESWAX: Arrivals by boat 307 bags Cuba, 60 bags Dominican Republic, 13 bags Puerto Rico. Offerings light. Demand light, market firm. Wide range in prices Spot and C.I.F. New York per lb. - Cuba, West Indies and Central America, yellow and light grades 58-60¢, darker grades 55-57½¢, South America, asking 60-62¢, some 58¢. Benguela Africa, very light offerings nominally 55-59¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. Demand limited, market dull. Calif. 60-lb. cans Light Amber clover 34¢ per lb. to bakers and confectioners. Puerto Rico, Light Amber re-strained 5 gal. cans 30¢ per lb. to jobbers.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

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PITTSBURGH: Receipts: by rail and truck extracted 7096 lbs. Ill., 1200 lbs. bottled midwestern, 21,600 lbs. Ohio. Demand good at lower prices.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to bakers, manufacturers and large users - Ohio, White Clover 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$9.60, 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$9.40 f.o.b. shipping points.

PORTLAND: Receipts: from Oregon 43, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho 24, 5-gal. cans. Supplies light. Demand slow, market unsettled. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: Oregon and Idaho, 60-lb. cans \$20.00-23.00, mostly \$20.00-21.00; cases 12, 5-lb. cans \$22.50-25.00, mostly around \$23.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.75-11.00.

COMB: No receipts. Sales to retailers - Idaho, case lots, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$11.00-11.50; No. 1, 24, 12-oz. \$10.35-10.60; No. 1, 24, 10-oz. \$9.00-9.50; 24, 7-oz. \$7.50-7.75.

BEESEWAX: The market continues firm under good demand. Dealers paying 48¢ in cash or trade.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light, market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers.-

EXTRACTED: Ohio, Mixed Flower, Amber, Cartons 12, 16-oz. jars \$5.75.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts of honey by Bay Area dealers consisted of 31,300 lbs. from Central America, 28,175 lbs. from Argentina by boat, and 40 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers from Northern California by truck.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers remained unchanged at \$9.25-10.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$13.50-13.60 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$9.00-9.80 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$21.50-24.00 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans. Some Fancy White Sage in 1-lb. jars sold at \$11.00 per case. Brokers sales to bottlers ex dock San Francisco, duty paid - Argentina, reported at 24½-29¢ per lb. Central America, 24-26¢ per lb. Movement at retail was rather slow.

BEESEWAX: No receipts reported.

SEATTLE: Receipts: Extracted 600 cases 1-2 and 5 lb. jars. Supplies light. Demand slow, market unsettled. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots:

EXTRACTED: Washington, Light Amber 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.70, 24, 1-lb. jars \$11.00; Creamed honey 24, 14-oz. \$10.70. Calif., Mixed Flowers, Amber, 12, 5-lb. pails \$20.30-25.95, 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.95; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.65; 24, 2½-lb. tins few sales \$20.80. Iowa, Alfalfa Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$13.50. Idaho, Light Amber 12, 2-lb. jars few sales \$12.50.

COMB: Ore., very few sales 24, 12-oz. Light Amber \$11.00; 24, 10-oz. Dark Amber \$9.00

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EXCERPTS FROM: "SHIPMENTS OF PACKAGE BEES IN 1946", released March 3, 1946
by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.

A total of 1,300,000 pounds of package bees were shipped in 1946 -- 6 percent more than in 1945, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Package queen shipments in 1946 were 9 percent larger than a year earlier. Reports from shippers indicate that they expect to ship 4 percent more bees in 1947. Last year shippers expected to ship and did ship 6 percent more bees during the 1946 season than in 1945. In Mid-January shippers had orders on hand for 79 percent of their expected 1947 production compared with 63 percent a year earlier.

Colonies generally are not in very good condition in the Southern States as a result of unfavorable weather and a shortage of honey and sugar. Warm weather in the early part of the winter caused heavy consumption of honey and heavier than usual feeding will be necessary to keep bees in condition. This means that bee shipments may be somewhat later than usual.

The increase in package bee shipments was reflected mainly in an increase in 3-pound packages. Of the total pounds of bees shipped in 1946, about 38 percent moved in 2-pound packages, 56 percent in 3-pound, 3 percent in 4-pound and 2 percent in 5-pound packages. In 1945, 40 percent of the bees shipped moved in 2-pound, 54 percent in 3-pound, 4 percent in 4-pound and 1 percent in 5-pound packages. Bees shipped in units other than those mentioned above accounted for about 1 percent of total shipments.

Colonies of bees held for the production of package bees in 1946 totaled 233,800 -- slightly more than in 1945. Average per colony production of package bees in 1946 was 5.6 pounds compared with 5.3 pounds a year earlier. Production of bees per colony in Georgia was 8.8 pounds, Mississippi 8.4 pounds, Louisiana 6.5 pounds, Alabama 6.0 pounds, California 3.7 pound and Texas 2.9 pounds. The low averages per colony in Texas and California are due to the practice of making a light shaking of bees for packages, and leaving the colonies in shape to build up and produce a honey crop later in the season.

A total of 949,300 queens were shipped by package bee shippers in 1946 which compared with 874,600 in 1945. The number of queens shipped exceeded the number of package-bee shipments by 88 percent.

PACKAGE BEES - Number of Packages and Total Pounds of Bees Shipped in 1945 and 1946									
Number of packages = 1946 : Other units : Total Pounds									
States :	2-lb. :	3-lb. :	4-lb. :	5-lb. :	Total :	Pounds :	1945 :	1946 :	
Georgia	34,317	57,671	3,561	622	96,171	0	249,000	259,000	
Alabama	70,090	36,382	1,775	1,315	109,562	0	235,000	263,000	
Mississippi	25,980	20,280	990	648	47,898	0	104,000	120,000	
Louisiana	30,384	45,114	1,545	742	77,785	0	196,000	206,000	
Texas	15,520	18,559	740	380	35,199	5,423	104,000	97,000	
California	56,882	38,794	476	0	96,152	5,950	231,000	238,000	
Other States	12,344	27,456	1,462	491	41,753	1,641	108,000	117,000	
U.S. (1946)	245,517	244,256	10,549	4,198	504,520	13,014	---	1,300,000	
U.S. (1945)	243,343	220,204	12,599	2,939	479,085	14,609	1,227,000	---	

Package Bees and Queen Bee Shipments - 1946									
State	Colonies held : in 1946 for : production of : package bees :	Bees : shipped : per colony :	Expected : 1947 bee : shipments :	Advance orders on : hand Jan. 15. as : percent of expected : production :	Queens : shipped : 1945 : 1946 :				
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Number	Number			
Georgia	29,500	8.8	277,000	75	124,200	140,300			
Alabama	43,600	6.0	289,000	70	193,200	202,800			
Mississippi	14,300	8.4	117,200	72	84,900	101,000			
Louisiana	31,700	6.5	207,000	78	170,800	170,000			
Texas	33,000	2.9	97,000	95	91,200	95,000			
California	65,000	3.7	240,300	95	157,400	181,000			
Other States	16,700	7.0	123,600	70	52,900	59,200			
United States	233,800	5.6	1,351,100	79	874,600	949,300			

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Reserve

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

MAR 26 1947

Telephone - Republic 4142
Extension 2176

Washington 25, D.C.
March 17, 1947

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 6.

SUMMARY

Temperatures were below average during the first half of the period in all areas of the country except in the southwest and northeastern corners of the country. Freezing temperatures reached deep into Texas and into central Florida. Temperatures during the last half were below normal in the southern half of the country and the northcentral Plains States, but were above normal in the Pacific Northwest, and in the group of States west of the Great Lakes and also in the New England States. Light to moderate precipitation occurred over the entire country with good rains along the Pacific Coast and in many southeastern States, and heavy snowstorms in parts of the Rocky Mountain section and in New York State. Precipitation from December 1946 through February 1947, however, was above average only in Montana, Tennessee, Michigan, and New York State. Precipitation was below average in all other States. Biggest deficiencies were recorded in the southwestern States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada, and in the central group of States, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas.

The citrus flow in Florida will be delayed until some time in April because of the cold. Penny-royal was yielding nectar on warm days. The early ti-ti blossoms in north Florida and south Georgia were severely damaged by the cold. The citrus flow in the Lower Rio Grande Valley had not started because of cold, dry weather. The orange surplus flow of honey was under way in Arizona. In southern California bees were securing a light flow of nectar from early orange blossoms and were building up rapidly for the main flow. Sage, buckwheat and various desert flowers were commencing to need rain.

Bees were generally in good condition in all areas where sufficient stores were left or where ample feeding has been provided. Heavy feeding, however, is under way or will be necessary when the weather moderates in some yards in nearly all sections. Broodrearing was retarded in most Southeastern, Eastern and Plains States but was progressing satisfactorily in Pacific Coast States. Some dysentery and noseema were reported in scattered locations, principally where bees have been unable to make flights for extended periods.

The production of queen bees and package bees was further delayed by cold weather during this period in Texas and other States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Progress was about normal for both queen and package bee production in California.

The market for honey was unsettled. Old crop supplies in producers' hands were practically exhausted and no new crop supplies from southern States were yet available. Imported honey offerings were increasing but the trade was showing interest only for best quality light colored offerings. The few domestic f.o.b. sales of honey reported were at slightly lower prices, ranging from 22-29¢ per lb. for Light Amber colored honey and 25-30¢ per lb. for White honey. Bottlers f.o.b. sales of 1-lb. jars to wholesalers were reported at mostly around 40¢ per jar. Imported honey was being offered bottlers and other users at prices ranging from 21-28¢ per lb., duty paid, according to quality. Market trends in the large wholesale markets were variable. Wholesale prices were steady in Chicago, Portland, and Pittsburgh; firm in St. Louis and Detroit; and slightly weaker in Denver and Seattle. New York City was slightly weaker for increased offerings of imported honey. Minneapolis was slightly stronger. Supplies available in Boston and Philadelphia were insufficient to establish a market.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCTION AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered).

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period February 22 - March 8)

Southern California. Temperatures were above normal the first week of the period, but were colder the latter part. There was considerable early morning fogs both inland and along the coast. A few scattered showers fell over most of the territory, but not in sufficient amounts to aid deep rooted plants. Unless rains arrive soon the output of honey from sage, buckwheat, and various desert blooms may be considerably affected. Bees at present are working on filaree, willows, redberry, early orange blooms, mustard, and late eucalyptus.

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Orange bloom is very scattered and in some localities the outlook is for a light honey flow from oranges while in other areas prospects are for a heavy bloom and a good flow. Bees were building up rapidly, especially in the Valley locations. Very little honey remains in beekeepers hands. Occasional sales f.o.b. shipping point of small lots were reported for extracted, Light Amber Mixed Flowers at 22-24¢ per lb. Bottlers report offerings of imported honey from South America at 24-28¢ per lb. dockside, duty paid, and Mexican honey at 22-25¢ per lb. delivered, duty paid. Offerings of beeswax were light and demand was good at 45-48¢ per lb. fob shipping point.

Northern and Central California. Temperatures were above average the for part of the period but were below average the latter part of the period except in the extreme northwestern part of the State. Moderate to good rains fell over the entire territory with the heaviest precipitation occurring in the northern areas, along the Coast and in the mountains. Very little fog occurred during the period. All vegetation was greatly improved by the rains. Soil moisture is ample for the present but more will be needed for insuring a good thistle flow in July, August, and September. The Acacia trees are blooming, almond trees are almost through blooming in some locations but are in full bloom in others. Peach, apricot, and plum trees are coming into full bloom. Manzanita is blooming up to 2000 feet elevation. Colonies are developing normally. Most reports indicate that brood is equivalent to about four frames. A few drones are appearing. There is some overstocking of bees in orchard areas. Colonies are being rented at prices ranging from gratis to \$3.00. Bees made flights nearly every day during the period and brought in considerable pollen as well as some nectar. Very little honey remains in producers hands. A few sales, f.o.b. shipping point, were reported for extracted, Light Amber Mixed Flowers in 60-lb. cans at 29¢ per lb. Few sales of beeswax were reported at 50¢ per lb. f.c.b. shipping point.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Period February 22 - March 8)

Oregon. Temperatures were below normal the first week of the period but were mild the last week. Good rains fell, especially along the Coast. Honey plants are in fine condition. Alfalfa is a foot high and white ladino clover is progressing well. Bees were working on pussywillow, dandelion, mustard, and a number of wild flowers and were bringing in considerable pollen. Colonies are building up fast, but feeding of many colonies is still a necessity. Honey stocks in producers' hands are negligible. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Washington. Cold temperatures prevailed the forepart of the period but moderated the last half. Precipitation was light to good, with the heaviest along the Coast and the eastern border. Bees were active on the warmest days and were bringing in pollen from willows, black currants, dandelions, and ornamental trees. Bees were increasing in strength rapidly and have brood in three to four frames. Reports indicate that bee losses were light during the winter but a good many colonies came through rather weak. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Feb. 22 - March 8).

Temperatures were below normal over the entire district during the forepart of the period, but moderated west of the Continental Divide the latter part. Good snows and rains occurred particularly in northern Idaho and northern Utah, with only light precipitation in other areas. More moisture is needed in the mountains of Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada to assure adequate summer irrigation supplies. Very little honey remains in the hands of producers and only a few f.o.b. shipping point sales were reported, as follows: Producers sales, bulk comb chunk honey in 10-lb. pails 39¢ per lb. Bottlers to wholesalers - extracted blended, per case of 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.50; per case of 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.15; per case of 12, 5-lb. cans \$21.90. Bottlers' sales to retailers - per case of 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.75-10.70; per case of 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.90-10.40; per case of 12, 5-lb. cans \$22.80-24.40. Beeswax offerings were light and a few scattered f.o.b. sales were reported at 46¢ per lb. with an occasional sale of fine quality as high as 56¢ per lb.

Colorado. Temperatures for the most part were below normal with sub-zero temperatures occurring many days. Bees were able to make short flights on one or two days. Rain and snowfall was heavier than normal, but more moisture is still needed in some watersheds to assure ample irrigation supplies for the coming season.

Montana. Severe winter weather prevailed during the period with many sub-zero days and much snowfall. The extreme cold may be hard on the bees, especially following the warm spell in early February when broodrearing commenced. The heavy snows have furnished good cover for honey plants and have added good supplies of moisture to irrigation reservoirs. Many bees are short on stores and will need feeding as soon as the weather opens.

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Idaho. The weather was about normal for this season of the year. Temperatures were variable, being cold the forepart but mild the latter part. Some snow fell but more is still needed for summer irrigation water supplies. Bees were able to fly every two or three days in favorable locations and were wintering satisfactorily where stores were sufficient. In some yards where extracting was too heavy or where fall flows were light, much spring feeding will be necessary. Bees have started broodrearing.

Utah. High winds and low temperatures were hard on bees during this period. Many colonies, although strong with bees, are light on stores and are in need of food. Some colonies were being fed to forestall starvation. In some instances beekeepers report weakening and losses of colonies from poisoned pollen. Good snows fell in the northwestern part of the State and added needed moisture to the water table.

Nevada. Recent rains have improved moisture conditions somewhat but much more is needed. Temperature conditions were favorable with broodrearing progressing very satisfactorily. Most beekeepers are planning some expansion if supplies can be secured.

ARIZONA: (Period February 22 - March 8).

Bees in orange locations were commencing to store some surplus honey as the orange groves were starting to bloom. Bees in desert locations were not securing enough nectar for a living.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period February 22 - March 11).

East Texas. Weather was abnormally cold with some freezing during the period, however as few plants were in bud little damage resulted. Because of the cold, bees are about two weeks or more behind schedule in building up. Very few queen cells have been started and a change to warmer weather is needed if bees and queens are going to be ready for shipment on early orders. Too few offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported to quote.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Cool, dry weather was retarding the start of the citrus flow which is already three weeks late. Only a few of the early oranges have scattered to open blossoms. Grapefruit trees are not yet showing buds. Bees were securing pollen and a little nectar on the few warm days. Some feeding has been necessary. Broodrearing is progressing rather slowly. Queen rearing is being delayed, although there was a little grafting of queen cells the last week of the period. The delayed season is going to be difficult for package shippers as it will throw much of the work into a very short time.

Northwest Texas. There is plenty of moisture in the soil and vegetation and fruit trees are in good condition. Bees are generally in good shape and have been bringing in considerable pollen. There is a large amount of young brood. The sap has commenced to rise in willow. Mesquite will soon start coming out.

Southwest Texas. Weather during the period was cold and dry. Rain is badly needed to improve plant conditions. There was very little forage for bees to work on the few warm days they were flying. A little pollen was coming in. Most beekeepers are anticipating some feeding before sufficient nectar commences to come in to sustain the bees. No sales of honey or beeswax reported.

Arkansas. The weather was mostly cold and cloudy during this period. Bees made occasional flights. Colonies are generally in good condition but some need feeding. Broodrearing has been set back about two weeks. Queen rearing has been delayed. Package bee and queen shipping will be late. No offerings or sales of honey were reported.

Oklahoma. The weather was cold, cloudy, and dry during the period. Moisture is commencing to be badly needed over much of the State as the top soil is very dry. The elms opened up in some locations on the 15th of February, but the weather has been too cold for the bees to work them except for a day or two. Present indications are that wild plum and willows will be later than usual. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

New Mexico. According to reports bees are coming through the winter with light losses in most yards. Apricots and plums are blooming but bees have been able to take little advantage of them, due to the continued cold. Soil conditions are fair for wild flowers. No sales of beeswax or honey were reported.

PLAINS AREA: (Period February 25 - March 11).

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Temperatures were cold the forepart of the period but moderated the last week and some thawing occurred, however, the ground was still covered with snow. Beekeepers report

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bees are wintering well where stores are sufficient. A few beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. Too few sales of honey were reported to quote.

Iowa. Temperatures during the period were uniformly cold but not severely so with snow falling almost every day. Moisture conditions are fair. The ground is covered with a fair covering of snow protecting plants from freezing. Bees are wintering well but many producers expect to unpack as soon as the weather warms up as it is believed that some colonies are light on stores. The demand for honey and beeswax was active but offerings were very light and very few sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb. 60s White Clover 25¢.

Nebraska. Cold, cloudy weather prevailed most of the period with only an occasional flight day occurring. Bees were wintering very well, although some colonies are short of stores. Snow fell over much of the State the latter part of the period and improved honey plant conditions. Soil moisture conditions are fair. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted White Clover, per lb. 60s few sales 30¢, 5-lb. pails few sales 35¢. Too few sales of beeswax were reported to quote.

Kansas. Cold weather prevailed with two rather general snow storms which improved the soil moisture. The greater number of soft maple trees have not bloomed because of the cold weather. The blooming date of this plant is now two or more weeks late. Bees were inactive during the period. They are in good condition where they have ample stores. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Missouri. Cold weather prevailed during the period and two good snows occurred, one on February 28 and another on March 5, adding some needed moisture to the soil. Considerable alternate freezing and thawing occurred the latter part of the period and heaving may have damaged honey plants. Bees were able to fly a little on only one or two days of the period. A few scattered sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported for extracted honey in 60-lb. cans; Heartsease at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25¢ per lb. No sales of beeswax were reported.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period February 25 - March 11).

Michigan. The ground was completely covered with snow at the close of the period, but was melting as the weather turned mild. Bees in favorable locations had a partial cleansing flight at the close of the period. Outdoor wintered bees are generally in good condition where stores are sufficient. On the Upper Peninsula cellar-wintered bees were in good condition. Beekeepers report that the constant cold temperatures have permitted maintenance of excellent temperature control without the use of the electric fans. Moisture conditions over the State are generally good for plant growth. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, Dark honey for baking in 60-lb. cans were reported at 20¢ per lb. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 46-48¢ per lb.

Wisconsin. Temperatures were below normal the first week of the period but moderated the second week. Light precipitation occurred over most of the State. Snow was disappearing from the ground in the lower half of the State. Outdoor wintered bees are reported to be in good condition where stores were sufficient. Bees made flights on mild days the latter part of the period. In some locations rapid changes in temperatures caught bees outside and chilled them and caused weakening of colonies. Nosema is showing up in a few hives. Much feeding may be necessary the balance of the spring to build up the bees for the spring honey flow. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Minnesota. The weather was mostly cold with little precipitation. Temperatures moderated at the close. Frost was coming out of the ground but it is expected that the ground will freeze solid again before spring arrives to stay. Winds from the north blew during the three or four bright, sunny days of the period limiting the bees to partial flights. Some bees are now showing signs of dysentery and are in need of an extended cleansing flight. Feeding is in progress or will soon be necessary in many yards. No sales of honey were reported. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 48¢ per lb.

Ohio. Temperatures were below normal most of the period, however, there was some precipitation. Clovers are reported to be in good condition, but the alternate freezing and thawing period is just ahead which may cause heaving. It is yet too early to determine winter losses of bees but from some preliminary examination reports, a few starved colonies have been found and a few others are short on stores. One important point in favor of good wintering is that most colonies went into the winter strong with young bees. Strong colonies

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show little drop on the bottom boards which indicates that they will come out in the spring very little weakened from winter dwindling. Present supplies of Clover honey have dwindled to a very few cases and supplies of other types are insufficient to last until the new crop comes in. Some bottlers have reduced their price to \$9.60 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars for extracted Clover honey. No sales of beeswax were reported.

Indiana and Illinois. At the start of this period a moderate snowfall occurred which drifted badly, making many roads impassable. Slightly warmer weather near the close of the period caused most of this snow to melt and about all that was left were high drifts along the roads. The recent snow has been very beneficial for clover plants. The danger period is from now on with alternate freezing and thawing. It is reported that many farmers are more interested in planting legumes than for several years. Bees have withstood the winter very well so far. Clusters are strong. Losses are reported to be very small, probably no more than 5% and in most cases those lost were colonies which became queenless late last fall or during the winter, or which went into the winter very weak. Colonies are beginning to consume stores more rapidly. Some may have to be fed before fruit bloom. In many yards equalization of stores may be all that will be necessary. The demand for honey continues strong, but offerings and supplies are very light. An occasional sale f.o.b. shipping point of section comb honey per case was reported at \$10.00-11.00. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 46-48¢ per lb.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period February 26 - March 12).

New York. Cold, windy weather prevailed over the State, with heavy snow storms in some areas blocking roads and covering bee hives. The snow will provide good protection for the bees as well as the clovers. Since the bees had a good flight in January they appear to be wintering well with little or no signs of dysentery. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

New Jersey. The forepart of the period was quite wintry but the last week was milder. The snow was going off slowly and was being absorbed into the ground. Bees made a partial to a good cleansing flight on March 11. Reports indicate that they are wintering well, but that some spring feeding will be necessary. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Vermont. Snow was still on the ground at the close of the period, although the weather was milder. Bees are wintering well and clovers are in good condition. Both beekeepers and maple sirup producers hope that the weather will continue cold until the end of the month.

Connecticut. Normal colonies are wintering well although some weak colonies have died out as happens every winter. The demand continued strong for honey but the market was practically bare.

Pennsylvania. The weather was cold and generally cloudy during this period. Bees were unable to make flights until the last day or two of the period. The continued cold has caused some losses of bees. Alternate freezing and thawing was adversely affecting clover, however there is ample moisture in the soil. No offerings or sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period February 26 - March 12).

Maryland. The ground was covered with snow nearly all of this period. The snow has been melting slowly and all moisture is being absorbed into the ground. The recent prolonged cold spell has set back early pollen plants and they will be somewhat later than usual. Maple appears ready to blossom at the first warm spell. Bees made several partial flights although it was not warm enough for good cleansing flights. A preliminary inspection of the bees by some producers indicates that hives which went into the winter with good clusters and adequate stores are in excellent condition. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported for extracted, blended (imported & domestic) in 1-lb. glass jars at 39 3/4¢ per lb. No sales of beeswax were reported.

Virginia. Bees in the Front Royal-Richmond area, which were wintered without packing and given adequate ventilation are reported to be in excellent condition. In the northern part of the State heavy, drifting snows fell, closing many roads for as long as a week. Temperatures however, were moderate. No sales of honey were reported. An occasional sale of beeswax f.o.b. shipping point was reported at 46-48¢ per lb.

South Carolina. Cold weather prevailed during the entire period except for an occasional day or two when short flights were made. The only available pollen sources were alder and a few ornamentals such as winter honeysuckle but bees were permitted to take very little advantage of either. Pollen reserves in some hives may be exhausted, however the weather has not been favorable for inspecting brood chambers for verification of this belief. The demand for honey continues strong, but none is available from beekeepers.

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Kentucky. Freezing weather with much snow prevailed throughout the period. Temperatures moderated during the last few days of the period and permitted bee flights. Cold weather has retarded brood rearing. Food supplies in many yards are short. Maples are ready to bloom, with a change to warmer weather. Conditions are ideal for a good clover crop. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Tennessee. Light snows fell on February 28 and March 2, but soon melted. Bees made good flights during the last three days of the period. Some beekeeper are feeding pollen substitute which has been received well by the bees. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period February 25 - March 11).

Georgia. The weather turned warmer at the close of the period and bees were again making flights. There has been a delay of two to three weeks in queen rearing work because of cold weather. The bee supply situation continues poor because of shortages of lumber and metal.

Florida. Good rains fell in south Florida during this period but cool weather is holding back orange buds. It will probably be sometime in April before there will be much orange bloom. Some bees are short on stores but most have ample honey to carry them through until the flow starts. In some yards, however, much feeding is being done. In locations where penny-royal is available bees were bringing in a little surplus honey on favorable days. In the northern part of the State the honey flow to date has been very light because of the continued cold. Ti-ti is reported to be damaged 50-75 percent. There is plenty of moisture in the ground which should be very beneficial for tupelo and gallberry. A few sales of extracted honey, various flavors, 60-lb. cans were reported at 20-25¢ per lb. No sales of beeswax were reported.

Alabama. Weather was cold during the period. Wild plum was just starting to bloom, which is about two weeks later than usual.

Mississippi. Bees in the extreme southern part of the State are in good condition. Drones are flying. Some colonies are strong enough to split for early increase. Colonies generally have plenty of stores. Ti-ti is just commencing to bloom. Old crop honey is all out of the beekeepers hands.

Louisiana. In the southern part of the State the weather was cold, cloudy, and unfavorable for bee activity and plant growth except for the last two or three days of the period. Pollen supplies in hives are low. Colonies given pollen cake have used considerable quantities. Colony development is at least two weeks late. In the event warm weather should develop most spring plants will bloom within a short period. Some colonies are in good condition but others are weak in bees. The weather was unfavorable for the mating flights of virgins thus reducing the supply of young queens and retarding condition of the nuclei. The package season will probably be delayed from ten days to two weeks according to time required for bees to build up to strength for shaking. In the northwestern areas of the State considerable rain and snow fell during the period preventing bee flights and causing some loss of brood. Warm, clear weather prevailed at the end of the period and has caused fruit bloom to start opening. Bees were gathering some nectar and pollen. Most colonies are very light and some feeding is being done. Colonies as a whole came through the winter in fair condition, with winter losses light in some localities and moderate in others. Young honey plants are making satisfactory progress. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of March. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No receipts. Demand fair. No spot supplies on wholesale market. No sales reported.

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CHICAGO: Receipts by truck 18,000 lbs. Ill., 2,400 lbs. Wisc., extracted. Receipts light, demand rather slow. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - few sales ILL., 60-lb. cans White Clover 30-31¢, Amber Mixed Flowers 28-30¢. Case lots, sales to retailers - ILL. White Clover, few sales 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00-11.00. WISC., White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars few \$12.00.

COMB: Receipts very light. Demand slow, market about steady. Sales to retailers ILL. few sales, cases 24-sections cello-wrapped White Clover \$10.00-10.50, few high as \$11.00; No. 2 few \$7.50-8.50.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts reported. Supplies light. Demand slow, market weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots, COLO. & UTAH, Alfalfa Sweetclover, Light Amber, few sales 24, 8-oz. jars \$5.90; 24, 12 oz. \$8.60; 24, 16-oz. \$10.80; 24, 24-oz. \$15.30; 12, 32-oz. \$10.50. Creamed honey, 24, 14-oz. cups \$12.50-12.75.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted imported 18,400 lbs. Haiti. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm for light, unsettled for dark.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers, bottled Detroit- Imported, Light Amber, flower source unknown, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60-10.00, dark 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90, 24, 8-oz. jars \$5.05.

KANSAS CITY: Receipts: 1 car Calif.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers and manufacturers, CALIF., Light Amber Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers, 60-lb. tins, per lb. 30½¢; Sales to wholesalers - cases 12, 2-lb. glass \$8.48; 24, 12-oz. glass \$7.12.

MINNEAPOLIS: Receipts by truck 325 lbs. Beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand good, market slightly stronger. Sales U.S. 1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90-9.60. Sales to retail grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00-10.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic crude light yellow, per lb. cash 44¢, in trade 46¢.

NEW YORK: Receipts: 25 bbls. Puerto Rico, 989 bbls. Chile, 280 drums Cuba.

Imported honey offerings increasing. Demand light, market dull, weaker tendency. Trade only showing interest in light-colored honey.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - imported, spot barrels light grade 23-24¢, few 25¢; 60-lb. cans 25-27¢; C.I.F. New York, duty paid, barrels 21-22¢; 60-lb. cans 24-25¢.

BEESWAX: Receipts: by boat 72 bags Haiti, 104 bags Puerto Rico. Offerings light. Demand moderate, market firm. Spot and C.I.F. New York, per lb. Cuba, West Indies, and Central America, yellow and light grades 58-60¢; medium and dark 55-57½¢. South America, asking 59-62¢, Benguela Africa, very light offerings nominally 56-59¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Receipts: by rail 7,200 lbs. direct to retailers. Demand slow, market dull. No quotations available.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

PITTSBURGH: Receipts: by rail and truck, extracted 4,800 lbs. Ill., 1,270 lbs. Iowa, 16,620 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to bakers, manufacturers, and large users - OHIO and ILL. White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.40 f.o.b. shipping points.

PORTLAND: Receipts: 120 cases extracted Wash., 20, 5 gal. cans Idaho, 13, 5-gal. cans Oregon. Supplies light. Market steady. Few prices shaded. Demand moderate. Sales to retailers and other larger buyers -

EXTRACTED: Oregon and Idaho, Mixed Flowers 60-lb. cans \$20.00-23.00, mostly \$20.00-21.00; cases, 12, 5-lb. cans \$22.00-23.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.00-10.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00-11.00. Washington, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.50-9.80; 12, 3-lb. \$14.00-14.11; 12, 5-lb. cans \$22.00-22.38; 12, 2-lb. \$9.40-9.56; Creamed honey CALIF. packed in Wash., Orange 24, 16-oz. \$10.50-10.64; Chocolate creamed 24, 14-oz. \$7.40-7.45.

COMB: No receipts. Supplies moderate. Idaho, 24, 12-oz. \$10.50-10.60; No. 1 24, 10 oz. \$9.40-9.50, No. 1 24 7-oz. \$7.65-7.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA Mixed Flowers, light Amber, cartons 12, 16-oz. jars \$5.75.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts of domestic honey were very light and consisted of only 150 cans of Light Amber Mixed Flowers from Central Calif.; Imports consisted of 210,697 lbs. from Central America.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales to bottlers Central America, 24½-25¢ per lb., ex-dock San Francisco, duty paid. Sales by bottlers remained unchanged at \$9.25-10.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars, \$13.50-13.60 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars, \$9.00-9.80 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars, \$21.50-24.00 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 500 lbs. from Central Calif.

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SEATTLE: Receipts - extracted 600 cases. Supplies light. Demand slow, market slightly weaker. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots -
 EXTRACTED: CALIF. Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$20.50, 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.75, 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.45. WASH. no sales reported.
 COMB: 25 cases OREG. To few sales to quote.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE HOLDINGS, March 1, 1947, WITH COMPARISON, by DOMINICAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE %

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Halifax	300	-	-	-
Montreal	49,306	29,402	*950,950	*226,200
Ottawa	#27,648	21,792	-	-
Toronto	119,608	-	34,994	-
Winnipeg	356,144	81,454	93,613	53,824
Regina	59,988	81,136	-	-
Saskatoon	78,528	19,584	-	-
Edmonton	72,312	19,200	-	-
Lethbridge	9,312	7,012	-	-
Calgary	52,114	127,321	141,403	12,000
Vancouver	143,850	12,456	7,890	3,600

*Imported for processing.
 #For Army use only.

IMPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING JANUARY 1947 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN %
 (Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

	Honey lbs.	Beeswax lbs.
Canada	4	-
Mexico	912,277	700
Guatamala	71,596	-
El Salvadore	42,629	-
Cuba	1,146,335	105,423
Haiti	-	6,241
Dominican Republic	89,411	38,098
Chile	430,760	-
Brazil	5,465	79,821
Argentina	204,293	-
Greece	29	-
Egypt	-	4,285
Portuguese Guinea & Angola	-	2,677
Ethiopia	-	16,422
British East Africa	-	5,636
Turkey	-	44,071
Total - lbs.	2,902,799	303,374
Total Value, dollars	630,572	155,078
Total for Jan., 1946	771,405	989,132

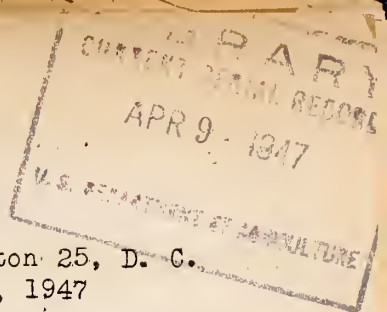
% Preliminary

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JANUARY, 1947; BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION %

	Honey lbs.	
Peru	1,152	
France	440	
Afganistan	840	
Saudi Arabia	2,232	
Philippine Islands	13,200	
India & Dependencies	73,950	
Belgian Congo	178	
Total - lbs.	91,992	Total Jan. 1946 13,560 lbs
Value, dollars	16,234	

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY & BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII DURING JANUARY 1947 & 1946.

	Honey	1947	1946	Beeswax	1947	1946
Puerto Rico, lbs.		23,860	7,236		1,848	343
Hawaii, lbs.		273,737	-		4,755	2,643



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - Republic 4142
Extension 2176

Washington 25, D. C.
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 7

SUMMARY

Temperatures continued somewhat below normal in practically the entire area east of the Rocky Mountains and as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. Despite the unseasonable temperatures there were no severely low temperatures. In this territory the season is two to three weeks late. West of the Rockies, on the other hand, the season was at least two weeks earlier than normal with temperatures consistently above average. Moisture conditions appear favorable in all sections of the country. In most sections, plants also appear in good condition, although in the eastern and southern part of the country growth is retarded by the late season.

For the country as a whole colony condition is fairly good with normal or less than normal winter losses. A few local sections reported fairly heavy loss due to starvation. East of the Rockies broodrearing has been delayed somewhat by cool weather. This has been especially pronounced in the package bee and queen producing areas of the South where package and queen shipping schedules have had to be set back from ten days to three weeks, depending on the section. Some queens have been shipped prior to the end of March, but very few package bees had moved. At the end of March weather was becoming more settled in the package bee area and it was hoped that package shipments could become more active during the first half of April.

Very little domestic honey remains for sale either in producers' or packers' hands. While demand for the small amount left appears heavy, the actual amount of domestic honey changing hands is small. Reports indicate that retail demand is light due to the high level of prices. Fairly large quantities of imported honey continue to arrive at quotations somewhat below current asking prices on domestic honey. Demand for imported honey has been rather light except for the lighter grades. While there has been little change in prices during this period the market is rather unsettled. The beeswax market has shown very little change.

Many beekeepers report extreme difficulty in obtaining supplies. Supplies of foundation appear ample, but wooden goods are very light.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCTION AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered).

CALIFORNIA POINTS (Period March 8 - 22)

Southern California. Temperatures in southern California during this period ranged from the low 50s to the low 80s with considerable cloudy weather. Precipitation has been limited to light showers. Rainfall to date has been insufficient in the sage and buckwheat districts to insure a normal flow. Bees are generally in good condition and building up for the approaching orange flow. However, some beekeepers report that around 25-30 percent of their colonies will not be at full strength at the beginning of the flow. Bees are now working early orange bloom, mustard, eucalyptus, peaches, and other early flowers in the orchard areas, and oak, buckbrush, redberry, and filaree in the hills. Offerings of honey to bottlers in the Los Angeles area consisted of some South American Light Amber Mixed Flowers at 25¢ per lb., duty extra; and Mexican Light Amber Mixed Flowers at 22-26¢ per lb., duty paid.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures were consistently above normal during this period. Clear weather predominated with little or no rainfall, however just before the end of the month moderate to heavy amounts fell along the north and north central coast and smaller amounts in the interior valleys. In Central California most deciduous fruits except prunes, apples, pears, and cherries are through blooming. All spring weeds are in bloom, but rain is needed. Some areas are already very dry. Bees have brooded up well and some colonies are in swarming condition. Present indications point to a heavy orange bloom. In the southern portion of the Northern California section deciduous fruits are in full bloom and bees are obtaining some additional pollen and nectar from mustard, filaree, and other wild flowers. Demand for bees for pollination has been very heavy. Colonies are generally in good condition, with winter losses generally reported as only around two to three percent, although some reporters have indicated as high as 10 percent total winter and spring loss.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XIII - No. 7PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Period March 8 - 22)

Oregon. Temperatures averaged above normal with lighter than normal rainfall although scattered showers were beneficial to field crops. The season generally is from ten days to two weeks ahead of last year. Deciduous fruits, dandelion, mustard, and numerous wild flowers are producing both pollen and nectar. Some colonies are too far advanced for the season and may require some feeding before the clover and vetch flows. Plant growth is unusually good.

Washington. Most bees are in good condition for this season. A few colonies which are being fed are not quite up to normal. A very few colonies have been lost from starvation. The weather was generally warm with record March temperatures, running as high as 80 degrees. Condition of honey plants is good although they are running about a week to ten days ahead of normal. Bees are working peaches, apricots, wild plums, currants, willow, and dandelion. Broodrearing has been active. In eastern Washington some additional rain would be very beneficial at this time. No honey sales were reported, but beeswax sold at 48¢ per lb.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION (Period March 8 - 22)

The season is from ten days to two weeks early in most of the Intermountain area, particularly west of the Continental Divide. In general colonies are building up well due to the fact that some pollen has been available in all except the more northern sections. Winter losses have not been unusually heavy except in the eastern portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado where some beekeepers reported heavier than normal losses. Practically all honey is out of beekeepers' hands and most packers' stocks, especially of local honey, are becoming unusually light. The only sales reported consisted of some Montana Clover-Alfalfa in 5-lb. pails and glass jars at 40¢ per lb. to retailers.

Colorado. In western Colorado weather has been very favorable for this season. Some pollen has been available and broodrearing has begun. In some sections winter losses were quite heavy, while in others bees wintered well and came through in strong condition. Considerable feeding has been necessary, but it now appears in most sections of the State that deciduous fruits and dandelion may bloom a little earlier than usual. In most sections moisture conditions are fairly good and the irrigation water supply has increased, although in some sections it is still below normal.

Wyoming. In northern Wyoming this period was generally mild, providing flights almost daily. Pollen should soon be available from buffalo bush and willows. Considerable feeding will be necessary for most colonies between now and the yellow clover flow which normally begins in mid-June. Winter losses were fairly heavy in most sections. Low temperatures prevented any flight for a period of about three midwinter months with the result that many colonies died although they had honey in their hives.

Montana. In southern Montana the first half of this period was very cold with heavy snows. The second half was sufficiently warm to provide considerable flying weather. Early colony checks indicate winter losses of around 12-15 percent due largely to the long, cold winter, coupled with some starvation. Moisture conditions are very spotted. Snowfall has been heavy in some sections but short in others. Early warm weather is causing a very heavy run-off which may result in later moisture shortage. In the Milk River Valley some lowlands are being flooded necessitating moving bees to higher ground. In this section bees are extremely short of stores in most yards and will require heavy feeding.

Idaho. This period has been mild with unseasonably warm weather. This might result in starting growth so early that some plants and fruit will be frosted. Bees are brooding up rapidly. Considerable feeding has been necessary in the past two weeks. Reports show that the water supply for this summer is near normal.

Utah. Most of March was unusually mild. Bees have gathered considerable pollen and a very little nectar from willow. Dandelions were just beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Queens are laying well and hives are building up rapidly. Consumption of stores has been very heavy with the result that many colonies are short and will need heavy feeding before the main flows are available. Demand for bees for orchard pollination has been heavy and many colonies have been moved into the orchard areas.

Nevada. Weather has been very mild during early March with the result that fruits and some shrubs are blooming abnormally early. Bees are gathering some pollen and a very little nectar. Considerable feeding has been necessary.

ARIZONA (Period March 8 - 22)

Most of Arizona has had an unusually dry winter, which has retarded and set back growth of honey plants. In most sections colonies are in rather poor condition, -the exception to this being in the irrigated Salt River Valley. Citrus

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will begin blooming shortly and with other early pollen and nectar sources should provide some build-up.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA (Period March 11 - 25)

Northeast Texas. The season is unusually late in this section, with a very wet, cold spring. Colonies have built up very slowly. Plants have not made a normal growth, but are in unusually thrifty condition and as a result of the very favorable moisture conditions should make a strong growth when warmer weather starts. Increasing quantities of Hubam clover are being sown in this area which should provide ample bee pasture.

East Texas. Toward the end of this period moderate temperatures prevailed and most colonies were able to obtain enough pollen and nectar for current needs. The season is about two weeks late in relation to both plant and colony condition. Queen mating nuclei are now being stocked rapidly. Package shipments will likely start about a week later than normal.

Southeast Texas. In the vicinity of Bay City and Kingsville the spring is running from two weeks to a month later than usual. Weather was fairly favorable during the latter part of this period and colonies are gaining strength rapidly, but will reach good strength considerably later than usual. This will make delivery of package bees and queens later than for a number of years. Considerable feeding has been necessary and it will likely be at least two or three weeks before most colonies will be entirely self-sufficient.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. No rain fell during this period and the section is becoming quite dry. Bees are beginning to gather a little surplus from the citrus flow. This flow is about a month late and at the end of the period only orange trees were blooming. Most grapefruit trees still show no signs of bud. Whether this will mean a long citrus flow will depend on moisture conditions and temperatures. Queen rearing is in full swing. Northern beekeepers who bring their colonies south for the winter are dividing colonies which will be taken north again. With the late flow in the Valley this will mean that many will not obtain a crop of citrus honey.

Southwest Texas. Most of this section had sufficient rain to bring honey plants on in good condition. While the season is at least two to three weeks later than last year, pollen and a little nectar are being gathered from willow, agarita, hackberry, elm, wild mustard, and early annual plants. Mexican persimmon, huajillo, and catsclaw are now budding well. Colonies are building up rapidly. Winter stores are disappearing rapidly and many colonies will require feeding unless a heavy flow should occur soon.

Northwest Texas. Bees have flown almost daily during this period, and all colonies are in good condition. The first young bees emerged during this period. Considerable pollen and some nectar is being gathered from plum, agarita, wild clover, and Japonica. A two inch rainfall put the soil in good condition for this season. Plants are in good condition. All fruit trees, with the exception of apples, will be in full bloom shortly.

New Mexico. In the Upper Rio Grande Valley bees have wintered well, but have used more than a normal amount of winter stores which will mean that feeding will be necessary. Additional moisture is needed to put honey plants in good condition.

Oklahoma. Recent reports indicate that many colonies are short of stores and considerable feeding will be necessary.

Arkansas. The weather was mild but windy during this period in southern Arkansas. Bees were able to fly freely and gathered some pollen from early plants. Colonies are building up rapidly. Moisture conditions are favorable for this season, and honey plants are in good thrifty condition.

PLAINS AREA (Period March 11- 25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Weather continues cold with the ground deeply frozen and occasional light snows which melt on the warmest days. Unpacking of outdoor bees will soon start. Early examinations indicate that most colonies came through the winter alive, although there will be some winter loss. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Clover in 5-lb. pails, few 45¢. Beeswax, 48½¢ per lb.

Iowa. The season is still cool in most sections and about two weeks later than normal. Reports on condition of bees vary. Some beekeepers report very light losses but a heavy consumption of stores and the need for early feeding. Others report winter losses running as high as 25% due to unusually heavy consumption of stores. Plant conditions are favorable for this season and moisture conditions are very favorable. Snows melted slowly so that the ground is well saturated.

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Nebraska. The season is running somewhat late with temperatures still below freezing better than half the time. There were a couple of days of fairly high temperatures during this period which permitted extended flights. Some beekeepers reported very light loss. One who had already unpacked several hundred colonies reported less than one percent. On the other hand, other beekeepers have reported heavier losses than during the last three seasons, largely due to shortage of stores. Recent freezing temperatures killed considerable young brood. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - Sweetclover in single 60s, few 32¢, in case to ton lots few 25¢.

Kansas. Except for two or three days at the end of this period, the weather was unseasonably cool with some high wind. During the latter part of the third week of March soft maples bloomed in the vicinity of Manhattan, and on a couple of days bees gathered considerable pollen. Many colonies are somewhat short of stores, but losses do not appear to have been very heavy for the State as a whole. Moisture conditions are very favorable and plant conditions are good.

Missouri. During most of this period temperatures were below freezing, although at the end of the period two days of moderately high temperatures provided badly needed flights. This is considered one of the latest seasons for a number of years. Moisture conditions have improved materially due to heavy rains around mid-March.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES (Period March 11 - 25)

Michigan. On the southern peninsula the season is somewhat backward with no swelling of buds to date, although there have been a few days when bees could take good flights. Early examination of hives indicate very light losses, although there may be some weak colonies due to poor quality stores. Snow is practically all gone, with moisture soaking into the ground providing very favorable moisture conditions. Reports indicate that the acreage seeded to clover last fall was considerably lighter than normal, which may present something of a bee pasture problem this summer. On the northern peninsula bees are still in cellars and appear to have wintered very well. Snow is still deep except in open fields.

Wisconsin. Temperatures have been below normal in all sections of the State although bees did not obtain a couple of good flights. In most sections losses of outdoor bees have been reported as light although there are a few weak colonies and many are short of stores. One or two beekeepers have reported fairly heavy recent losses of bees which came through the winter in good condition, apparently as the result of some form of dysentery. Plant conditions are now very favorable but some additional moisture will be needed since there has been little precipitation during March.

Minnesota. Temperatures have been too low to permit flights except on one or two days. On the other hand, temperatures have been fairly high for cellar-wintered bees, causing considerable uneasiness among colonies. Many hives are suffering from dysentery apparently from poorly ripened fall honey or large amounts of honeydew gathered last fall. In most sections losses have been light with outdoor wintered bees faring somewhat better than cellar bees. Alternate freezing and thawing has caused some damage to clover plants in southern Minnesota, but for the State as a whole plant conditions are now fairly good.

Ohio. The season is running about two weeks behind normal over most of Ohio with heavy snows and high winds during this period, especially in the northern part of the State. Actual winter losses appear to have been light in most sections, although many colonies are very short of stores and heavy feeding will be necessary if colonies are to reach normal strength for the early flows. Broodrearing has been extremely light. Clover plants are in very good condition and moisture conditions are excellent due to heavy snows. Supplies of local honey are very light, but some wholesalers and retailers have reduced prices on imported honey as a result of the slow demand.

Indiana and Illinois. All reports indicate that bees came through the winter with very light losses to date. Hives which were provided with ample stores last fall are mostly strong, while many hives having less than 50 pounds of honey last fall will need considerable feeding. The season is somewhat late. First pollen was available around mid-March the past two seasons but to date none has been available this year. Additional snow and some rain fell during this period, providing very favorable moisture and plant conditions. Very little honey is available. A few scattered reports show extracted honey in single 60s sold at 30-35¢, with White Clover section comb honey at \$10.00-11.00 per case.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period March 13 - 28)

New York. In northern New York winter weather still prevails with only one or two days during this period when bees could obtain short flights. Colonies have apparently wintered well with light losses, although many are short of stores. As a result of the late broodrearing last fall and some unseasonable

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broodrearing during the abnormally warm weather in January, consumption of stores has been unusually heavy. In southeastern New York weather has been more favorable and bees have been able to obtain a number of flights and have obtained some pollen from maple. Moisture conditions are unusually favorable especially in northern and western New York where heavy snows fell during the winter. Very little honey remains in this territory. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Clover in 5-lb. pails 39¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 46¢; Buckwheat and Amber Fall Flowers in 60s, 30-31¢, in 5-lb. pails 35¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 41 3/4¢.

Vermont. Bees appear to be in good condition, although some may be short of stores. The weather has been too cold in central Vermont to open hives. Clovers are in good condition.

Massachusetts. Bees had a partial flight around the middle of the month which in some sections was badly needed due to the poor quality of winter stores. While it is too early to make any accurate estimate of winter losses, casual examination would indicate losses of between 1 and 10 percent. Casual examinations show brood in from two to three frames on an average, with more pollen in the combs than usual. Pollen was gathered in greater than normal quantities last fall.

Connecticut. Colonies average strong in bees and most are fairly well stocked with stores. A little new pollen has been gathered, but temperatures have been so low as to keep bees inactive most of the time. While the season is somewhat later than last year, this is considered an advantage in this territory.

New Jersey. Most of this period was cold and windy although bees were able to gather a little pollen around March 21. Broodrearing has been retarded. Winter losses have been light. Colonies are building up normally, especially where considerable pollen was stored last fall. Moisture conditions are very favorable.

Pennsylvania. Cold weather of March has considerably reduced broodrearing which is below normal for this time of the year. While most yards apparently came through the winter in good condition, some losses have been reported mostly from starvation.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES (Period March 13 - 28)

Maryland. Except for a few days during the middle of this period, the weather was cold and windy with night temperatures below freezing and day temperatures too low for bee activity. Soft maple began to bloom and during the middle of the period some pollen was collected. The general condition of bees is excellent with broodrearing well advanced. Moisture conditions are satisfactory.

Virginia. Bees were inactive during most of this period due to low temperatures, although some pollen was gathered from soft maple and willow around March 23 and 24. While actual colony losses have been light, many colonies are short of stores and have either been fed or will require heavy feeding. Some colonies examined in the Richmond area show from two to five frames of brood. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, beeswax 46-48¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

West Virginia. Bees have wintered very well and most colonies have ample stores. Clovers and honey plants are in good condition. Fruit bloom will likely be very late.

South Carolina. Continued cold weather has held back early plants and retarded bee activity. The season appears to be about two weeks late. Package bees will not be ready for shipment as early as normal.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period March 13- 28)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky cold, rainy, snowy weather prevailed during most of the period, although some cleansing flights were possible. Maples will be ready to bloom as soon as temperatures moderate a little. Losses appear to be around 5 percent, with very little broodrearing in evidence. A very late spring is reported for all sections of Kentucky. No honey sales were reported, but beeswax sales were reported at 46-48¢ per lb., delivered.

Tennessee. The season is at least two weeks late with bees still relatively inactive, although they have obtained a number of good flights and gathered some pollen. While no heavy winter losses have been reported, many colonies do not appear to be in very strong condition, probably due to the inability to fly during much of this period. Soft maple is beginning to bloom and wild plum will be in bloom very shortly, furnishing some early food supplies if weather permits bees to fly.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 7SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period March 11 - 25)

Georgia. Weather was very unfavorable in south Georgia during this period with low temperatures, rain, winds, frost, and ice. Small early spring honey plants have been badly damaged by frost. Spring ti-ti which is normally the main source of pollen and nectar at this time apparently will not provide much of a flow. As a result of the unfavorable conditions many colonies have run short of stores and some have died. More than normal feeding has been necessary, and in some sections broodrearing has been cut down. Around Atlanta conditions are more favorable and a little new honey has been found in hives.

Florida. The season is at least two to three weeks later than normal in all sections of Florida, due to abnormally cool, rainy, weather. For the State as a whole bees are not in very strong condition and some feeding has been necessary. Citrus is beginning to bloom in the extreme southern part of the State and should begin blooming in all sections during the first half of April with the peak citrus flow around April 15. Most trees which were damaged by the early February frosts have sent out new growth and are showing buds. In north Florida condition of bees is below normal. Many colonies are weak and feeding has been necessary. While a little ti-ti pollen and nectar have been gathered, many trees have failed to bloom and the flow will likely be far below normal.

Alabama. In west central Alabama the spring is from three to four weeks later than normal. Many colonies are weak due to lack of pollen and young bees for replacement. Hives are building up very slowly with most hives showing only two to three frames of brood.

Mississippi. Weather during recent weeks has been very favorable. Bees are building up slowly mostly on account of weather conditions and generally poor wintering. Very few honey plants are blooming.

Louisiana. The latter part of this period was quite favorable for bee activity. Weather was warmer. Willow, fruit trees, and some other early nectar sources were blooming. Plant condition is fully a month late and colony condition is three or more weeks later than normal. Broodrearing has progressed very slowly. Stocking of nuclei has been slowed down. Some fairly heavy queen losses were experienced due to cold, windy weather. Queens have been shipped in limited numbers but almost no bees have been available for early package shipments. The entire shipping schedule has been delayed at least ten days. In northern Louisiana broodrearing is again under way. Some brood was chilled during the first part of this period with the result that colonies are somewhat weaker than usual for this season. Some feeding has been necessary. Nectar is now available and additional feeding seems unnecessary. Honey plants are late in this section, but there is a good stand of clover with plentiful moisture supplies.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS (As of March 25)

Strong trade winds and scarcity of flowers have retarded pollen gathering. Spring extracting is therefore expected to be lighter than usual. Practically none of the 720,000 pounds of honey produced in 1946 remains in beekeepers' hands.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the latter part of March. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Receipts: 1030 cases extracted Ohio. Demand fair, market about steady. No supplies on spot wholesale market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: No receipts reported. Offerings very light. Demand slow. Too few sales to establish market.

DENVER: No receipts reported. Supplies very light. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots, COLO. & UTAH, Alfalfa Sweetclover, Light Amber, few sales 24, 8-oz. jars \$5.90; 24, 12 oz. \$8.60; 24, 16-oz. \$10.80; 24, 24-oz. \$15.30; 12, 32-oz. \$10.50. Creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$12.50-12.75.

MINNEAPOLIS: Receipts by truck 210 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady. Sales U.S.1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90-9.60. Sales to retail grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00-10.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm. Sales. f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic crude light yellow, per lb. cash 44¢, in trade 46¢.

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NEW YORK: Receipts: by boat 50,340 lbs. Calif., 1,244 bbls. Chile, 464 bbls. Cuba, 550 cases Cuba, 2,040 cartons Cuba, 40 cases Mexico, 200 bbls. Mexico. Demand and trading light, market dull. Some sales for export. Trade looking for light honey only.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, and large users - Imported light grade spot barrels 22-24¢, few 25¢, 60-lb. tins 24-27¢. C.I.F. New York duty paid, barrels 21-23¢. Domestic, brokers sales to jobbers - Calif. Light Amber blend, 5-lb. tins \$1.60.

BEESWAX: 42 bags Dominican Republic, 239 bags Cuba, 50 bags Puerto Rico. Offerings light. Demand moderate, market firm. Spot can C.I.F. New York - Cuba, West Indies, and Central America, yellow and light grades 58-60¢, medium and dark 54-56¢. South America, wide range price, 59-62¢. Benguela Africa, asking mostly 58-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Receipts: by rail 47,000 lbs. Ohio. Demand light, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Ohio, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60, 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.40, few 1/2 doz. 5-lb. jars \$11.30 f.o.b. shipping point to wholesalers.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

PITTSBURGH: Receipts: by rail and truck, extracted, 2,400 lbs. bottled midwestern, 960 lbs. Ohio. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to bakers, manufacturers and large users, - Ohio, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.40 f.o.b. shipping points.

PORTLAND: No receipts. Supplies in wholesale hands light but retail stores fairly well supplied. Demand slow, prices unchanged. Sales to retailers and other large buyers:

EXTRACTED: Oregon and Idaho, Mixed Flowers in 60-lb. cans \$20.00-23.00, mostly 20.00-21.00; cases 12, 5-lb. cans \$22.00-23.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.00-10.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00-11.00. Washington, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.50-9.80; 12, 3-lb. jars \$14.00-14.11; 12, 5-lb. cans \$22.00-22.25.

COMB: Receipts: 50 cases from Idaho. Sales to retailers - Idaho Fancy 24, 12-oz. \$11.25-11.50; No. 1, 24, 12-oz. \$10.50-10.60; No. 1, 24, 10-oz. \$9.40-9.50; No. 1, 24-7 oz. \$7.65-7.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. No buying reported.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: Iowa, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 12, 16-oz. jars \$5.75.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts of honey by Bay Area dealers consisted of 48,000 lbs. from Central America.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales to bottlers - Central American, 23-26½¢ per lb., ex-dock San Francisco, duty paid. Sales by bottlers were practically unchanged at \$9.25-10.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$13.60 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$9.00-9.80 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$21.00-24.00 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

SEATTLE: Receipts: Extracted 220 cases Calif., 165 cases Oregon, 30, 60-lb. cans Oregon. Supplies light. Demand light, market slightly weaker. Sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: Oregon, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.95; 12, 5-lb. cans \$21.00; 60-lb. cans, per lb. 30¢. Calif., Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.94; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.88; Creamed Honey, per doz. 1-lb. cups \$5.09. Sales to retailers - Calif., Mixed Flowers 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.95, 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.65.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted 32,400 lbs. Imported. Supplies light. Demand fair market steady for the best, weaker for other stock.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers, bottled Detroit, imported, Light Amber or White, flower source unknown: 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60; 24, 8-oz. \$5.40; dark to bakers in 60s, 30¢ per lb; Dark Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.85.

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Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - Republic 4142,
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Washington 25, D. C.
April 15, 1947.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 8

SUMMARY

The season continues backward in practically the entire area east of the Rocky Mountains. While temperatures moderated over most of the South and along the Atlantic Seaboard, the growing season and also development of bees is still two weeks to a month behind normal. Cooler weather prevailed over much of the area west of the Rockies than during the previous period, but the season is still somewhat advanced from the standpoint of plants and colony condition. Moisture conditions are very favorable except for a small section along the middle Atlantic Seaboard and in California. Southern and central California are very dry with prospects for a light crop from sage and wild buckwheat unless additional rain falls. The orange flow in southern California is at its height. Some yards report good yields, while others report yields considerably below average. The Florida citrus bloom was at its height during the week of April 6-12. Conditions here are also reported as spotted, with some yards showing light yields but others reporting yields of as high as 75 pounds gathered to the end of this period. The ti-ti flow in north Florida and south Georgia is running much below normal due to unseasonable weather during the early portion of the blooming season.

Improved weather in the Southeastern and Gulf package bee producing area has made possible volume shipments of packages and queens during this period, but all package producers are still far behind schedule. In some northern sections beekeepers fear that because of the delay in delivery package bees may not build up to full working strength in time for the main clover flows which usually start during late May and early June. Practically all package bee producers have been booked to capacity for some time. Beekeeping supplies especially sections and hive bodies have been very short. In some sections this shortage has been a factor in keeping down expansion.

Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands. Wholesalers have found demand rather light in view of the relatively high prices now being obtained. Imports of honey continue fairly heavy. Some of this has not met with a very good demand because of the color and flavor. Other imported honey has been very satisfactory and moved fairly well. Very few sales of domestic honey were reported, mostly around 30-31¢ per lb. in 60s, with occasional lots selling a little higher or lower. Movement of beeswax has also been light with domestic wax selling mostly around 46-48¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period March 22-April 8)

Southern California. The citrus bloom was at its height during this period. In some sections citrus was not yielding as heavily as could be expected. In most sections colony strength was good. Pollen is plentiful in the hill areas but still generally light in the orchard areas. Sufficient nectar has been available in all sections to more than provide a living for bees. Winter losses for the areas as a whole were rather light. In some sections bees are now obtaining a little nectar from black sage and button sage. The ground is very dry, however, due to the long winter drought. Much additional rain will be needed if any large surplus is to be gathered from sage or wild buckwheat. Scattered reports indicate some loss from heavy arsenic spraying. Some orange honey will likely be ready to extract the latter part of this month. No sales of honey were reported in shipping areas and no receipts of either honey or beeswax were reported in the Los Angeles area.

Imperial Valley. Bees are in normal condition for this season. Bees are gathering enough nectar for current use from arrow weed, salt cedar, and sour clover. There is less alfalfa in the Valley this year. The water district as well as many individual ranchers, are increasing the use of ditch burners to keep ditches free of weeds. This is an additional cause for reduced bee pasturage in this area.

Central California. Colonies are generally strong with many already at swarming strength. Honey supplies are dwindling in many yards, but the pollen

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supply has been heavy. While light rains fell in the interior valleys early in the month, there is still a marked shortage of moisture and prospects are not now very favorable for the later flows except in the irrigated areas unless additional rain falls. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., a few cans of Light Amber Eucalyptus 20¢ per lb.

Northern California. Many colonies have lost weight during this period due to a shortage of nectar sources. Pollen has been abundant, however, resulting in heavy broodrearing. In some yards package bees are being shaken to relieve swarming conditions. Bees are now working eucalyptus, cherry, apple, wild mustard, filaree, red maids, willow, and various ornamentals. Many colonies are being moved to summer locations. There is a serious moisture deficiency for development of summer plants. Irrigation water is also short in some sections. Reports indicate that more alfalfa will be run for seed than normal in the area north of Winters.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period March 23 - April 9)

West of Cascades. Except for a few days at the beginning of this period weather was too cool and wet to permit of much bee flight. Prior to this period colonies had built up fairly well with unusually favorable weather. Most colonies have from six to eight frames of brood and are relatively strong. The fact that they could obtain little nectar or pollen during this period has resulted in the need for feeding of many colonies, and shortage of stores with others. Honey plants are in unusually good condition. Prunes, cherries and other deciduous fruits bloomed during this period. The vetch crop is growing well. Cane berries look good.

East of Cascades. In eastern Oregon and Washington much of this period was cool and cloudy with some wind and a little rain. Fruit trees were in full bloom during this period. While weather was unfavorable for full activity of bees, most colonies are in good condition with considerable brood. A few hives have gathered a little surplus honey. Plants are generally in good condition.

INTERMOUNTAIN SECTION: (Period March 22-April 8)

In most sections of the Intermountain Region this period was rather unfavorable for bees. Cool weather prevented them from working actively, although there were portions of Colorado where bees were able to work early deciduous fruit. Winter losses appear to be heavier than earlier anticipated in Montana, Wyoming, and northeastern Colorado. In most other sections winter losses were not excessive. Heavy feeding has been necessary in nearly all sections. Broodrearing has been satisfactory and, provided bees are fed during the next 30 days, most colonies should be in fairly good working condition for the main flows. Honey was practically cleaned up in this area. The only sales reported were of Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s and in 5-lb. pails at 33 1/3¢ per lb. and in 1-lb. glass jars at 40-41¢ per lb.

Colorado. On the Western Slope weather has been mild and dry with some sections needing some rain. Apricots and peaches began to bloom at the end of the period, about two to three weeks earlier than usual. In this section bees are building up well but considerable feeding has been necessary. A few dandelions were in bloom, providing a little honey and sufficient pollen to stimulate brood-rearing. In southeastern Colorado the season is about ten days to two weeks later than normal both from the standpoint of bees and vegetation. Warmer weather recently has improved conditions considerably. A little new pollen is coming in, and bees are brooding up fairly well. There has been considerable interest in expanding beekeeping in this section and many colonies have changed hands. In northeastern Colorado the season is somewhat late. Heavy feeding continues in most apiaries. In this section winter losses were heavy, with some beekeepers reporting around 50 percent loss. Some feel that the increase in use of DDT and certain other new insecticides has caused considerable loss.

Wyoming. In northern Wyoming recent checks on colonies indicate considerably heavier losses than were earlier anticipated. Reports of losses of around 30% have been rather common. On the other hand, some beekeepers in this section and many further south in this State indicate much lighter losses than these. At the present time heavy feeding is necessary. Some beekeepers saved sufficient honey last fall for spring feeding, but others are feeding sugar sirup. Early spring flowers are expected to begin blooming between April 20 and May 1. These will provide a little pollen and nectar for buildup, but in this territory the early spring bloom is very seldom heavy enough to take care of all spring feed needs.

Montana. Weather conditions have been about normal. Bees are brooding up rapidly where colony strength and supplies of stores are good. However, there has been a marked loss in colony strength in about 30-40% of the hives in some

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sections. Honey plants are in very good condition with clover getting a good start. The ground has been too wet in some sections for farmers to get into the field. Some package bees are already arriving in southern Montana and being installed in hives where beekeepers killed off their stock last fall.

Idaho. In southern Idaho this period was cold and stormy with several light snows. Bees were confined to their hives most of the time. Weather has been fairly favorable for unpacking and most colonies have now been removed from their winter packing. Some starvation occurred prior to unpacking. Considerable feeding has been necessary where stores were light last fall. However, bees that went into winter with heavy stores are strong in bees and will need no feed provided dandelions bloom at a normal period. The first natural pollen was gathered in small amounts during this period.

Utah. Bees have been building up rapidly with most hives showing six to seven frames of brood. Most beekeepers have had to feed quite heavily during this period. Fruit trees have been blooming during the period, but little nectar could be obtained by bees due to stormy weather with some snow and cold. Cherries were about ready to bloom at the end of the period, with favorable weather should help tide bees over. Most colonies are in fairly good condition and should be at good working strength for the main flows, provided feed requirements prior to that time are met.

Nevada. In western Nevada the weather was windy and cold with some light showers during this period. Bees were brooding up well, but most are somewhat short of feed. Considerable feeding has already been done with heavy feeding necessary if weather does not turn warmer soon.

ARIZONA: (Period March 22-April 8)

In the Salt River Valley mesquite, creosote bush and various other flowers are blooming or coming into bloom. Bees were gathering a little surplus honey and building up quite rapidly. There was considerable wind during this period. In southeastern Arizona conditions for a honey crop have not been favorable to date. Most beekeepers suffered heavier winter losses than usual. Many are feeding. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - Mixed Desert Flowers in 5-lb. pails 25¢ per lb.; in 1-lb. glass jars 35¢ per lb.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period March 25 - April 10)

Northeast Texas. Conditions improved greatly during this period with clear, warmer weather. Bees building up rapidly on fruit bloom and other early flowers. Queen and package producers are getting their bees ready for spring shipment which will begin within the next two weeks. Some package bees and queen producers have found heavy feeding necessary. Hubam clover is being sowed extensively, providing a good outlook for beekeepers.

Southeast Texas. Greatly improved weather during this period made it possible for bees in most locations to gather a living from the fields. This has eliminated the need for heavy feeding. Colonies have built up slowly. Many queens which appeared in good condition last fall have failed with the result that many colonies were too weak for spring work. The late cold weather caused the mesquite bloom to largely fail which will mean that most of this usual early flow will be lost.

Lower Rio Grand Valley. The citrus flow is about over with only an occasional tree now blooming. Strong colonies stored about 30 pounds of honey. Extracting will begin around the middle of April. Mesquite is beginning to bloom but there is a question as to whether it will produce much because of the severe drouth. Migratory beekeepers are preparing to move as soon as the spring honey now on the hives has been removed. No sales of new crop spring honey have yet been reported.

Southwest Texas. Bees have been working fruit trees during this period but have built up very slowly. They are at least three weeks behind normal in strength. Many colonies still have very little brood. In a few favored locations an abundance of pollen is being gathered and many colonies are becoming quite strong with a few swarms reported. On the other hand, many colonies still require feeding. Mexican persimmon, soap brush, huajillo, catsclaw, mesquite, and horsemint are in full bud and with favorable weather conditions a fair flow may be expected shortly after the middle of April in the vicinity of San Antonio. Horsemint is growing fairly well.

Northwest Texas. Bees are building up rapidly. They gathered considerable nectar and pollen from various fruits, ash, red bud, and blackberry. A little surplus nectar has already been stored. Vetch and alfalfa are growing well. Mesquite, willow and various wild flowers are coming out rapidly.

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Oklahoma. Good rains fell during this period. Sweetclover, both established stands and new seedings, are growing very well. Wild plum and red bud were in full bloom during this period. Cottonwood is beginning to open and pollen from oak will be available shortly. Bees are building up rapidly.

Arkansas. Bees and plants are not quite up to normal for this season in southern Arkansas but are building up fairly rapidly. Moisture is ample and plants are in generally good condition.

New Mexico. Bees are in good condition in the Mesilla Valley and on quiet days gained a pound or two of honey. Three or four days of wind and this is mostly all consumed. Most hives have from ten to fourteen frames of brood. Phacelia and black locusts are blooming. Phacelia needs rain. To date this has been about a normal season.

PLAINS AREA: (Period March 25-April 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The season is running somewhat later than usual in this section. The weather has been cold and wet. Outside wintered bees have had only a few flights. Early examinations indicate that losses in many yards will be heavier than usual, although in some yards where ample winter stores were left last fall bees have wintered fairly well. Unpacking of bees has been delayed by wet fields and bad roads. Moisture and plant condition are very favorable. Sweetclover acreage continues short due to the heavy acreage being planted to grain. There seems to be an increasing demand for bees for pollination of both sweetclover and alfalfa. A few sales of Clover-Alfalfa in 60s, were reported at 30¢ per lb. fob to beekeepers.

Iowa. The season is running at least two to three weeks late in Iowa with continued cold, wet weather. To date there have been almost no sources of early pollen or nectar. Heavy feeding has been necessary and will have to continue. Broodrearing has been light and there is a question as to whether many colonies will have built up to good working strength in time for the main flow. Winter losses have averaged heavier than normal and also heavier than during the past two years for the State as a whole, although some yards which were strong last fall and provided with ample winter stores have come through with only average winter losses. Offerings of honey were very light. Sales fob shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 60s - 30¢, in 5-lb. pails 35¢, in 1-lb. pails and glass jars 35-45¢. Beeswax, few sales 45-48¢ per lb. fob to beekeepers.

Nebraska and Kansas. This has been one of the latest springs in this section in many years. Weather continued cold and wet during most of this period. In some localities soft maple and American elm bloomed, but there were only two or three days when bees could obtain any pollen. Broodrearing has been very slow. Many colonies are weak and for the State as a whole winter losses have been considerably heavier than usual, largely due to starvation. Several large beekeepers report losses running as high as 20 percent. Heavy feeding has been necessary. Some beekeepers have fed large amounts of pollen substitutes or a mixture of natural pollen and substitutes. In some yards this has been extremely helpful in stimulating earlier broodrearing. Precipitation since January 1 has been somewhat heavier than normal. Plants are in good condition. The acreage of clover is light due to the large amount of corn and grain being planted. Clover stands in pastures and along roadsides are fairly good and beginning to grow well. Offerings of honey were light. Sales fob shipping point - per lb. in 60s, 30-31¢. Beeswax, few sales 46-48¢ per lb. fob to beekeepers.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period March 26-April 12)

Michigan. Such inspections as have been made indicate that bees wintered fairly satisfactorily on the southern peninsula but are very short of stores. The weather continues abnormally cool with more than the usual amount of rain for this season. At the end of the period soft maple buds were barely showing and fruit bloom was still dormant. The heavy snowfall of the past winter melted slowly with very little run-off, meaning that moisture conditions are considerably better than during recent years. Honey plants appear to be in good condition, although the acreage of clover is light. The late blooming season in Michigan may be of benefit to beekeepers using package bees since packages will arrive somewhat later than usual. On the northern peninsula bees are still in the cellars and appear in good condition. This has been the latest and coolest spring in this section in possibly 25 years.

Wisconsin. Winter losses at this time appear to run from 10 to 15 percent in most sections of the State, although some beekeepers report very little loss. Many colonies are weak, however, and heavy feeding will be necessary. Some beekeepers who used pollen substitute have fairly strong colonies of young bees at this time. Maple and elm are expected to bloom around April 20. Moisture conditions are very favorable with more than a normal amount of spring rain, although some sections had less snow during the winter than usual.

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Minnesota. Weather during this period was very unfavorable with cold, rain, and snow. Only a portion of the cellar-wintered bees have been put on their summer stands and these have had little opportunity to fly. Losses, particularly among cellar-wintered bees, have been very heavy ranging all the way from 10 to 40 percent. Much of the loss was from long-confinement or starvation. Dysentery was serious in some hives. Moisture conditions are very favorable. Plants do not appear to have suffered any serious winter damage, although the season is two to three weeks late and there has been little or no evidence of growth.

Ohio. Bees were able to fly during a portion of this period and obtain considerable pollen from soft maple, American elm, and willow. In most sections winter losses were relatively light where ample stores were left last fall, but in yards where hives were extracted too closely in the fall losses were fairly heavy. Most clusters are not large, but heavy feeding will be necessary in most cases. Reports on condition of clover vary. In some sections it came through the winter in good condition and is beginning to grow well. In other sections there seems to be considerable damage from heaving and crown rot. This is especially true of white Dutch clover. With the season in this section two to three weeks late there is some question as to whether bees will be in condition for the main clover flow which normally begins in early June.

Indiana and Illinois. In the southern part of these States bees obtained some pollen from maple and elm during this period. Fruit trees are still dormant, particularly in the northern portions. Floods and high winds, particularly in Illinois, caused some loss. Record rains during this period have overcome the moisture shortage which had developed during the past season. In most sections winter losses were not excessive, although some colonies are weak and many are short of stores. In some sections clover appears to have been damaged somewhat, while in other sections normal growth is beginning with little indication of damage. Many beekeepers are concerned over the late delivery of package bees, feeling that it will be impossible for colonies from package bees to develop to full working strength for an early June clover flow. Very little honey remains in this section. Sales fob shipping point, per lb. - extracted in single 60s 34¢, in 10-lb. jars 35¢, in 5-lb. pails 36¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 40¢. Beeswax, 47¢ per lb. fob.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period March 27-April 13)

New York. While the spring has been a little late over most of New York, the weather has been seasonable for this time of the year, with some rain, low temperatures and high winds but with sufficient mild, clear days for bees to obtain good flights. First natural pollen was gathered during the latter part of this period. Bees in most sections wintered better than during the two previous years. Actual winter losses do not appear to have been heavier than normal, although some colonies are light in stores and will need some feeding. Broodrearing is about normal. Moisture conditions are fairly good in most sections, although in the Hudson River Valley the ground is rather dry for this season. Clover plants are in fairly good condition. Practically no honey remains in producers' hands and no sales were reported.

Vermont. In central Vermont preliminary examinations have shows that bees have wintered very well, with colonies generally stronger than usual for this season, although stores are a little lighter than usual. Clover plants look good with ample moisture. The weather is still too cool to permit bees to gather anything. Tag alder has bloomed. Maples and elms should bloom toward the end of the month.

Massachusetts. At the end of the period red maple, pussywillow, and poplar were coming into bloom. Winter loss in better yards will run less than 10 percent. Colonies are generally in fairly good condition, with brood in two to four frames and some young bees emerging.

Connecticut. Moisture conditions improved greatly during the past two months so that plants are now in very good condition. Colony condition is much better than normal. Broodrearing is normal or better, and considerable pollen was being gathered at the end of the period.

New Jersey. Most of this period was cold and backward. Toward the end of the period a few days were warm enough so bees could obtain considerable pollen. Some feeding has been necessary. Queens are laying nicely.

Pennsylvania. Weather conditions have been fairly favorable for good cleansing flights, although there has not been sufficient warm weather for bees to obtain any large amounts of pollen. Alder and soft maple began to bloom late in the period. Broodrearing has been fairly good, although some brood has been killed in exposed windy locations. In some sections clovers were damaged somewhat by heaving, although for the State as a whole the clover crop is in very good condition. Colonies are in fairly good condition for this season, with winter losses running only normal or perhaps slightly less except in those yards which were extracted too closely last fall. The only sales reported were some 1-lb. jars of Light Amber Clover and Fall Flowers at 35¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 8SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period March 26-Apr. 12)

Georgia. The weather completely changed during this period with fair, warm weather prevailing in all sections. In south Georgia bees gathered honey from tulip poplar, ti-ti, and black gum, all of which were in full bloom. No surplus has been stored as yet but bees are building up rapidly and the period of starvation which was serious a month ago seems to be over. Shipments of package bees has begun but all shippers are running at least two weeks late on April shipments. While honey plants are late they are in good thrifty condition. Present prospects for the later honey flows are only fair in south Georgia but are about normal in north Georgia.

Florida. Citrus was in full bloom during this period. In some sections the orange blooming season came to a sudden close about the end of this period due to heavy beating rains. Reports on citrus honey production vary greatly. In some sections reports indicate that the crop may be only half to two-thirds of normal, while other sections report a very good flow with stronger colonies having already gathered as much as 75 pounds. In southern and central Florida palmetto was also blooming and providing a little nectar. In north Florida ti-ti was in full bloom, but bees were able to work it only a portion of the time. Colonies were building up fairly rapidly. Package bee shippers were shaking bees before hives were at full strength, however. While package bees and queen shipments are now moving in volume, the movement is running considerably behind schedule due to the late start. Extraction of new crop honey should begin by the end of this month. No honey sales have been reported.

Alabama. The weather was cold, rainy, and windy until the first of April. Since that time some rain has fallen but warm days have produced a heavy bloom on early plants. Bees have built up rapidly during this time. A few packages and queens moved. This movement should pick up rapidly if the weather continues favorable. All shippers are, however, behind their normal shipping schedule.

Louisiana. Warmer weather in southern Louisiana has helped the development of colony populations, but winds and heavy rains during this period have caused considerable damage to queen yards due to mating losses. Honey plants are improving. White Dutch clover and blackberries are beginning to produce. The shipping schedule for package bees and queens is about two weeks later than normal, and movement is not yet up to the normal volume for this season. February was the coldest in 42 years and March the coldest in 32 years, accounting for the late movement. In northern Louisiana bees were doing fairly well at the end of the period, from the standpoint of brood rearing colony strength and stores. Considerable feeding was necessary to carry bees through to the fruit bloom. Frequent rains have hampered the flow. Honey plants are in excellent condition, although a little late. Present indications are that the later flow should be heavy. Dewberries, wild garlic, and nettle have been good sources of nectar this season.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period March 27-April 13)

Maryland and Virginia. There was considerable wind during the early part of the period which interfered with bee activity even on warm days. Maple was in full bloom during this period and bees had sufficient warm days to add considerable to their honey stores and pollen supply. Broodrearing is somewhat in advance of normal. Prospects are that the honey flow will run about two weeks later than normal. This may bring swarming problems. Moisture conditions are only fair. Surface soil is well supplied, but there is some deficiency in sub-soil moisture. Wild plants are growing well. No honey sales were reported, but a few lots of beeswax sold at 46-48¢ per lb., f.o.b.

South Carolina. The first warm favorable bee weather arrived during the first few days of April. Plant growth started rapidly. Some early plants, such as red maple and ornamental shrubs, started to bloom much earlier but remained semi-dormant for several weeks and only recently finished blooming. In the upper section of the State peaches were approaching full bloom at the end of the period, about a month later than normal. Wild plums which usually open around the middle of March were about two weeks late. Red bud was just coming into bloom at the end of the period, a full two to three weeks late. Bees have been confined to their hives much of the time until early April. Since that time little pollen and nectar has been available. Broodrearing is considerably behind normal, and in all probability most colonies will not be ready for the main honey flow which normally starts about April 20 but will come on a little later this season.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period March 27-April 13)

Kentucky. In central Kentucky bees gathered some pollen from maple and elm during the warmer periods. There was considerable wind and rain. Broodrearing is increasing, but colony condition is still a little behind normal. Winter losses in various sections of the State have been reported at from seven to ten percent.

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Honey plants are somewhat backward, but are in very good condition. In western Kentucky peaches were blooming at the end of the period and in most sections of the State dandelions were about ready to bloom.

Tennessee. Bees obtained considerable pollen and some nectar during this period from fruit bloom, oak, and red bud. Brood nests expanded rapidly. Clover plants are in very good condition and at the present time prospects look favorable for a good clover flow. Precipitation and soil moisture are slightly above normal.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of April 9)

Heavy and well dispersed rains have put algaroba trees, including those at lower elevations, in excellent condition. Flowering is not heavy as yet, but prospects for summer are excellent. First extracting is well under way with most beekeepers reporting low yields of Light Amber. No sales have yet been reported.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of April. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No receipts reported. No supplies on wholesale spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts by truck-8000 lbs. Ill.

EXTRACTED & COMB: Receipts very light, demand very slow. Too few sales to establish market. BEESWAX: Dealers paying country run 46-48¢ per lb. del. Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts reported. Supplies light. Demand fair, market slightly stronger.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots - COLO. & UTAH Alfalfa Sweetclover, light Amber, few sales cases 24, 8-oz. jars \$6.05; 24, 12-oz. \$8.95; 24, 16-oz. \$11.45; 24, 24-oz. \$16.10. Creamed Honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$12.75. DETROIT: Receipts Extracted 2,400 lbs. Iowa, 2,400 lbs. Wisconsin, imported 18,800 lbs. Santa Domingo. Supplies light. Demand rather good, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales - IOWA & WISCONSIN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars fob shipping point \$9.60. Sales by local bottlers, per case imported Light Amber or White, flower source unknown, 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60-10.00.

MINNEAPOLIS: Receipts by truck 240 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady. Sales U.S. Blended Honey to wholesale grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90-9.60. Sales to retail grocers 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00-10.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm. Sales fob beekeepers for domestic, crude light yellow per lb. cash 44¢, in trade 46¢.

NEW YORK: Receipts by boat - 358 bbls. Chile, 145 bbls. Cuba, 2 drums Puerto Rico, 30 drums Guatemala. Demand and trading light, market unsettled. Some white honey commanding premium due to light supply here. Add. imports- 35 cartons P.R.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users, imported, light grade spot barrels 22-24¢, some white 25-26¢, some darker shades 21-22¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals 124 bundles Guatemala, 252 bags Chile, 280 bags Dominican Republic, 8 bags Puerto Rico, 20 bags Cuba, 83 seroons Dominican Republic. Offerings light. Demand moderate, market firm. Spot and C.I.F. New York, CUBA, WEST INDIES and CENTRAL AMERICA, light grades 58-60¢, medium and dark 55-56¢, BRAZIL and CHILE 59-62¢, some asking higher prices. AFRICAN, BENGUELA, asking 58-60¢, some darker grades 57¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Receipts by rail 45,000 lbs. Calif. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Receipts, by rail and truck, extracted, 600 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 4,410 lbs. Ill., 1,200 lbs. Iowa. Demand good, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to bakers, manufacturers and large users - ILL., IOWA, and OHIO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.40 fob shipping point.

PORTLAND: No receipts. Wholesale dealers practically out of supplies. Reported that Calif. shippers have been offering strained at 32-35¢ per lb. Little beeswax arriving paying producers 48-50¢ per lb.

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ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -
EXTRACTED: Iowa, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons, 12, 16-oz. jars \$5.75.
SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area dealers consisted of 130,750 lbs. from Central America.
EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers and importers ranged from 23½¢ to 24½¢ per lb. ex-Dock San Francisco, duty paid. Bottlers report retail movement has already slowed up slightly. Wholesale prices are practically unchanged, except for a slight decline in the larger containers. Present levels are \$9.25-10.30 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$13.60 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$9-9.80 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$21-21.90 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans.
BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

SEATTLE: Receipts extracted 875 cases Calif., 450 cases Oregon. Trading light. Market dull and slightly weaker. F.O.B. shipping point to wholesalers -
EXTRACTED: Oregon, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.55; 12, 5-lb. cans \$20.50. CALIF., Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.84; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.58; creamed honey per doz., 1-lb. cups \$4.73. Correction March 28 prices quoted for Oregon should have read F.O.B. sales to wholesalers instead of sales to wholesalers.

HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of April 1, 1947, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago: From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Halifax	300	-	-	-
Montreal	97,360	74,644	*836,150	142,500
Ottawa	461	19,920	-	-
Toronto	5,000	-	23,000	-
Winnipeg	170,400	38,327	53,492	54,932
Regina	31,488	46,992	-	-
Saskatoon	61,900	12,192	-	9,950
Edmonton	43,392	15,456	-	-
Lethbridge	8,248	2,352	-	-
Calgary	40,451	113,692	107,084	7,162
Vancouver	154,180	32,730	3,020	4,800

*Imported for processing.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - Republic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
May 1, 1947.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 9

SUMMARY

Continued cool, backward weather in all sections except the Pacific Coast has further delayed beeyard operations and slowed down colony development. Over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains the season ranges from two weeks to a month later than normal. Actual winter losses in most sections have been only normal or less than normal. The exception to this is a portion of the northern Plains section where losses appear to be much heavier than average. Moisture conditions are favorable to excessive over the entire country except for California, Arizona, New Mexico and southern Texas where additional rain is needed. Heavy feeding has been necessary over the northern half of the country, except for the Pacific Northwest. Broodrearing has been delayed at least two weeks in most sections. It is feared that through the Plains area and north central States, where clover provides the bulk of the commercial crop, colonies will not be built up to full working strength when the flow begins. Shipments of package bees and queens from the South are two to three weeks behind schedule but lateness of the season in the North has partly relieved the extreme pressure. Lack of hives and other supplies is holding down anticipated expansion in many sections. The supply situation on glass and metal containers also continues tight.

The citrus honey crops in both Texas and Florida have been made. Extracting is now under way. The Florida crop is the shortest in many years. The Texas crop was spotted, ranging from nothing to sixty pounds surplus per colony. Demand for honey has been rather light despite the shortage of light honey. Many buyers are apparently holding off until prices become more settled. Retail demand has also been light. In some sections supplies of dark imported honey have met with a poor demand which has apparently had an adverse effect on consumer demand for all honey. On the limited number of f.o.b. sales of honey reported prices were slightly slower with bulk of the sales of citrus honey ranging from 25-30¢ per pound, mostly around 25-27¢ in large lots. Beeswax offerings continued light with most sales reported at 46-48¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period April 9-22)

Southern California - Bees are generally at full working strength. Broodrearing has been active. In the irrigated sections oranges were in full bloom during most of the period. During a short period of very warm weather - April 11 to 14 - considerable orange honey was gathered in most sections. During the balance of the time the flow has been light. It appeared that in most sections bees had gathered 30 to 40 pounds of orange honey to the end of the period although in a few favored sections yields will run a little higher. Eucalyptus was still blooming in a limited way. In the hill areas black or button sage produced lightly. White sage was just beginning to bloom. Because of the very dry season yields from sage and other wild flowers have been light. Prospects from buckwheat appear poor at this time although in some sections plants are in fair condition and could produce some honey if favorable rains should come. Swarming has been below normal in all sections. Extracting of orange honey was extremely light to the end of the period. No sales were reported on new crop honey. The only sales reported consisted of some old crop buckwheat in case to ton lots at 22¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers. Beeswax receipts were light in the Los Angeles area with some sales reported at 45-48¢ per lb. f.o.b.

Central and Northern California - A few sections had light rains during this period which were helpful to vegetation. In nearly all sections, though, a marked moisture deficiency existed and plant condition was below normal. Bees were working citrus, mustard, black locust, and various wild flowers. In most cases they obtained an abundance of pollen but little more than enough nectar for current needs. In some irrigated sections alfalfa started to bloom,

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somewhat ahead of normal. Broodrearing has been active. Most colonies are very strong and in some locations swarming has been excessive. Star thistle plants are abundant but will require much more moisture if a normal crop is to be obtained.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period April 9-22)

West of Cascades - Much of this period was cool and cloudy with light rains along the Coast. Colonies are in fair condition, but due to the fact that much of the fruit blooming season was unfavorable, some may be short of stores to carry them until the vetch and clover flows. Growth of vetch and clover is very good and somewhat earlier than normal. The apple bloom was below normal in southern Oregon and spotted in the Willamette Valley. Bloom was fairly heavy in the Hood River Valley.

East of the Cascades - In central Oregon bees came through the winter in poor condition. Where not fed losses were heavy. The spring was late in this section. In far eastern Oregon bees wintered well and built up fairly well. Nights were cool but many warm days gave bees an opportunity to secure favorable yields from fruit bloom and wild flowers. In the Yakima Valley of Washington weather was quite unfavorable during the fruit blooming season. In some sections bees did not obtain enough honey to carry them to the summer flows. In other locations a little surplus was obtained which should carry bees through to the alfalfa and sweetclover. Wild mustard will bloom late in April and black locust during early May. These usually provide some feed. No f.o.b. sales were reported during this period. Supplies are light in dealers' hands but most have shown little interest in replenishing their stocks.

INTERMOUNTAIN SECTION: (Period April 9 - 22)

Most of April has been cool and rather unfavorable over this entire area, especially east of the Rockies. Colonies came through the winter in fair condition, with no more than normal winter losses, except for portions of eastern Colorado. Heavy feeding has been necessary. Dandelion and early spring pollen and nectar sources are blooming except in the extreme northern portion but warmer weather is needed to provide a good buildup. Very little honey is available for sale but demand has been light. Some dark honey has appeared on grocers' shelves but is meeting with a poor demand. This section demands a light honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted Clover-Alfalfa in 60s, 30¢ per lb. Beeswax very few sales yellow 50¢ per lb., f.o.b. Details by States follow:

Colorado - While the blooming season is somewhat ahead of normal west of the Continental Divide much of April was too cool for bees to gather much pollen or nectar. Feeding has been necessary in nearly all sections of the State although in a few concentrated fruit producing areas bees were able to gather enough for current needs and to help in broodrearing. In northeastern Colorado winter losses were fairly heavy with poor prospects of broodrearing being sufficiently heavy to any more than make up losses. The weather bureau report of April 29 shows "soil moisture and irrigation storage water outlook excellent." Reports from scattered locations tell of prospective water shortage unless considerable rain falls this spring and summer.

Wyoming - In most sections bees are building up slowly due to the delayed season. Heavy feeding has been necessary. Broodrearing has been light to date. During this period the weather was mild giving plant growth a good start. A little pollen is available from cottonwood and bullberries which should help broodrearing. Soil moisture is good.

Montana - The season is about two weeks late in most sections. This has made heavy feeding necessary especially where honey was extracted too closely last fall. Pollen is plentiful in some sections. Most colonies wintered fairly well. Package bees and queens are now arriving in quantity with some expansion in prospect in some sections. Shortage of supplies may limit expansion. Moisture conditions are very favorable. Plants apparently came through the winter in normal or better than normal condition.

Idaho - Bees have nearly all been removed from their winter pack. Winter losses will run from three to 10 percent. Most of the loss was from starvation. Colonies are generally in fairly good condition. The early warm weather of February and March stimulated broodrearing and increased consumption of stores. Dandelions started to bloom around April 20 but at that time weather was too cool for bees to work to advantage. Several frosts occurred recently.

Utah - Around Salt Lake the apricot bloom was past. Weather was too cold for bees to work apricots or obtain much of a buildup from dandelion. At the end of the period cherries and peaches were in full bloom. Temperatures had moderated so that bees could work a little, but not to capacity. Most colonies

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came through the winter strong, but light in stores. This has made heavy feeding necessary. Moisture and plant conditions are good.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period April 11 - 25)

Northeast Texas - The spring has been cool and wet with the season running three to four weeks later than normal. Pollen has been scarce except along the rivers. Plants are in excellent condition and growing well. Horsemint looks better than normal. Large acreages of Hubam clover are growing heavily. Prospects for a flow are very favorable, provided colonies have sufficient warm weather to build up strength before the heavy summer flows. Package bee and queen shippers are behind schedule but will be shipping in volume shortly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted Texas mixed flowers in ton lots 24¢ per lb.

East Texas - In the vicinity of Navasota bees built up rapidly during this period. The flow from youpon and other early spring sources ranged from fair to good. With the spring about three weeks late packages and queens are going out behind schedule. It will be impossible to complete shipments on time.

Southeast Texas - Bees made a living from youpon, blackberries and other early bloom. Many virgin queens were lost during a three day cold spell last week. Many colonies are still far below normal for this season. Caterpillars have seriously damaged some varieties of trees and vines.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - The citrus flow ended around mid-April. The crop varied according to location, ranging from nothing to a surplus of around 60 pounds per colony. The failures or extremely low yield occurred where poisoning was serious. Extracting is fairly heavy, especially among migratory beekeepers who will soon move to more northern locations. A good rain during this period partially relieved the long drought. Additional rain will be needed, however, to provide a strong plant growth. Mesquite, rattan, sunflowers, and other ground flowers are providing more than a living for bees. Demand for honey has been rather light with buyers holding off on large lot purchases. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Orange in ton lots 24-29¢, mostly 25-27¢; a few in single 60s as high as 35¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 45¢.

Southwest Texas - Weather conditions were unfavorable with too much wind during early April but toward the end of the period improved greatly. Gains of 20 to 35 pounds have been reported from guayacan, catsclaw, and a large assortment of native flowers. Mesquite and horsemint will start blooming soon, especially if it remains dry. Some rains fell during this period but more will be needed. Some swarming has been reported, but the swarming season is about three weeks late this year. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted, Mixed Flowers, in case to ton lots 25-30¢.

Northwest Texas - Bees are in good condition and building up rapidly. Moisture and plant conditions are excellent. Bees gained considerable from willow, ash, bluebonnets, dandelion and yellow burr clover. Vetch was just beginning to bloom.

New Mexico - In the Mesilla Valley bees were able to work all day on only three or four days. A little nectar and pollen were gathered from black locust and phacelia but many beekeepers have found it necessary to feed. Colonies are generally in good condition.

Oklahoma - At the end of this period many colonies were very low on stores. Rains during the wild plum and red bud blooming period prevented bees from working. The last few days were warm permitting bees to obtain considerable pollen and a little nectar from willow, cottonwood and a few groundflowers. Recent rains have been very helpful to plants and have started many sweetclover seedlings in some sections.

Arkansas - Bees have built up well although heavy feeding has been necessary. Willow is blooming but providing very little nectar. Vetch will soon start blooming. The weather has been cool and wet - good for plants but poor for bees.

PLAINS AREA: (Period April 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. This period was cool with considerable rain and some wet heavy snow. Bees were able to obtain their first real flights at the end of the period. Willow was just beginning to bloom and with favorable weather will provide some pollen. Most beekeepers have been feeding heavily. Muddy roads and floods have made it difficult to get into the beeyards. Winter losses were variable. Some yards showed only five to ten percent losses. Others showed losses as high as 50 percent. The only explanation seems to be the matter of protection. Losses were heaviest in locations without a good shelter belt. Colonies which came through the winter seem to be in fairly good condition. Broodrearing has been very light to date.

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Clovers seem to have come through the winter well but growth has been very slow. With the excessive rains moisture conditions are favorable although flooding may have caused damage in some sections. Also, the delay in planting may affect later prospects, especially if the summer should turn dry. Demand for honey has been light. Supplies are about cleaned up. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted Clover in 5 lb. pails few sales 45¢ per lb.

Iowa and Nebraska - Bees have been building up very slowly due to the lateness of the season and cool weather which prevailed throughout April. Heavy feeding has been necessary in all yards. Despite heavy feeding some colonies are still dwindling. Winter losses range from as low as five to ten percent in some yards where bees were strong last fall and had ample stores to as high as 50 to 60 percent in other yards. Reports of losses of 50 percent are fairly frequent. Maple, elm and dandelion have been about the only sources of pollen. There have been few days when bees could work these. Plant conditions are favorable with better than normal moisture conditions. In some sections farmers are switching from sweetclover to red clover which will reduce bee pasturage. Honey supplies are light with a light demand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover in 60s 25-28¢, few 32¢; in 5-lb. pails few 33¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 35¢. Beeswax few sales 46-48¢, f.o.b.

Kansas - The season is about three weeks late. At the end of this period fruit was in full bloom. There was a fair number of warm days when bees could work. The result is that colonies which came through the winter in good shape built up fairly rapidly. Considerable rain fell during the period. The soil is well saturated. Plants are in excellent condition with prospects for a good flow unless bees should receive another set-back before the main clover flow starts. There have been some queen losses and a little loss from starvation although total losses have not been excessive.

Missouri - Cool, wet weather continued during this period. Bees have brooded up well with some colonies showing as high as ten frames of brood. Dandelions were blooming at the end of the period but bees were unable to work it much of the time. While heavy feeding has not been resorted to by most beekeepers some will be necessary if cool wet weather continues.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 11-25)

Michigan - On the lower peninsula very few bees have been unpacked. The spring has been very cool and backward at least three weeks late. Some sections have had ample rain and snow to provide excellent moisture. Other sections report a need for additional moisture. Clovers are in good condition but in many sections the acreage is light. Colonies have apparently come through the winter in fairly good condition. Losses are generally reported as less than ten percent. Some beekeepers report sufficient stores to carry bees through to the early flows. Others expect some feeding will be necessary. To the end of April nothing except willow had bloomed with the result that natural pollen has been scarce and broodrearing has been light. On the upper peninsula bees are still in cellars. Some are becoming very restless.

Wisconsin - First pollen was gathered in southern and central Wisconsin around April 20, about three weeks later than last year. Most beekeepers report their bees came through the winter in fairly good condition, especially where ample stores were left last fall. A few report badly weakened colonies and some dwindling as a result of bees flying out on cool days and being unable to return to their hives. Broodrearing has been both later and lighter than normal for this season. Most beekeepers expect that considerable feeding will be necessary. The soil is well saturated. In most sections clover looks good although in some districts lack of snow cover during the winter caused some damage. Wisconsin had very little snow last winter but the wet spring has more than made up any moisture deficiency.

Minnesota - This period was very wet with some snows and freezes. Spring planting had just started at the end of April, about a month later than normal. First natural pollen was gathered from maple on April 20, an even month later than last year. In most yards winter losses were heavier than usual, mostly from starvation although some dysentery and noseema have been reported. Losses upward of 40 to 50 percent have been reported and some feel the loss for the State as a whole may run as much as 25 percent. Clovers appear to be in very good condition although it may have been damaged in some sections as a result of lack of snow cover last winter. Some reports indicate that the present weather may be very favorable for the basswood flow, which usually comes during early June.

Ohio - Bees are being fed in all parts of the State. Most colonies came through the winter in fairly good condition but some dwindling has been reported as a result of the late cool spring. Many colonies which had ample stores a

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month ago now require heavy feeding. In northern and central Ohio dandelion is about ready to bloom and gives promise of a fairly good flow provided good working weather prevails. Early pollen was lighter than usual this year as a result of rains and winds. This has resulted in a reduced broodrearing. White clover is in good condition. Sweetclover appears to be scarcer in most sections than during the past two years.

Indiana - Bees were confined to their hives most of this period although warmer weather prevailed toward the close. Winter losses were only about average. Many colonies, however, are weak and many are being fed. Much of the early pollen was killed by frosts or blown away. Bees are obtaining a little pollen now. Dandelions are about ready to bloom. The peak of the fruit blooming season in central Indiana is expected around May 5 - 10. Clover is in good condition.

Illinois - The spring has been very late. Most of this period was cold and wet with considerable wind. Dandelions and early deciduous fruits were just beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Winter losses were light in most cases, running from three to eight percent. A few beekeepers reported much heavier losses, attributing the loss to poor quality stores. Heavy feeding has been necessary. Most colonies are fairly strong in bees but showing only about one-half as much brood as normal for this season.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period April 13 - 27)

New York - Winter losses were apparently rather light in most sections and below ten percent in nearly all sections. In western and central New York pollen was obtained during this period from willow, maple and other early sources. In the northeastern part of the State nothing was available. Cool, wet weather prevented bees from flying much of the time. Very few colonies have been unpacked, especially in the northern sections. Heavy feeding has been necessary in most yards. While most colonies are fairly strong in bees many are light in brood, with broodrearing at least two weeks behind normal. Clover plants look very good but will be quite late.

Vermont - Weather has been too cold to permit bees to gather much pollen or nectar. Elm and soft maple are just about in full bloom. Stores are getting low but warmer weather should improve the feed situation. Demand for honey has slackened. High priced honey in stores is not moving very rapidly.

Massachusetts - Bees have gathered some nectar and pollen from soft maple. Pollen is abundant. Colonies are building up about normally for this season. Moisture conditions are about normal. Clover looks good despite lack of snow cover during some of the coldest part of last winter.

Connecticut - Red or soft maples were in full bloom during this period, but cold winds prevented bees from gathering much pollen or nectar. Many colonies were short of stores and required feeding.

New Jersey - In northern New Jersey bees obtained some pollen and a little nectar from maples and elm. The period was generally too cold, though, for bees to work. In this section dandelions and deciduous fruits were about ready to bloom at the end of the period. Stores are short and considerable feeding has been necessary.

Pennsylvania - Despite a cool backward spring bees which had abundant stores last fall are in good condition and building up rapidly. In fact some colonies are too strong for this season. Occasional swarming has been reported. On warm days bees have collected much pollen and nectar from soft maple, willow, and aspen. Most beekeepers have had to feed fairly heavily. Deciduous fruit should bloom during the first week in May which may lessen the need for feeding.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period April 13 - 27)

Maryland - Good soaking rains put honey plants in good condition. Clovers look fine. Early fruits had finished blooming before the end of this period. In southern Maryland apples were in bloom at the end of the month while in northern and western Maryland they will be in full bloom during the first week in May. Colonies are in unusually good condition and should be at peak strength for the main flow which will begin during the latter half of May.

Virginia - In the Tidewater section this period was very favorable for bees. Much pollen and a little nectar were gathered from willow and other early sources. A heavy flow is expected to begin about May 12. At the present rate bees should be up to normal working strength by that time. No honey sales were reported but beeswax sold at 46-48¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

North Carolina - In the Ridgeway section bees wintered very poorly with as high as 50 percent of the colonies either dead or weak. Clover is beginning to bloom.

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Plants are plentiful and strong but due to the poor working strength of bees a short crop is expected.

South Carolina - Honey plants are still two weeks behind normal in blooming. Present prospects are favorable for a good crop. Rainfall was not as heavy during April as in March. Broodrearing was heavy and several swarms have been reported. It has been necessary to feed many weak colonies or colonies which were low on stores.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 13-27)

Kentucky - Cool, wet weather prevented bees from working at least two thirds of the time. Colonies have built up slowly with most beekeepers feeding. At the end of the period deciduous fruits, dandelion and other flowering plants were beginning to bloom. If favorable weather prevails during the first two weeks in May bees should build up rapidly. All plants show a luxuriant growth but are about three weeks later than usual. No honey sales were reported. Beeswax sold at 46-48¢ per lb., f.o.b.

Tennessee - Crimson clover had just started to bloom at the end of this period. Dewberries, huckleberries, gooseberries and apples were also in bloom but were being worked only on the warmest days. Many colonies which were short of stores were still being fed. Broodrearing has been active where plentiful stores were available. The next two weeks may be critical ones for many colonies unless crimson and white clover should yield fairly well.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period April 11 - 25)

Georgia - In southeastern Georgia colonies are in poor to fair condition as a result of the late cool spring. Black gum is beginning to bloom but rains have cut this flow some. With the backward season for many honey plants it now looks like black gum, tupelo, tulip tree, gallberry and white holly will all bloom at the same time. This should make a heavy but short flow. It is feared the bees will not be strong enough to make a heavy crop during this short period. In north Georgia bees are in good condition. The flow started at the end of this period, about ten days to two weeks later than normal. Almost all plants are in bloom. Poplar and clover are yielding unusually well in this section.

Florida - Reports from all sections of the State indicate one of the poorest crops of orange honey in many years. Many beekeepers had no surplus. Others reported from 10-25% of a normal crop and only an occasional beekeeper in favorable districts reported as much as 50 pounds per colony. Lateness of the season, rains, winds, and a short blooming period all contributed to the short crop. Palmetto is now blooming in south and central Florida and producing a light steady flow. In north Florida ti-ti is about through with less than half a crop on the hives. Packages are moving out later than scheduled. Queen production is now up to normal.

Alabama - Unfavorable weather continues. Queen rearing and package production are from two weeks to a month behind schedule. Much pollen and some nectar is being gathered when weather permits.

Mississippi - Along the Gulf Coast this has been one of the most backward seasons in years. Bees are in only fair condition. Black-gum and tupelo have finished blooming with little, if any, surplus. Swamp gallberry and youpon were in bloom at the end of the period. The main flow from upland gallberry should start about May 5.

Louisiana - Weather was generally unfavorable for honey production because of rains and cool winds. Scale colonies showed only small gains but showed some improvement at the close of the period. Colonies that were strong now have plenty of pollen and some new honey. With an abundance of white clover now available they should make heavy gains when weather permits. A few swarms have been reported. Nuclei have not gathered enough nectar to maintain themselves. Package-bee production is about 80 percent of normal and queen production about 75 percent. The shipping schedule is over two weeks late. The late spring in the north has helped some but pressure is becoming greater for quick delivery. In northern Louisiana the spring honey flow is getting under way. Colonies are making small daily gains. Honey plants are in fair condition but will need more rain. All honey plants and farm crops are about 15 days later than normal. Very little expansion in beekeeping is expected due to scarcity of equipment.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 9HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of April 25)

Harvesting of the first run is well along. Scattered reports indicate that high winds reduced the early spring flow about ten percent. However, preliminary reports indicate that about 100,000 pounds were extracted. Peak flow of the year is expected this month and next. Beekeepers have been hard pressed to get out a sufficient number of supers to take care of the heavier flow. Few sales have been reported.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of April. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand rather light, market dull. Spot supplies insufficient to establish market.

CHICAGO: Arrivals - by truck 6500 lbs. Ill.

EXTRACTED: Receipts very light. Demand very slow, market dull and slightly weaker. Very few sales. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - ILLINOIS, 60s White Clover 30-31¢; Amber 27-28¢.

COMB: No receipts. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts reported. Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots - COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 12-oz. jars \$8.95; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$12.95.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted imported 59,900 lbs. Mexico. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - per case imported, Light Amber or White, Flower source unknown, 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60, few \$10.00. Brokers sales - IOWA, White Clover cases, 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60 f.o.b. shipping point.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, 375 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Practically no supplies on market. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude, Light Yellow per lb. cash 44¢, in trade 46¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat, 200 lbs. Mexico, 250 cartons Puerto Rico; 440 cartons Cuba. Demand and trading light, market shows weaker tendency.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - Imported, Light grade spot, barrels 22-24¢, some darker 21¢, some White 25-26¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 25 tons Argentine, 31 bags Guatemala; 83 seroons Dominican Republic; 573 bags Dominican Republic, 88 bags Cuba; 50 bags Haiti. Demand light, market shows easier tendency. Spot and c.i.f. New York - CUBA, WEST INDIES & Central American, Light grades 57-60¢, medium dark 55-56¢.

SOUTH AMERICAN, light offerings 58-61¢. AFRICAN, BENGUELA 56-59¢, according to color.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 12,000 lbs. Iowa. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck extracted 600 lbs. Calif., 1200 lbs. Cuba, 600 lbs. Iowa. Demand good, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to bakers, manufacturers and large users - IOWA and OHIO, White Clover 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$9.60; 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$9.40 f.o.b. shipping point.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Oregon via Motor Truck 60, 5-gal. cans. Supplies in wholesale channels very light and little interest being shown to replenish. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: Few sales, old crop in case lots, OREGON and IDAHO, Mixed Flowers in 60-lb. cans \$19.00-22.00; 12, 2-lb. cans \$20.00-23.00. Truckers offering new crop - MEXICO, honey at \$1.99 for 5-lb. pails.

COMB: Arrivals - 24 cases from Idaho. Sales to retailers - Fancy 24, 12-oz. \$11.00-11.50; No. 1, 24, 10-oz. \$9.00-9.50; 24, 8-oz. \$7.50-7.75.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying 48-50¢ per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 1-doz. 16-oz. jars \$5.75.

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SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area dealers consisted of 98,148 lbs. from Central America, 54,850 lbs. of Argentina White Clover.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers and importers were light, few at 23¹/₂¢ per lb. for Central America, and 26¹/₂¢ per lb. for Argentina ex-dock, San Francisco, duty paid. Sales by bottlers have been rather limited with prices unchanged, except for a slight decline in the 5-lb. pack. Present prices are holding at \$9.25-10.30 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$13.60 per case of 24, 1¹/₂-lb. jars; \$9.00-9.80 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$19.71-21.90 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Receipts - Extracted 32 cases Wash., 11 cases Calif; comb 50 cases Oreg. Trading very light. Demand slow, market slightly weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - CALIFORNIA, few sales, Light Amber, 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.75; 36, 1-lb. cups creamed honey \$5.14. OREGON and WASHINGTON, no sales reported.

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Production and Marketing Administration

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 10

SUMMARY

Colony condition was improved over the southern belt of States, with more favorable weather. In the northern States east of the Rocky Mountains conditions were extremely variable. In the northern Great Lakes and Plains Areas colonies were building up slowly, with many being in weaker condition than on April 1. Heavy feeding has been necessary in this section, and unless favorable weather prevails during the dandelion season, must be continued. The citrus flow was over in all major citrus-producing areas, with yields in both Florida and California being below average. In northern Florida, Georgia and Alabama the gallberry flow was just getting under way with prospects in some sections for a surplus crop, while other districts have poor chances of producing much if any surplus. In Louisiana a fairly large surplus was being produced from clover. In the South Atlantic States bees built up fairly well on the dandelion and fruit flow. Tulip poplar will bloom shortly in this section. Moisture conditions are favorable in all sections east of the Rockies, but much of the area west of the Rockies is becoming unusually dry. This is particularly true in California and Arizona. Unseasonably warm April and May weather has produced a heavier than normal spring run-off which will result in a lack of irrigation water later in the season in some sections.

Southern package bee shipments are now going forward in volume, although many shippers are still somewhat behind schedule. Northern beekeepers have had considerable difficulty in getting packages established due to cold, rainy weather and lack of natural nectar sources. Many queens have also been lost which has added to the difficulty.

Supplies of honey in beekeepers' hands are light in nearly all sections. On the other hand, demand was very light with retailers reporting few calls for honey at prevailing prices. Only scattered sales were reported with such a wide range of prices that it is virtually impossible to establish any firm market for the country as a whole.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

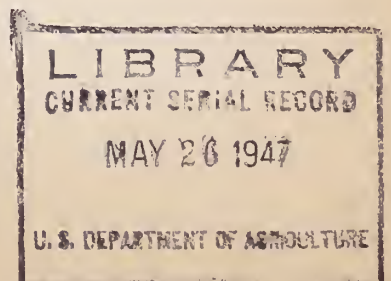
CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period April 22-May 8)

Southern California - Weather conditions have generally been unfavorable with considerable cloudiness, wind and some scattered light showers, although not sufficient to greatly help plant conditions. The orange flow is over and was very light in most sections, with most beekeepers reporting averages of between 25-40 pounds per colony, and some having practically no surplus. Bees are being moved to sage and buckwheat locations, but this flow is also expected to be extremely light in most sections due to dry weather. In a few scattered sections, particularly along the Coast, buckwheat is in fair condition. In general, colonies are in good strong condition. Swarming has fairly well ended. Demand for honey by bottlers and other case lot buyers has so far been rather slow, with only limited sales reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb. extracted Orange, White to Water White 25-27¢, Extra Light Amber 22-24¢. Beeswax offerings continue light with prices mostly around 46-48¢ per lb. f.o.b.

Central California - Bees have built up fairly well on the light orange flow. Most colonies have considerable brood and many young bees. Supplies of pollen have been fairly heavy but nectar sources were rather limited. The principal sources now are mustard and other wild flowers. In the desert locations mesquite began to bloom in a limited way. Some colonies are being moved from orange groves to mesquite locations. Due to the warm, dry weather present prospects for later flows appear rather unfavorable except in the irrigated locations. In the Bay City area honey sales were reported on the following basis, f.o.b. shipping point Central California points- Light Amber Eucalyptus 20¢ per lb., Orange Extra Light Amber to White 25¢ per lb.

Northern California - Temperatures have generally been above normal with drying winds during this period. Bees have flown almost daily and gathered some

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pollen and honey from black mustard and early alfalfa. However, most hives are making little more than a living. In some sections the alfalfa acreage has been increased, cutting has been delayed some which should make a longer bloom available. Star thistle is drying up in most locations, especially in grassy areas. Present prospects are very poor.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period April 22-May 8)

West of Cascades - Temperatures were generally moderate, but windy days have kept bees from gathering much surplus. Vetch, alfalfa, and cane berries produced some honey in the Willamette Valley. Plants are abnormally early and to date have little nectar in them. In western Washington bees worked on maple, locust, cane berries and mustard. In many sections the soil is becoming quite dry but plants are still in good condition.

East of Cascades - In eastern Oregon the season has been dry. Reports indicate that spring field crops are badly in need of rain. Water reserves for irrigation are lighter than normal on account of the mild winter and early molting of snows and accompanying run-off. In the Yakima Valley locust bloomed during this period, but scale hives showed no gains. Bees did, however, gather some badly needed food supplies. Many colonies were on the verge of starvation, and must be fed soon, if nectar sources do not soon appear. Robbing has been serious in this section.

INTERMOUNTAIN SECTION: (Period April 23-May 9)

The dandelion flow was on over most of this section during this period. Except for sections of eastern Colorado bees built up fairly well. East of the Rockies plants are in fairly good condition. On the Western Slope some sections are becoming very dry. Warm weather during parts of April and early May caused an extremely heavy run-off which will mean a reduced supply of moisture for later irrigation. Honey supplies were very closely cleaned up. Demand has been rather slow. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported on the following basis by packers to wholesalers - per lb. in 50-lb. tins 36¢, in 2-lb. cans 39¢, in 1-lb. cans 40¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado - On the Western Slope conditions are somewhat variable. In the northwestern part of the State the weather has been unseasonably warm. Bees are somewhat advanced as compared to normal. Broodrearing has been heavy and some evidence of swarming has shown up. Dandelions have been yielding in lower altitudes and some colonies have stored a little surplus, although the heavy broodrearing has resulted in heavy consumption of stores. Farther south on the Western Slope the ground is becoming dry. In some sections bees have done well on dandelion and fruit blooms, while in others weak colonies and queenlessness have prevented colonies from gathering much. Over much of the Western Slope irrigation water will be short unless better than normal rainfall occurs. In northeastern Colorado fruit and dandelions bloomed during this period, but many colonies were too weak to gather much of a yield. In many yards early feeding failed to stimulate broodrearing. The latter half of this period was cloudy and rainy which prevented bees from going afield much of the time. At present the outlook for a large crop in eastern Colorado is rather poor.

Wyoming - In northern Wyoming bees built up fairly well. Little recent feeding has been necessary. In some yards in this section winter losses were fairly heavy. Difficulty in obtaining queen shipments on schedule is preventing colonies from building up in some sections. Many fields are being plowed under which may reduce nectar sources this summer, but prove beneficial for later years.

Montana - In southern Montana dandelions were blooming at lower elevations. Bees are building up well except where they were short on stores before the spring flow started. Package bees are getting off to a slow start due to the cold, late spring. Clover plants are about normal for this season, but alfalfa in this section will be short. Farmers have plowed up considerable alfalfa and are planting row crops on the irrigated ground. Farther north in the State reports on winter losses are increasing with some yards suffering a 25-35 percent loss, with weak colonies due to poor queens and late cold weather. Difficulty in obtaining packages will hold spring count to below last year. Recent weather has been fairly favorable. The dandelion flow has been good and strong colonies have gained considerably in strength and stores.

Idaho - This period was warm with the highest temperatures on record for early May dates. This has caused a heavy spring run-off. The dandelion bloom was very profuse. Good colonies stored considerable nectar. Dandelions were drying up in dry spots at the end of the period but in fields being irrigated the bloom should be prolonged sufficiently to obtain enough nectar to eliminate future feeding. Most package bees have arrived in this district. Many beemen are now establishing nuclei from old colonies.

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Utah - In northern Utah most colonies were in good condition at the end of the period although there were a few colonies that were still rather weak. The dandelion flow was very good which permitted colonies to build up well with some obtaining sufficient surplus so that no further feeding will be necessary. In some sections fairly heavy winter losses were reported but there are sufficient strong colonies from which to draw bees to build all colonies to fair strength.

ARIZONA: (Period April 23 - May 9)

In the Salt River Valley the weather was unseasonably hot during this period. Bees on mesquite locations along the river are doing well, with good colonies having gained around 50-pounds. Bees in desert locations, on the other hand, have gained only about 25 pounds. Extracting of the citrus crop is in progress, with yields being short of average. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb. - Extracted Mesquite in case to ton lots 21¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period April 25 - May 10)

Northeast Texas - Most of this period continued rainy with unseasonably cool weather which prevented bees from working. Yellow sweetclover and some other early flowers were blooming, but bees were unable to obtain any nectar from them. Heavy feeding has been necessary. Some beekeepers have slowed down on feeding with the result that there is a possibility of many hives dying out unless more favorable weather soon prevails. Honey plants are in unusually good condition. A heavy flow should be available during the latter half of May if weather is favorable for active bee flights.

East Texas - In the vicinity of Navasota rattan and huckleberries have yielded about normal. This section is very dry. Horsemint and other plants are badly in need of rain. Package shipments are going out about 10 days later than normal.

Southeast Texas - A fair crop of early blooming brush and Hubam clover honey has been produced in the vicinity of Beeville. This crop is now being extracted, with production running around 30 to 35 pounds per colony. Bees have started working on horsemint. Prospects are fairly good for a May crop.

Southwest Texas - This section is badly in need of rain. A fairly good crop was gathered from huajillo, guayacan, and catsclaw, although the flow was cut rather short. To date mesquite has produced very little largely because of shedding of bloom. Horsemint and marigolds are producing some, but prevailing hot dry weather will possibly shorten this flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb, extracted, various South Texas points, Mesquite and Early Shrubs 23-24¢, few 22¢.

Northwest Texas - Bees are in excellent condition and building up rapidly. Much honey is being gathered from vetch which is in full bloom. Some swarming has been reported, but as yet this has not been serious. All plants are in good condition. Mesquite is just beginning to bloom. Alfalfa is progressing nicely. Insects are attacking vetch and Australian peas but as yet have caused no serious damage.

New Mexico - In the Mesilla Valley bees are in average condition for this time of year. Temperatures have been around 100 every day. Mesquite and alfalfa are producing some honey, but alfalfa is being cut before blooming long.

Oklahoma - In southwestern Oklahoma the weather has been warm. Bees have gathered considerable pollen and nectar. Recent rains have put plants in good condition. Sweetclover is fairly plentiful and should begin blooming shortly. In this section some beekeepers who did not feed have had some losses. In northeastern Oklahoma temperatures have been too low for bees to store much surplus. Strong colonies, however, have gathered a little surplus. Many weak colonies have required supplementary feeding. The fruit bloom is past and the next three to four week period will be one when little nectar will be available.

Arkansas - In northeastern Arkansas bees which were well fed are in fairly good condition to begin gathering honey. At the end of the period willow was furnishing a little nectar. Vetch was about ready to bloom and a heavy flow is expected to begin shortly after the middle of May.

PLAINS AREA: (Period April 25 - May 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - The weather is still cold and backward. Dandelions were just beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Heavy feeding will be necessary in most yards for some time, especially for package bees. Wintered-over colonies are building up well. Winter losses have been a little heavier than usual.

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Iowa - Over most of this State weather continues cool and windy with rains in some sections. Plants and bees are at least two to three weeks behind normal. In southeastern Iowa dandelion and fruit bloomed toward the end of this period. Most colonies in that section were able to gather sufficient pollen and nectar to permit discontinuance of feeding. On the other hand, in many sections of the State heavy feeding is still necessary. Reports on winter losses are extremely variable. Some beekeepers report relatively light losses. Others report losses much heavier than usual. The quantity of stores left last fall seem to be the principal controlling factor toward winter loss. Some package bees are arriving but are building up very slowly. Plant condition is generally good, although the season is late. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover, few sales in 60s 30¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 38¢. Beeswax, few sales 46-48¢ per lb. f.o.b.

Nebraska - The season is about a month behind normal, both from the standpoint of bees, weather, and plant condition. Colonies which were fed earlier are building up rapidly. In some sections swarming and robbing by bees is becoming something of a problem. At the end of this period box elder was in full bloom and dandelions were coming into bloom. Dandelions were more plentiful than usual. Alfalfa and clovers are growing rapidly, and it is expected that despite the late season the blooming date of these plants will not be much behind normal. Moisture conditions are favorable, although winds have dried surface soil rapidly. Sub-soil moisture is above average. Considerable loss of queens has been reported. Also there has been some supersedure. Considerable requeening has been necessary. Greater than normal losses of new queens has occurred.

Kansas - The weather has been generally cool, with some rain, although there were several warm days during the middle of the period when bees gathered a little surplus from dandelion and the fruit bloom, which is now passed. Some beekeepers are still feeding. Most colonies are in fairly strong condition. Honey plants are in unusually good condition. Sweetclover is growing rapidly. White Dutch clover is beginning to bloom in sheltered areas. Vetch is expected to start blooming late this month.

Missouri - Warmer weather during this period permitted almost daily flights. Dandelion and fruit bloom have been the heaviest in several years. Strong colonies were able to put a little honey in supers from this bloom.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES (Period April 27 - May 13)

Michigan - Weather over the entire State has continued abnormally cool with some frosty nights. In the southern portion of the State plums, cherries, and dandelions were just starting to bloom at the end of the period. In the central and northern portions of the State no bloom has yet been available. Winter losses have been somewhat heavier than during the last two or three years. Soil moisture is very favorable and plants are in good condition to make rapid growth as soon as the weather warms up. On the northern peninsula most colonies have been removed from cellars. Winter losses were light and colonies are in good condition. Light to fairly heavy feeding has been necessary. Bees have been able to gather a little pollen on clear days. Very little honey remains. A few small lot sales of Clover and Mixed Flowers in 60s were reported around 30¢ per lb. f.o.b., with beeswax ranging 46-48¢ per lb. f.o.b. depending on color.

Wisconsin - The spring has been unusually cool and late in this section. In the southern part of the State a little pollen and nectar has been available from early sources, but weather has not permitted bees to gather much. Most colonies are still being fed. In general losses have been heavier than usual, although some beekeepers who left ample stores and have fed well this spring report colonies in fairly strong condition. Nosema infection has been serious in some sections, both in wintered-over bees and packages. Package and queen losses have been heavy in some sections, with those packages which have survived, building up very slowly. Broodrearing is both late and light for this season. In general plants are in fairly good condition, although in some sections where the winter snow cover was extremely light clovers are in poor condition.

Minnesota - Most of this period was cool, cloudy, and windy, although there were a few days in late April and toward the end of the period when bees could work. Dandelions began to bloom in the southern part of the State. Broodrearing is three weeks to a month late with the result that many colonies are low in populations. Heavy feeding has been necessary and will likely have to be continued for at least two or three weeks. In most sections winter losses were heavier than usual. A large proportion of the loss was due to heavy broodrearing in January, followed by cold, windy weather.

Ohio - Most of this period was cool and wet, although there were a few days when bees could work. In some sections they gathered some surplus from

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dandelion. Colony condition is spotted, although in general bees are in fairly strong condition. Heavy feeding has been necessary and some beekeepers are still feeding. Clover plants are in unusually good condition. Due to the late, wet spring general farming operations have been delayed from two weeks to a month. This may result in less clover being plowed under and also in an increased buckwheat acreage in some sections, both factors which would be of considerable benefit to beekeepers. Package bees are developing very slowly. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting both packages and queens established. Some losses of package bees have been reported.

Indiana and Illinois - Temperatures during this period were below normal except for a few days at the end when bees stored considerable honey from dandelions and fruit bloom. In the central belt across these States peaches were in full bloom around May 6. At the end of the period cherries and pears were in full bloom, and apples were showing pink. In nearly all sections bees were making a living or slightly better. Plant and moisture conditions are very favorable. Losses of package bees have been heavy, mostly due to disappearance of queens. Some losses running as high as 40-50 per cent have been reported.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period April 27 - May 13)

New York - Over much of New York this has been one of the latest springs on record, with cold, rainy weather prevailing most of the time. Clover plants are in unusually good condition but very late. In most sections colonies are in fairly good condition, but heavy feeding has been necessary. Broodrearing has been delayed so that many colonies are low in populations. In the southern part of the State some pollen and a little nectar have been gathered on favorable days, but in the northern and extreme western part of the State very little has been available. Fruit has not yet begun blooming except in the more southern sections. At the moment there is a serious question as to whether colonies in many sections will be up to working strength in time for the main honey flows.

Vermont - Weather continued cold and bees have been able to obtain little from soft maple and elm, the blooming season of which is about passed. Cold is holding back broodrearing so that consumption of stores is not excessive. Despite this some colonies are running short of stores. Clovers look unusually good.

Massachusetts - Practically this entire period was cold, rainy and windy. This has set back broodrearing two to three weeks. At the end of the period dandelion, hard maple, shad bush, plums and cherries were coming into bloom. Apples should begin blooming shortly after the middle of the month in protected locations. Demand for bees for pollination has been increasing this spring.

Connecticut - Five weeks of cold winds and mists have kept bees largely confined, with the result that stores are mostly exhausted and broodrearing practically stopped. Most colonies have required heavy feeding. Warm weather at the end of the period permitted bees to gain a little from hard maple, peaches, dandelion, and other early bloom. Large quantities of pollen have been gathered.

New Jersey - In northern New Jersey bee development has been badly retarded by cold weather, with frosty nights. Much feeding has been necessary. Many colonies were weaker at the end of this period than on April 1. Dandelions and early fruit were in bloom but rainy weather interfered some with pollination. Clovers are in excellent condition.

Pennsylvania - Most colonies came through the winter in fairly good condition and ample stores. In some yards feeding has not been necessary, while in others it has been required to carry colonies through. Most of this period was wet and cold with the result that most colonies are building up slowly.

THE ATLANTIC STATES: (Period April 27 - May 13)

Maryland - While bees had many part days of flying weather, temperatures during most of this period have continued below normal. In western Maryland bees gathered some honey and pollen from apples during the first few days of the month. Wild mustard is coming into bloom at the end of the period. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., tulip trees and locust were coming into bloom at the end of the period. In this vicinity the tulip tree is nearly always a dependable producer. Bees have passed the peak in broodrearing and are at top producing strength. The main honey flow should start around May 20, with prospects of a good crop if warm, clear weather prevails.

South Carolina - At the end of the period a good honey flow was on in practically all parts of the State. Tulip poplar, blackberry, holly, and vetch were in bloom in the upper section of the State. The black locust bloom ended shortly before the end of the period. At Clemson the scale hive was showing a four-pound daily gain. The honey gathered to date is lighter than normal. At the end of the period a good crop was in prospect.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 10SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 27 - May 13)

Kentucky - Much of the fruit bloom and dandelion was not worked due to cold, windy weather. Most colonies are heavy with brood and consuming stores rapidly. The season over most of Kentucky is at least three to four weeks late. In some sections robbing has been serious. Despite cold weather tree foliage appears to be catching up with the season rapidly. Clovers are in excellent condition. In central Kentucky honey locust and blackberry were ready to bloom at the end of the period.

Tennessee - At the end of the period bees were gathering honey from crimson and white clovers. However, cool weather prevented them from working much of the time. In those sections where bees came through the winter in good condition prospects are good for a continued and fairly large flow. Locust and blackberries were about passed the blooming season. In some sections bees wintered very poorly. Many colonies are too weak to take advantage of the present flows.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period April 27 - May 13)

Georgia - In south Georgia condition of bees is very spotted. In some sections colonies are in fair condition, while in others they are probably the weakest for this season in a number of years. Recent cool windy weather has prevented bees from working much during this period. Gallberry was just beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Some beekeepers think that if weather permits an average crop could yet be gathered; others are of the opinion that the chances of a normal crop are slight. In the vicinity of Atlanta colonies and plants were in good condition.

Florida - In south Florida bees were gaining a little surplus from palmetto but to date the crop is not nearly as good as last year. In central Florida colonies were in fairly good condition but were gaining very little on gallberry and saw palmetto. In north Florida the tupelo crop was very short due to a cold northwest wind during a portion of the tupelo blooming season. Ti-ti yielded only about 25 percent of a normal crop. No general market has yet been established on Florida honey, although a few small lot sales of Light Amber Orange were reported at 35¢ per lb. in single 60s, and 42¢ per lb. in 5-lb. pails and 1-lb. glass jars.

Louisiana - In southern Louisiana the weather was generally warm and dry although a little too windy for best bee activity. Despite the wind strong colonies made large gains from white Dutch clover, with net gains of from 50 to 75 pounds being reported for this period. Some combs are sealed and can be removed. In addition to white clover, locust, rattan, and poison ivy are also furnishing a little nectar. Blue vervaine was growing well and just starting to bloom. Peak package bee and queen production was reached during this period. However, April damage to queen yards has put hundreds of nuclei out of production. Some shippers are now shipping close to scheduled dates, while others are running slightly behind schedule yet. In northern Louisiana a light spring flow was on during this period with bees producing a little more than current needs. Most colonies were strong but the flow from white Dutch clover has been light despite the best stand in several years. Yields from clover vary greatly between locations. White sweetclover was starting to bloom in some areas.

AWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of May 9)

Honey flow in Hawaii will reach the peak for the year during the next seven weeks. Strong winds in the latter part of April had an adverse effect on honey flow. No sales have been reported.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers^{except} for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

STON: No arrivals reported. Supplies insufficient to quote, practically cleaned up. Demand very slow account season, and fear of price recession.

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CHICAGO: Arrivals - by truck 6,600 lbs. Ill., 1,000 lbs. Wis. Sales to bakers', confectioners and other users -

EXTRACTED: Receipts very light. Practically no demand, market very dull, very few sales. ILLINOIS, few WISCONSIN, White Clover 30-31¢.

COMB: No receipts reported. No sales reported.

BEE SWAX: Dealers paying for country run 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No honey receipts reported. Practically no supplies on local market.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted imported 68,000 lbs. Argentine. Demand slow, market dull and slightly weaker. Sales by local bottlers - Per case -

EXTRACTED: Imported, White, Flower source unknown, 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$5.40, Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.50-9.00. Brokers sales-IOWA, White clover cases, 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.64 f.o.b. shipping point.

MINNEAPOLIS: No arrivals.

EXTRACTED: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

BEE SWAX: No supplies on market.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Calif. 373,000 lbs.; Cuba, 150 seroons, 100 drums, 100 bbls.; 300 cartons; Dominican Republic, 195 drums; Florida 95 drums; Argentine 251 kegs, 199 cases. Demand and trading light, market weaker. Offerings from foreign sources more plentiful.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales to jobbers - CALIFORNIA, 12, 5-lb. tins Blended Light Amber \$18.74. Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - Imported, barrels 21-23¢; sale reported 20¢, some White 24-26¢, cans 23-24¢ per lb.

BEE SWAX: Cuba 71 bags, Brazil 35 tons, Dominican Republic 122 bags. Demand light, market weaker. Sales by receivers - CUBA, WEST INDIES and CENTRAL AMERICA, 55-58¢. SOUTH AMERICA 57-61¢. AFRICAN, BENGUELA 55-58¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck extracted 1800 lbs. Calif., 600 lbs. Midwestern. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to bakers, manufacturers and large users - IOWA and OHIO, White Clover, cases of 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$9.60, cases of 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$9.40 f.o.b. shipping points.

PORTLAND: Receipts - from Idaho via motor truck 200 cases of 24, 1-lb. jars; from Calif. 2 cars Mixed Flowers cased in 5-lb. tins. Supplies in wholesale hands light, but retail shelves fairly well loaded, with most extracted honey showing some crystallization.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices to retailers - IDAHO, in 5-gallon cans \$20.00-21.00, but demand very slow.

COMB: Arrivals - 30 cases from Idaho. Sales to retailers - IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. fancy \$8.00-8.50.

BEE SWAX: Dealers paying 48¢ per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 1-doz. 16oz. jars \$5.75.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts 65,000 lbs. Central America, 111 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus Central Calif., 72 cans Orange Calif. The market has been very dull with bottlers reporting prices slightly lower.

EXTRACTED: Brokers and importers sales to bottlers - Central America, few sales 21½¢ per lb. ex-dock San Francisco duty paid. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Eucalyptus 20¢ per lb., Orange, new 25¢ per lb. Sales by bottlers - \$7.00 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$8.55-9.30 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$12.45-13.20 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$8.40-9.30 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$18.00-19.71 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans.

BEE SWAX: No receipts reported.

SEATTLE: Receipts - extracted 90 cases Wash., 50 cases Oreg. Practically no trading, too few sales to quote.

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Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of May 1, 1947; and comparative figures for the same date last year: From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

	<u>Consumer Containers</u>		<u>Bulk Containers</u>	
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Montreal	97,770	24,168	*783,400	*68,400
Ottawa	11,568	17,760	--	--
Toronto	48	--	5,054	--
Winnipeg	114,288	16,248	49,700	54,930
Regina	40,824	49,728	--	--
Saskatoon	44,448	5,520	--	8,900
Edmonton	28,752	24,576	--	--
Lethbridge	5,088	--	--	--
Calgary	22,361	36,648	79,886	8,192
Vancouver	169,520	--	--	--

* Imported for processing.

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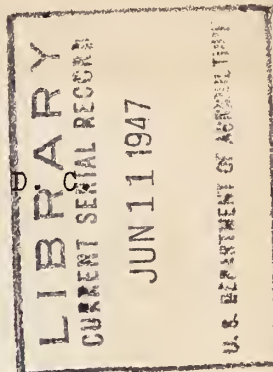
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- R. J. ...
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D
June 2, 1947.

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SUMMARY



Precipitation for the 8 month period ending April 30 was below average in all the Pacific Coast States and in the eastern border of States excepting Florida and Georgia. Most States forming a belt across the center of the country had above normal precipitation during this 8 month period. Moderate to good rains fell during the past two weeks in most sections of the country, except in the far west where rain was commencing to be badly needed. Showers fell at the close of the period but not heavy enough to do much good. Nearly all States except for Washington and Oregon were running two to three weeks late with respect to blossoming dates, planting programs by farmers, and build-up of bees. Clover in the central States was in excellent condition. Bees in this area were building up well. However, the failure of queens in many package installations and late delivery of southern queens for divisions of colonies may mean that many such colonies will not reach peak strength for the start of the flow. Production of honey in Florida, Georgia, Texas and California from oranges, tupelo, gallberry, catsclaw, and other early sources has been very light. Yields in Louisiana were fair. A fair to good flow of early honey was in progress from Atlanta north to Maryland. Poplar was yielding well around Atlanta, while in Maryland large surpluses were being taken from locusts, tulip trees, and clovers were commencing to yield. In some States dandelion was secreting well. It appears, except for the extreme northern States and the higher elevations, bees are generally on a self sustaining basis and have passed the starvation phase, providing weather conditions are not unduly adverse.

Very little old stock honey remained in producers hands, and remaining stocks were being moved as rapidly as possible in order to be out of the way before new stock arrives in volume on the markets. A few f.o.b. sales were reported for new crop honey, but the price range was very wide and lower. In Florida a few scattered sales were reported at 32¢ per lb. for Orange honey and at 30¢ for Palmetto. In California a few scattered sales were reported as follows: Sage 27¢, Orange 24½-26¢, Mesquite 21¢, Eucalyptus and Mixed Flowers 20¢. In Texas sales were reported at 20¢ for Catsclaw, with occasional sales higher. The beeswax market was steady with a wide range in prices reported, but most sales were around 46-48¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period May 8 to May 22)

Precipitation for the state of California for the 8 month period ending April 30 was 29 percent below average and 23 percent less than the corresponding 8 months the previous season. The lack of rain during this period will no doubt adversely affect the 1947 honey production in all areas unless moisture conditions improve.

Southern California. Temperatures during the period in review were mild. Skies were overcast, with some high fogs, and continued dry weather. Many colonies of bees were moved from oranges to desert areas. The orange flow which is completed was very light. In hill locations bees were working black sage, white sage, and mustard, but the nectar secretion has been light, although pollen has been abundant. The orange flow has been extracted and while the average yield per colony is low the quality secured is very good. Beekeepers in some localities report that the orange flow was cut short by a four day hot wind that came in the middle of the bloom. Most buyers are reported to be reluctant to purchase honey at the present time and trading is slow, although prices asked by producers are slightly lower. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, 60s per lb., Extracted, White to Water White Orange 25-26¢, Extra Light Amber to Water White Orange 24½¢; Extra Light Amber Eucalyptus and Orange 20¢; White Mesquite 21¢; Extra Light Amber Mesquite 20¢; White Sage 27¢. Beeswax offerings continued light and market was firm at prices ranging around 46-48¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point.

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Central California. Colonies are generally in good condition. They are strong in bee population and well stocked with pollen and honey. Swarming is practically over. Bees were working various plants for honey and pollen, according to the location, during the period. Principal plants bees were working included Ladino clover, alfalfa (some fields were being cut before full bloom and in some locations were being left for seed), honeysuckle, eucalyptus cantaloup, snow brush, wild cherry, spikeweed, and various other plants. Non-irrigated plants were suffering from the dry weather. A large acreage has been planted to cotton. In the Bay city area honey sales were reported on the following basis: F.o.b. shipping point, central California points - 60s, Extra Light Amber Orange and Mustard 20¢, Extra Light Amber Eucalyptus 20¢, Extra Light Amber Sage-Buckwheat 20¢.

Northern California. Winds and dry weather during this period were unfavorable for unirrigated honey plants, but varied conditions over the territory were reported. In some localities star thistle was drying up, but in some locations and also in wet spots near rice fields conditions were more favorable. Bees were working alfalfa, eucalyptus and garden flowers, and in some locations were making a little surplus, but in other locations stores were very light. Bees were building up well in some yards but were not doing too well in others. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 8-May 22)

Precipitation in Washington and Oregon during the 8 month period September 1946 through April 1947 was just slightly below normal, but was about 15 percent less than for the corresponding 8 months last season.

West of the Cascades. Continued dry weather during the period in review was detrimental to honey plants in the Willamette Valley, and it is feared that the honey crop may be very light unless moisture conditions improve. Vetch began secreting nectar the first of May but not heavily until the latter part of this period. Bees were also working cascara, raspberries, boysen berries, and alfalfa. Scale colonies have been making small daily gains of 2 to 4 pounds. The danger of starvation is now past unless a prolonged rainy spell should ensue. The season is about two weeks early. In the Portland vicinity there is considerable overlapping of honey plant bloom. Bees were making a fairly good showing from vetch under mild, clear weather conditions. Clovers were in full bloom but not too attractive to bees as yet. Crimson clover was nearly over, and yielded very little nectar due to the cool weather during its peak blooming period. Reports from fireweed sections in Oregon indicate that the crop is not doing too well. In Washington fireweed was beginning to bud, about 2 weeks earlier than usual.

East of the Cascades. In the Yakima Valley weather was variable during the period with several cool and cloudy days, and more than the usual amount of wind. Very little rain fell and moisture is needed. Alfalfa and yellow sweet-clover were beginning to bloom. Bees were just about holding their own so far as food is concerned, and were building up satisfactorily for the main honey flow. In hill locations sage has furnished some nectar to the bees. Plant and bee conditions are about two weeks early.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period May 9 - May 23)

The dandelion flow was on in the higher elevations and in the northernmost states of this area during this period, but was over in the lower elevations and in the southernmost states. Bees were building up well and some swarming was reported. Package bees received early were building up well, but many orders still remain unfilled and beekeepers are fearful that these late deliveries may not have time to build up for the main surplus flow. Clover was commencing to bloom in southernmost States. No sales of beeswax were reported. Supplies of old crop were practically exhausted, and new crop honey is not yet available. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported of extracted Mixed Flowers as follows: 5-lb. pails 30¢, 2-lb. jars 35¢, 1-lb. jars 36¢ per lb.

Colorado. Precipitation for the State as a whole for the period September 1946 through April 1947 was 5 percent above normal. Light to good rains fell during the period in review. Bees secured a fairly good early flow from dandelion and a fair to good flow from deciduous trees. Colony conditions and plants are earlier than normal on the Western Slope and swarming threatens to be severe. Cold weather with snow in the northern part of the State at the close of the period was unfavorable for honey plants and the bees.

Wyoming. Precipitation for the State for the 8 month period ending April 1947 was 14 percent above normal and was 24 percent above the corresponding period last season. Vegetation is in good condition, so far as moisture is

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concerned and from present indications it appears that yellow clover will be in bloom around June 10. Heavy spring feeding has been necessary. Winter losses in some yards were very heavy. In some instances bees died of starvation with plenty of granulated honey near the cluster. Beekeepers believed that the cold raw weather prevented flights for water to use with the granulated stores. Packages are late in arriving and are delaying build-up in some yards. Overcrowding of bees in some locations is reported.

Montana. Precipitation during the period Sept. 1946 through April 1947 was 36 percent above normal and 41 percent more than the corresponding period last season. Light rains fell during the period in review. Temperatures were above normal the forepart but were colder than usual the latter part. Bees were generally reported in good condition and were working on dandelion on favorable days. In favorable locations strong colonies have filled the brood chamber with dandelion honey and in a few cases are starting swarm cells. Package bees which were received in April have made good gains, however, many orders have not yet been delivered and such packages may not build up enough to be of much value for surplus production. Clover is in good condition.

Idaho. Precipitation during the 8 month period ending April 30 was 10 percent above normal but was 3 percent less than the corresponding period the previous season. Light showers fell over the State during the past period, while temperatures were variable with some warm weather and some days colder than usual. Several days were windy. Bees are reported to be in generally good condition. Some yards have gathered enough surplus from dandelions and deciduous blooms to last them until the alfalfa and clover flows commence. However, feeding is or will be necessary in many yards. Generally, prospects are favorable for a good honey flow.

Utah. Precipitation for the 8 month period September 1946 through April 1947 was 33 percent above normal and was 23 percent more than the corresponding previous 8 months. Light rains fell during the period in review, and temperatures were generally mild. Bees have built up well, and some are commencing to swarm. Unless alfalfa commences to bloom soon feeding may be necessary. Very little nectar is coming in at the present and the bees are drawing heavily on the stores secured from dandelions. Bees are continuing to be trucked into the state from California.

Nevada. Precipitation for the 8 month period ending April 30, 1947 was 8 percent below normal, but was 3 percent more than the same period last season. The season is reported to be about 2 weeks earlier than normal. Many bees did not secure enough nectar from dandelions and fruit to carry them through until the first crop of alfalfa, which will necessitate considerable feeding. Alfalfa appears to be in good condition. Dutch white clover has started to bloom.

ARIZONA: (Period May 9 - May 23)

Precipitation during the 8 month period September 1946 through April 1947 was 24 percent below normal, but was above the corresponding previous 8 month period which was one of the driest seasons of record. The dry weather has greatly affected the bees build-up, especially in the regions where bees depended on ground flowers for pollen. Even though pollen substitutes were used to supplement the natural pollen, some yards did not build up sufficiently to take advantage of the mesquite flow. Reports indicate that colonies which did reach good strength have produced about 40 pounds of mesquite honey per colony, but in weaker colonies not enough honey has been produced to warrant extracting. The outlook for the Salt River Valley honey crop is not too good because of the water shortage. A few sales of extracted White Mesquite, 60s were reported at 20¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point in small lots. Reports indicate that most bottlers are not bidding for honey until the market stabilizes.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period May 10 - May 25)

Precipitation for the state of Texas during the 8-month-period ending April 30, 1947 was 13 percent above normal, and 7 percent more than the previous corresponding 8-month-period.

Northeast Texas. Frequent rains occurred during the period and temperatures were variable with some hot days and some cool days. Bees are generally in good condition. Swarming has been excessive in some yards. Bees were working on dandelion, and yellow and white sweetclover in some locations, and on vetch, mesquite, horsemint, and various wild flowers in others. Vetch is in full bloom and is producing heavily in many locations. The Hubam clover

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bloom has not yet commenced. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

East Texas. Weather during the last half of this period was rainy and cool. Bees were unable to fly during a portion of several days. Some shippers completed their package shipping operations during the period. Queen shipments are continuing, but some orders are being cancelled because of the lateness of the season.

Southeast Texas. Bees in the vicinity of Corpus Christi were securing a good flow of honey from Hubam clover. Beekeepers were extracting their Mesquite flow, and reports from some beekeepers indicate that around 40 pounds per colony has been secured. Sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported as follows: Per lb. - Mixed Flowers, 60-lb. cans 23¢; ~~Mesquite~~ ^{white} Mesquite, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars 34¢; 24, 16-oz. jars 33¢; cases 12, 32-oz. jars 31¢; 6, 5-lb. pails 28¢; ~~Light Amber Orange~~ ^{Light Amber} Orange, 5-lb. pails 43¢. Demand was reported as slow.

Southwest. Good rains occurred during the period, and temperatures were variable. In some locations the almost continuous rains and showers interfered with bee activity and washed much of the nectar from flowers. Extracting of the spring soap bush (guayacan) and catsclaw crop was completed during this period. Reports indicate that the crop was light, probably averaging around 20 pounds per colony in many yards. Bees were being moved to horsemint and clover locations. Horsemint was furnishing nectar during this period. Swarming was a problem in many yards, principally because of the cool, cloudy weather which was causing congested colonies. In some locations the spring flow was about over, and little nectar was expected until the mesquite flow commences in July. The demand for honey was slow and there was a wide range in prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cases of 6, 5-lb. jars 23-28¢; cases of 24, 1-lb. jars 27-32¢; Catsclaw, 60s 20¢, with occasional sales reported as high as 30-32¢.

New Mexico. Precipitation during the 8-month-period ending April 30 was 11 percent below normal, but was 15 percent above the previous corresponding 8-month period. In the Mesilla Valley, bees are in good condition. Most of the first cutting of alfalfa has been harvested, much of it before blooming. The flow from mesquite was very light. Most beekeepers expect to commence extracting around the 1st to the 10th of June. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported, and asking prices by beekeepers and offering prices by bottlers were not determined.

Oklahoma. Precipitation during the 8-month-period ending April 30 was 18 percent above normal and was 38 percent higher than the corresponding previous 8 month period. The weather was wet and cold during the period in review, with too much rain for plants and for bee activity. Yellow sweetclover was in bloom and white sweetclover was expected to commence blooming in a week or two. Also in bloom during the period were vetch and milkweed, and various other wild flowers. Bees were securing nectar on favorable days and were going into the supers. Bees were in good condition where given good care and should be sufficiently strong to take advantage of the clover flows. Some bees were lost in the recent floods on low land locations.

Arkansas. Precipitation during the 8, fall, winter and spring months of 1946-1947 was 10 percent below normal, but was 4 percent above the corresponding period last season. Almost continuous and heavy rains occurred during the period in review. Bees were in good condition and were working on vetch on the few favorable days of the period. Plants were in good condition.

PLAINS AREA: (Period May 13 - May 27, 1947)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Precipitation in Minnesota during the 8 month period ending April 30, 1947 was 38 percent above normal and 42 percent above the corresponding period last season. Weather during the period in review was variable, but for the most part was colder than usual. Pussywillow and dandelion were beginning to bloom and bees were working them on favorable days. A large quantity of pollen and a small amount of nectar was being brought in. Most bees have been taken out of winter quarters. Some beekeepers estimate that winter losses vary from 10 to 25 percent. Most colonies are short on stores. Broodrearing was being held back by the cool weather. Plant and bee conditions were about three weeks later than at this time a year ago. Packages and queens have been arriving later than desired, even in view of the later plant conditions. In spite of the late season beekeepers are optimistic over prospects as clover plants appear in good condition. The late season has held honey plants back so that the early bloom should not suffer from late spring frosts.

Iowa. Precipitation during the 8 month period from September of last fall through April this spring was 22 percent above normal and 21 percent above

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the corresponding 8 months last season. Good rains fell over the State during the period in review, but the temperature was too cool for best bee activity and colony development. Dandelions and fruit were in full bloom during the period, about two weeks later than last season. The blossoming period was short in most localities. Package bees and queens have been correspondingly late in arriving. A heavy queen loss in packages after installation is reported. In some locations a good flow from dandelions is reported, but the cool wet weather has curtailed the flow in others. Clovers are in excellent condition. Some feeding may be necessary in many yards between the end of dandelion bloom and the start of the clover bloom. The demand for the limited remaining offerings of old crop honey was very slow at prevailing asking prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, to nearby grocers, extracted White Clover, per pound, 60-lb. cans, few 30¢, in small lots 32¢, 5-lb. pails 35¢, 1-lb. jars 47¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few 48¢.

South Dakota. Precipitation for the State for the period September 1946 through April 1947 was 4 percent below normal, but was higher than for the corresponding period a year ago. Light rains fell during the period in review and were beneficial to honey plants. Temperatures were variable with about half of the period suitable for good bee activity. Dandelion and fruit trees were in full bloom although a couple of weeks later than last season. Packages were late in arriving and unusually heavy losses in queens were reported. All colonies were building up slowly. White sweetclover was expected to commence blooming about June 20th with yellow sweetclover commencing a week earlier. A dearth of nectar is anticipated between the end of the dandelion bloom and the clover bloom, and some feeding may be necessary to build up and maintain colony strength. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point of extracted White Clover in 5-lb. pails were reported at 35¢ per lb. No sales of beeswax were reported.

Nebraska. Precipitation during the 8 month period September 1946 through April 1947 was 45 percent above normal and was 91 percent greater than last season. Subnormal temperatures during the period in review have retarded colony development. However, there have been short intervals when pollen and nectar could be collected from dandelion, fruit bloom, and other early flowers. Some swarming has been reported. Dutch white clover is beginning to bloom, yellow sweetclover has reached the bud stage. Alfalfa is growing very fast and should be in bloom by June 10th. Growers report there is no evidence of the lygus bug on the alfalfa yet. In some locations the acreage left to sweetclover appears larger than first anticipated, probably due to the late season. Rains are needed in some areas of the State, but in other locations ample moisture has fallen to keep the plants in good condition. While the build-up of package bees, divided colonies and over wintered colonies is late, the season is late and colonies should reach peak strength in time for the clover flow. Some feeding has been necessary. The demand for remaining supplies of old crop honey is slow. A few f.o.b. sales were reported for extracted, White Clover, 60s 32¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48½¢.

Kansas. Precipitation during the period September 1946 through April 1947 was 50 percent above normal and 52 percent greater than during the corresponding period last season. Weather during the period in review was characterized by many cool, cloudy days. There was no appreciable rain until May 23 and 24 when a good rain occurred. There has been an occasional day of warm sunshine with temperatures going up to 80 or 85 degrees. Dandelion and fruit bloom have finished and in some areas black locust has finished blooming. In other locations black locust is still blooming. Dutch white clover has commenced to bloom on lawns. Sweetclover plants are making rapid growth. The first cutting of alfalfa was being made in the Kansas River valley and south of there. Bees are nearing peak population and should be ready for the main clover flow when it commences. Very little swarming has occurred to date. No sales of honey were reported. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point 46¢, occasional low as 40¢ per lb.

Missouri. Precipitation during the period September 1946 through April 1947 was 9 percent above normal, but 5 percent below the corresponding period last season. A good rain occurred during the latter part of the period in review which was beneficial to honey plants. The weather was favorable during about half of the period for bee activity. Dandelions were still blooming heavily and black locust was also in full bloom. Many colonies have commenced to store a small surplus from these two sources. It appears that there is less white clover acreage available this year than last year but more sweetclover. A little Dutch white clover has commenced to bloom but it will be another two weeks before sweetclover will bloom.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 11EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 13 - May 27)

Michigan. Precipitation during the period September 1946 through April 1947 was 9 percent above normal and 5 percent more than during the corresponding period last season. Good rains occurred during the period in review. Temperatures were mild the forepart of the period but were below average most of the latter part. Fruit trees and dandelions were in full bloom on the lower peninsula and bees were securing quite a little honey on the warmer days. Bees were building up fairly fast but were at least two to three weeks behind an average season. Packages were arriving two to six weeks late and were slow in building up. Many may not be ready for the honey flow when it commences. Clover plants are in good condition. The ample moisture should revive much pasture clover which was poor last season. In the extreme northern part of the lower peninsula bees have worked only a few days. Dandelion is now in bloom and fruit trees are just starting to bloom. In the upper peninsula dandelions are just starting to bloom. Bees have been gathering a little pollen from pussy-willow. Clover in this area may have been hurt by heavy night freezes. No sales of honey were reported. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point - 46-48¢ per lb.

Wisconsin. Precipitation during the 8 late fall, winter and spring months of 1946-1947 was 10 percent above normal and 16 percent above the corresponding period last season. Good rains fell during the period in review. Temperatures were for the most part too cold for the bees to take advantage of the dandelion and fruit bloom. Much feeding of colonies is necessary. Many yards are on the verge of starvation. Colonies are building up slowly and it is feared that peak strength will not be reached in time to take advantage of the clover flow. Nosema disease has been taking a heavy toll on package bees and queens. One beekeeper installed two hundred packages April 1 and on May 26 fifty-five were completely dead. Clovers are in good condition. The demand for honey was slow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted, per lb., White Clover in 60s 25¢.

Minnesota. Most of this period was cool, cloudy and windy, although there were a few days the forepart when bees could work. Dandelions and fruit trees were in bloom, but the bees were unable to take much advantage of them. Bees are generally building up fairly well, but not uniformly so. Weak and strong colonies are found in same yards. Considerable feeding is being done to keep bees from starving. Package bees are still being received. Loss of queens in some package yards runs high. Reports indicate that 10-50 percent of the queens have failed. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Ohio. Precipitation for the period September 1946 through April 1947 was 3 percent below normal and was 2 percent below the corresponding period a year ago. Weather during the two week period in review was mild the first week but was abnormally cold during the last week. Heavy rains fell in some locations of the State, and some beekeepers report difficulties in getting to their outlying hives to attend to them. A heavy bloom of dandelion, fruit, hawthorne, and wild flowers was available for the bees to work, but the cold weather the last week of the period restricted the flow. However, in most areas bees have secured enough honey to last them until the clover flow begins. Bees have been building up well. However, reports indicate that package bees in some localities have failed to build up satisfactorily, with considerable loss of queens. Clovers are in better than average condition, and more sweet-clover is in evidence than earlier reported. The trend in the honey market has been downward during this period, but no sales were reported. Very little honey remains in the hands of producers. No sales of beeswax were reported.

Indiana. Precipitation during the period September 1946 through April 1947 was 3 percent below normal but equal to the precipitation for the corresponding period a year ago. Weather during the period in review was variable with the first week mild and last week raw and cold. Moderate to heavy rains fell. Bees were gathering pollen and nectar from dandelion and fruit bloom on the warmer days, and were about holding their own. While the build-up of bees is about two weeks late, so are plant conditions so that peak bee strength should be reached before the clover bloom commences. Clovers are in good condition. Beekeepers report that package bees in many instances have suffered from queenlessness. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

Illinois. Precipitation during the 8 months from September 1946 through April 1947 was 8 percent above normal and was 3 percent above the corresponding period for last season. The period in review was about equally divided between fair, mild days and cool, cloudy and rainy days. Bee conditions are variable with yards in favorable locations showing unusually heavy gains from dandelion,

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locust and fruit bloom, while in other locations bees have been barely holding their own. Dandelion honey will probably carry many bees until the clover starts, and in some instances a small surplus of dandelion honey could be extracted. Feeding of other colonies may be necessary. Division of colonies has been held up by the late delivery of queens. Some late divisions may not reach peak strength in time for the start of the clover bloom. Dandelion blooms have been unusually vigorous during the past two weeks, and the outlook is very favorable for clover. However, some clover fields are bare in spots from winter-killing. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 14 - May 28, 1947)

New York. Precipitation during the 8 fall, winter and spring, months ending April 30th was 7 percent below normal and was 3 percent below the corresponding period a year ago. Weather conditions during the period in review were variable, but several days were warmer than normal. Intermittent good rains fell over much of the State. Dandelion and fruit blooms were vigorous and plentiful and bees secured much pollen and nectar on favorable days. It is believed that many colonies have secured enough dandelion honey to carry them until clover commences, however, feeding will be necessary in a few yards. While bees are building up rather slowly, peak strength should be attained in time for the clover bloom, which is about two weeks late. Clovers are in good condition. Farmers are about two weeks late in planting most crops.

Massachusetts. Colonies with ample stores are stronger than expected, with some swarming reported. Apple bloom is finished, with bees having secured some nectar and pollen as well as serving as pollinizers. Dandelion is on the way out, while mustard is coming into full bloom. Also commencing to bloom is a species of wild cherry. There is plenty of moisture in the ground and clovers continue in good condition.

Pennsylvania. Precipitation during the period September 1946 through April 1947 was 15 percent below normal and was 14 percent below the corresponding 8 month period last season. Weather during the period in review brought some good rains, while temperatures were comparatively mild. The good rains should aid in offsetting the lack of rain during the fall and winter months. Bees secured much pollen and honey from fruit bloom and dandelion on most days and were building up well. Some swarming was reported. Bees should be in good condition for the main clover flow which should start the second week in June. Dutch white clover was just commencing to bloom toward the close of the period. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

New Jersey. Excessive rains kept colonies from gathering nectar on some days but on warm days a good flow of dandelion nectar was secured. Tulip trees were opening up. Colony condition is generally good.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period May 14 - May 28)

Maryland. Precipitation during the 8 month period, September 1946 through April 1947, was 23 percent below normal and was 20 percent below the corresponding period last season. Weather during the period in review was favorable with respect to rainfall and temperatures. The main honey flow was on in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., having started about May 14. The locust bloom flow was about over at the close of the period and was one of the best in several years. Tulip tree was yielding at its best at the close of the period. The net gain in the scale hive in one yard for the two week period was 109 pounds, with the best days gains ranging from 11 3/4 to 15 1/2 lbs. Clover bloom is excellent and should commence to yield as soon as tulip tree is through. If adequate rains continue, keeping the clovers in condition, there are good prospects for a bumper crop. In Western Maryland bees have built up well and are gathering more pollen than usual. Clovers are in good condition and the outlook is for a good honey flow.

Virginia. Precipitation during the 8 month period, April 30 was 16 percent below normal and was 25 percent below the corresponding period the previous season. Good rains fell over much of the State during the period in review, while the temperatures were above normal. In the tidewater section of Virginia bees were working well at the beginning of the period but the honey flow was light because of the dry weather. To date, some colonies have gathered 30 to 40 pounds of honey. Good rains the last few days of the period should increase the rate of the flow. Extracting is expected to commence by June 1. No prices for new crop honey have been established. A few f.o.b. sales of beeswax were reported at 46-48¢ per lb.

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West Virginia. Precipitation during the period September 1946 through April 1947 was 25 percent below normal and 30 percent less than for the corresponding period the previous season. Good rains fell the first week of the period in review. Temperatures were generally mild, however, freezing night temperatures at the close of the period killed fruit bloom in Barbour County and damaged clover. Bees are in fair condition, but feeding is necessary in many yards. Colonies have not yet reached the swarming stage.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 14 - May 28)

Kentucky. Precipitation during the 8 month period ending April 30, 1947 was 13 percent below normal and 14 percent below the corresponding period last season. However, good rains occurred in May and have improved the moisture situation. In the northern part of the State considerable cool, rainy weather has prevented the bees from working locust bloom. White clover and blackberries have started to bloom. A good honey flow should materialize with warmer weather. In the Ohio Valley, Dutch white clover began blooming May 15, and the bees commenced working it immediately. Ladino clover was blooming before locust finished and in spite of intermittent rains, wind, and cool weather, strong colonies have had to be supered. Weak colonies are still being fed. Yellow sweetclover started blooming May 28 in this area. Through the whole section of the Ohio Valley, clovers of all varieties are in good condition. Swarming has been unusually severe.

Tennessee. Precipitation during the 8 month period ending April 30, was 2 percent below normal and was 22 percent below the corresponding period a year earlier. Good rains fell during the period in review and ample moisture is in the soil for all honey plants. The crimson clover flow is over, with variable yields reported, ranging from 10 to 80 pounds per hive. Some poplar honey was gathered in a few locations. Bees were at work on vetch and white clover as the period ended. Extracting was expected to commence the first week in June. Some beekeepers are delaying moving to mountain locations until mountain laurel ceases blooming.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 13 - May 27, 1947)

Georgia. Precipitation during the period September 1946 through April 1947 was 2 percent above normal but was 17 percent below the corresponding period last season. Good rains fell during May. Temperatures during the past two weeks were warmer than average, but intermittent rains interfered with bee activity. Gallberry and white holley were in full bloom in south Georgia. The gallberry flow to date is variable, being quite heavy in some locations but light in others. The tupelo yielded only about half of a crop. In the Atlanta area bees were active and were securing a sizable amount of honey from tulip poplar. This tree was yielding the best in several seasons. The demand for honey was slow, and only a few early scattered f.o.b. sales were reported of Light Amber, Gallberry, 5-lb. pails bulk comb (chunk) honey at 30¢ per lb. No sales of beeswax were reported.

Florida. The honey crop secured to date has been very short this season. The orange honey flow was very light. Tupelo in west Florida was almost a failure. Reports vary in regard to the size of the flow from gallberry and saw palmetto. Some beekeepers report no honey from these source while others report 50 percent of a crop. The demand for honey is slow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Light Amber, Orange in barrels 32¢, Dark Amber Palmetto 30¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, few 55¢.

Alabama. Beekeepers in Wilcox County report that bees were storing honey during the period in review and that the outlook is for a good crop as more flowers commence to bloom.

Louisiana. Good rains fell over the State during the period relieving the dry conditions which prevailed over much of the State. The package season was drawing to a close, after one of the most trying seasons in the history of the package shipping industry. Queen yards were being restocked to provide queens for requeening and sales. Bees were actively working on White Dutch clover, which season was nearly over. Blue vervain was blooming. Scale colonies in some yards gained from 20 to 30 pounds during the two weeks period. Reports indicate that from 40 to 100 pounds of honey has been removed from colonies extracted, while more honey still remains in the combs that is uncapped. The honey is fairly light in color and has a good body. Brood-rearing is declining which is usual at this time of the year.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 11HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (as of May 24)

Algaroba trees are in full bloom, and in spite of wind and rain, the normal high production for May has been realized by most apiaries. Beekeepers are busy extracting honey. Samples of this year's crop are being prepared for shipment to Honolulu honey brokers and Mainland buyers.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Practically no supplies on market. Practically no demand, market very dull. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Arrivals: by truck 1,980 lbs. Wis.

EXTRACTED: Receipts light. Demand very slow, market weaker account offerings new crop due end month low as 22¢. Current trading: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - WISCONSIN. White Clover 26-28¢, little high as 29-30¢; Light Amber 23-24¢.

COMB: No receipts reported. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run around 41-42¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts reported. Practically no supplies on market. No sales reported.

DETROIT: Receipts - extracted imported: 30,000 lbs. Argentine. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers- per case, Imported, White, Flower source unknown, 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$5.40; Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.50.

MINNEAPOLIS: No receipts reported.

EXTRACTED: No supplies on market, no sales reported.

BEESWAX: No supplies on market, no sales reported.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Chile, 232 bbls., Puerto Rico 51 cartons; Cuba 150 cases, 175 drums, 200 bbls.; Honduras 4 cases; Calif. 12,935 lbs. Demand and trading slow, market unsettled with weaker undertone. Offerings from foreign sources vary considerably in price.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - Imported, barrels 21-23¢; sale reported 20¢, cans 23¢. CALIFORNIA, 60-lb. tin Extra White Orange 33-35¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: 2 bags Puerto Rico, 279 bags Chile, 139 bags Dominican Republic, 34 bags Honduras, 35 bags Cuba arrived. Offerings heavier especially from Africa, market weaker especially African. CUBA, WEST INDIES and CENTRAL AMERICA, 54-55¢, darker grades 53¢. SOUTH AMERICA 55-57¢. AFRICAN, mostly 52¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - 3,000 lbs. Iowa; by truck 70, 5-gal. cans N.J. Lima Bean. No sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by truck extracted 600 lbs. Mich. Demand slow. Sales insufficient to quote.

PORTLAND: No arrivals. Supplies are very light but the limited stock on hand finds little demand. Retail prices hold about unchanged but the consumer demand is off in view of increasing sugar allowances. Wholesalers sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, 5-gal. cans \$20.00-21.00.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying 48¢.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers-

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 1-doz. 16-oz. jars \$5.75.

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SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Central California - 400 cans Extra Light Amber Eucalyptus, 20 cans Extra Light Amber Fruit Bloom; from Central California - 88 cans Extra Light Amber Orange and Mustard, 58 cans Extra Light Amber Eucalyptus, 185 cans Extra Light Amber Sage-Buckwheat; from Southern California - 600 cans White to Water White Orange, 800 cans Extra Light Amber to Water White Orange, 174 cans White Sage. Bottlers report a slow to very slow movement of honey to retail channels. Wholesale prices are as follows:

EXTRACTED: \$7.00 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$8.50-10.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$12.45-13.60 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$8.35-9.20 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$18.00-19.71 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

SEATTLE: Receipts - Extracted 79 cases Calif. 120 cases Oreg., 20 cases Wash.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers- Market weaker. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.50. WASHINGTON, No sales reported. OREGON, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.60; 12, 5-lb. pails \$20.00 delivered Seattle.

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June 16, 1947

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 12

SUMMARY

Heavy rains fell during the period in review in the central states bordering on the great lakes west to Iowa, while good rains fell in northern California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Eastern Texas and in most eastern states. Southern and central California, Arizona, New Mexico and west Texas were still in need of rainfall. Plant conditions were favorable in practically all areas where rainfall was plentiful. Reports from the earliest new honey producing states indicate light yields were secured in Florida, south Georgia, and southern California, while fairly good yields have been secured in Louisiana, Arizona, Texas, and central Georgia. Early reports from Kentucky, the Carolinas and north to Maryland indicate that good yields were being secured or were secured from tulip poplar, clovers and various other flowers. In the Pacific Northwest bees barely held their own during the period. A fair early crop of honey from clover and vetch was secured in the Willamette Valley. In the midwest, northern and northeastern states the weather was too wet and cool for best bee activity during this period and much feeding was necessary to avoid starvation. However, clover plants are in good condition in most of these states and bees are expected to be strong in spite of adverse weather when the clover bloom commences. The outlook is generally favorable providing weather during the clover blooming season is right. Some packages installed late may not have attained sufficient strength to take advantage of the start of the flow.

The demand for new crop honey by bottlers was very slow, with most buyers holding off and buying only to fill current needs. The market was very unsettled, with a weaker tendency reported in all sections. With sugar removed from rationing at the close of the period many consumers who have been using honey as a sweet substitute may not be in the market for as much honey as formerly for according to reports from growers, local consumer inquiries for honey are much lighter than at this time last year. Sales f.o.b. shipping point of new crop honey in large quantities were reported at mostly 20-25¢ per lb., with the better flavors moving at mostly 22-25¢. Occasional sales were reported at slightly lower prices, and higher in small containers. Beeswax was steady with most sales reported at 46-48¢ per lb., f.o.b. shipping point.

Imports of honey during the first four months of 1947 totaled approximately 11 million pounds, nearly treble the imports during the corresponding period in 1946. Principal originating countries were Cuba, Mexico, Chile, Guatemala, Argentina and El Salvador. Should the rate of imports continue total imports for 1947 may nearly equal the record season's imports of 38 million pounds in 1944. Exports of honey during the first four months of 1947 totaled 125 thousand pounds, slightly more than for the corresponding period in 1946. Beeswax imports during the first four months of 1947 totaled 1½ million pounds, which was about half of the imports for the corresponding period in 1946. Table appears on page 9.

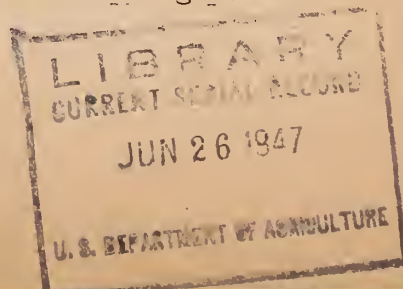
INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period May 22 - June 8)

Southern California. Temperatures during the period were about normal, being slightly cooler than average the forepart of the period, but a little warmer than usual the latter part. There were scattered rains the last week but not in sufficient quantities to do much good. Morning fogs prevailed along the coast line and fifteen to twenty miles inland. In orchard areas no nectar was coming in except a little from flower gardens. An abundance of pollen was being secured from mustard. In hill areas white sage was giving a trace of nectar, while mustard was supplying considerable pollen. Sumac is budding, but may not yield much nectar because of the dry weather. Bees were working buckwheat and wild alfalfa in areas where available. The demand for honey was slow with trading almost at a standstill. The market was unsettled, with a weaker tendency. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, 60s, White Orange 22-25¢, Light Amber Buckwheat 20-22¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point 46-48¢ per lb.

(Continued Over)



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Central California. Light rains fell during the period and temperatures during the forepart of the period were cooler than usual, but were warmer than usual the latter part. Rainfall was not heavy enough to greatly improve the dry soil conditions. Most colonies are in good condition, but some are in poor condition and are near starvation. In poor locations there was a dearth of nectar during this period and bees were barely making a living. In valley areas bees were working alfalfa, buckwheat, eucalyptus, melons and clovers and in mountain locations snow brush, bear clover and yerba santa. Alfalfa was yielding well when not cut before blooming. Cotton acreage is above normal and is in good condition and should come on earlier than usual. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., 60s, Light Amber Mixed Flower, Eucalyptus, and Prune-Orange 20-22¢, Water White Orange 25¢.

Northern California. Good rains fell over parts of the district during this period, more so in the northern part of the section than in the southern. Reports vary as to conditions. In the northern part the rains have improved weeds, Yellow Star thistle, China Vitex, alfalfa and Ladino clover, which the bees are working. In some locations the rains were continuous enough to damage hay crops and some plants. In the southern part of the district more rain is still needed. Alfalfa cutting has been delayed furnishing more bloom from this source than usual. Bees are generally building up well. New swarms are doing better than average. Considerable feeding, however, is still necessary in some locations. Sales f.o.b. shipping point-per lb., extracted, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 60s few 20-22¢. No sales of beeswax were reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 22 - June 8)

West of the Cascades. Rainfall has been heavy during the period in review and bees did not build up much of a surplus. The yield from hairy vetch is expected to be very light due to the cool, wet weather, but the rainfall should be beneficial to the fireweed crop. The yield of manzanita in southern Oregon was of excellent quality. There has been some extracting of clover and vetch in the Willamette Valley with averages reported around 30 pounds per colony. In Washington condition of honey plants was good, with bees working on favorable days on blackberries, clover, vetch, mustard and a small amount of alfalfa. The market for honey was unsettled, and the demand was slow for the limited first offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported as follows: extracted, Manzanita 60-lb. cans 20¢, White Clover and Vetch, 5-lb. cans, small lot sales to consumers few 30¢ per lb.

East of the Cascades. Rainfall has been above normal for the period, doing much damage to soft fruits but assuring a better honey flow from sweet clover and alfalfa. Bees have been handicapped during the period by cloudy weather and the yield to date has been light. White Dutch clover was in bloom. In the Yakima Valley much yellow sweetclover and alfalfa was cut before the bees could take full advantage of the bloom. Basswood, asparagus and white sweetclover were starting to bloom. Bees have plenty of good pasture from these sources and are gaining rapidly when weather is favorable.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period May 23-June 9)

Unseasonal late spring freezes and snowstorms fell in parts of the Intermountain region during the period and in the areas affected soft fruits, alfalfa and clovers were frozen. As a result bee conditions were unfavorable in these locations. However, in most valley areas, bees secured a good build-up from soft fruits and dandelions and secured enough food supplies to carry them until the alfalfa and clover flows commence. Bees were securing little forage during this period except from limited quantities of mustard, wild flowers, and willows. Prospects were very favorable in the Arkansas River Valley of Colorado. Practically no supplies of old crop honey remained in producers hands and no sales were reported. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 45¢ per lb. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Light rains fell during the period adding to the above normal precipitation which fell over the State during the three spring months of March, April and May. Temperatures were variable during the period being below average the first week but warming up the second week. Bee conditions were variable. In the section just north of Denver beekeepers report unusually adverse climatic conditions for bees. Snow fell in the valleys and measured up to a foot in the higher elevations. Feeding still continues. In the Arkansas River Valley fruit bloom, especially plums, yielded unusually well this spring and stimulated broodrearing. This coupled with other factors has resulted in more swarming than in several seasons. Bees in this section are ready for the flow from alfalfa. Alfalfa is later than usual but is expected to open about the middle of June. The outlook is favorable. On the western slope in the vicinity of Garfield County conditions are earlier than usual and a honey flow has commenced in spots. Swarming has been heavy. The outlook is favorable. Further south, on the west slope, in Delta county conditions have been much poorer. Bees have been

consuming heavily on stores and have not been building up satisfactorily. There has been very little swarming.

Montana. Although winter moisture was plentiful most of the State had a deficiency of rainfall during the spring months, but good rains fell during the latter part of the period in review. In the Cascade county area a severe freeze occurred on the night of May 26 leveling alfalfa and clover and ending the light flow of nectar that had started. This will delay the start of the alfalfa and clover flow for from three to four weeks. Feeding will be prolonged. Bees have built up well and package bees are gaining. In the extreme northern part of the State dandelions were commencing to bloom and a fair yield was expected if temperatures turned mild. In the south-central portions of the State bees built up well on dandelions and most colonies filled the food chambers and broodnests. Yellow sweetclover was starting to bloom. Alfalfa is not as heavily infested with weevil as last season. Alfalfa seed growers are making preparations to spray with DDT as soon as the first crop has been cut for hay.

Idaho. Light to good rains fell over the State during the period in review. Temperatures were for the most part colder than normal. In best valley locations, however, bees continued to pick up in colony strength and most colonies and early packages are rapidly approaching a peak for the honey flow that should start the latter part of June. Some late received packages may not be in shape for the early flow. Most districts yielded enough dandelion honey to last until white honey commences, but in some sandy and gravelly dry spots feeding of sugar still is necessary. Very few flowers are now available for bees to work on - only limited mustard, willow and wild flowers. Overcrowding of bee pastures is reported in the lower Snake River Valley.

Utah. Cold stormy weather prevailed in the northern part of the State during this period. Weevil severely damaged the bloom of the first crop of alfalfa and little nectar will be secured. Clovers are in good condition. Mustard was blooming. Bees were securing some nectar from wild flowers in the foothills. Bees are generally in good condition.

Wyoming. Bees are building up fairly well and should be ready for the honey flow. A light flow has started from yellow sweetclover, however, the main flow will not commence until around June 20th. Good rains fell during the period and clovers are in good condition.

ARIZONA: (Period May 23 - June 9)

Rainfall during the past three months was below average and very little rain fell during the forepart of June. Temperatures during the period in review were warmer than average. In spite of the dry weather beekeepers in the Salt River Valley are having one of the best honey producing seasons in several years. Apparently the late fall rains have carried over, and as a result the mesquite and catsclaw have yielded very well. Some beekeepers extracted as much as a good super of honey per colony in March. Extracting continues in the higher elevations. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Mesquite, 60s 17-21¢, Mixed Wild Flowers 17-18¢; bulk comb (chunk) honey, White Mesquite, 5-lb. pails 30¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period May 25 - June 10)

Rainfall in Texas for the three spring months, April, May and June was below average, except for a narrow strip along the Gulf Coast and in the extreme northern portion of the State bordering on Oklahoma. Light rains fell over most of the State during the past two weeks, with some good rains in the northeast portion. Temperatures were cold in the north half of the State the forepart of the period but were warmer than usual over the entire State the latter part.

Northeast Texas. In the Red River Valley section conditions were favorable for the bees, and a heavy flow was in progress from yellow and white sweetclover. Hubam was just commencing to bloom, while horsemint, and blue curls were blooming freely. A few yards have commenced extracting with 30 to 40 pounds being taken from some colonies.

Southeast Texas. In the Corpus Christi vicinity the Hubam clover flow is about over. Bees are in good condition to secure a summer flow from mesquite. Some beekeepers have extracted an average of 50 pounds of mesquite and clover honey per colony from the spring crop. Quality is excellent. Beekeepers report that the movement of new crop honey at current asking prices is slow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Mixed Flowers 60s 19-24¢ mostly 23-24¢, White Mesquite and White Clover 5-lb. pails 28¢, 1-lb. jars 33¢.

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Southwest Texas. The flow from horsemint was nearing an end at the close of this period. Reports vary as to yield, ranging from excellent in some locations to light in others. Mesquite prospects were not too good because of the dry weather. Colonies were strong and broodnests crowded. Considerable swarming has occurred.

East Texas. Horsemint yielded well during this period. Package shippers that shipped late, however, are not expecting to secure much surplus honey. Many orders for package bees and queens for 1948 are being booked.

Northwest Texas. Vetch has passed the peak after lasting for about four weeks. Alfalfa has started blooming. Horsemint is in full bloom. Dandelion is still in full bloom. Wild sweetclover and numerous wild flowers are in full bloom. Cotton acreage is large this season gives good promise for a honey crop. Bees are very strong and swarming has been a serious menace. Broodrearing has passed the peak.

New Mexico. In the middle Lower Rio Grande Valley bees were storing a surplus from yellow sweetclover. Prospects are good for an average size honey crop. In the Mesilla Valley the mesquite flow is over and extracting has started. Most hives are running very light. The flow was very light, due in part to blight following light rains. Quality of the honey extracted in some yards is poor due to a mixture of onion bloom honey. This honey is being treated to remove the onion flavor. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Mesquite, 5-lb. pails 30¢.

Oklahoma. Good rains fell during the period in review, however, many days were warm and dry. Yellow sweetclover was in full bloom and white sweetclover was commencing. Bees were also working sunac. Some swarming was reported, but it was expected to diminish as the flow increased.

Arkansas. Weather conditions were favorable for the bees during this period with nights cool and most days dry and hot. Where bees are located near vetch fields a heavy flow has been in progress. There has been little swarming.

PLAINS AREA: (Period May 26-June 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. This period was mostly cold and wet in the northern part of the Valley, with very few days favorable for bees flying. Wild fruit trees and dandelion, with the heaviest bloom in years, were at their peak, but bees were getting little good from the bloom because of the inclement weather. Large quantities of pollen were being brought in on favorable days. Much feeding is still necessary. Colony build-up is variable, being good in some yards but behind schedule in others. Winter losses, in some yards, are turning out heavier than anticipated. Clovers generally are in good condition. However, in a few locations old alfalfa fields lacked snow protection and froze out badly during the winter. Last year's seedlings, however, are in good condition. In the southern part of the Valley first white Dutch clover blooms are appearing, and a major flow of honey is expected to start around June 15. Fine rains have given the ground needed moisture. The white Dutch clover plants are in good condition and may furnish the major honey source this year. The acreage of sweetclover is light. Bees have built up satisfactorily, excepting late delivered packages.

North Dakota. The weather during the period was too cold for bees to make many flights. Feeding was necessary in many yards during the entire period. Sweetclover is about two weeks late in blossoming and has suffered from a very heavy winter kill. The 1947 seeding of sweetclover is up and a good stand is in evidence. Fruit blossoms were badly damaged by late frosts.

South Dakota. Bees are building up to a good strength, but frosts during the period hurt clover and alfalfa. Bloom will be slowed considerably. Clover acreage is less than usual. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted 46-48¢.

Iowa. Weather was cold and wet during this period. No reports were received on bees lost in the floods to date. However, losses will undoubtedly be heavy on river bottoms unless the colonies were moved before the floods occurred. Weather conditions have been such that bees did not get much good out of the fruit tree and dandelion blooms. Where ample feed was furnished overwintered colonies are in excellent condition to gather a crop of honey. Package bees were generally late in being received and some are still undelivered or just being received. Late deliveries may not produce surplus honey unless the flow is unusually long and late. White Dutch clover is just beginning to bloom. Plant and moisture conditions are excellent for both white Dutch clover and sweetclovers. The beekeepers principal problem is to get through the two or three weeks dearth period of nectar, which should soon be at an end.

Nebraska. Heavy rains fell during this period and a freeze occurred the latter part of May, however, little damage resulted. Bees secured some honey

from dandelions, but inclement weather restricted the flow. Feeding is necessary in many yards. Some surplus honey was being stored at the close of the period on favorable days. Yellow sweetclover, white Dutch clover, alfalfa and many other plants were in bloom and should yield an abundant supply of nectar if weather conditions are favorable. The sweetclover weevil was working on the clover in a few locations. Subsoil moisture for plants is unusually plentiful. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted, White Sweetclover, 60s, few sales small lots 32¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, few 48½¢.

Kansas. The weather was cold, cloudy and rainy with some strong winds the forepart of the period, but moderated during the middle of the period, and turned cool again at the close. Colonies not being fed were the exception. Many starved or approached starvation. Many swarms which issued at the beginning and during the period starved. White clover and yellow sweetclover are now in full bloom. White sweetclover is beginning to bloom. White clover is not as plentiful as in 1946. The first cutting of alfalfa is finished. With the strong demand for alfalfa seed there probably will be much seed produced from the second cutting.

Missouri. Rainfall was plentiful during this period. White clover and yellow sweetclover are in full bloom and are yielding fairly heavy. Swarming has been more intense than for several years past.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 26 - June 12)

Michigan. In some parts of the State there was a number of good warm sunny days during the fruit bloom and bees secured a fairly good flow of honey and did good jobs as pollenizers. In other locations not enough sunny days occurred and bees secured little honey and the fruit was poorly pollinated. Some colonies will have to be fed until clovers commence. Clovers will not start to bloom until after the middle of June and later in some locations, and there are practically no flowers in bloom for the bees to work on until the clovers start. In some locations last year's clover seedlings were very poor and unless old meadows come through with some white clover, the prospects for a honey crop are poor. In some locations there has been quite a little swarming, but in other locations no swarming has occurred although colonies are reasonably strong. In the upper peninsula bees were working on dandelion and wild cherries and plums and were securing a good flow of nectar. Apples were just starting to bloom. Bees were building up well, but feeding was still necessary.

Wisconsin. Fruit bloom and dandelion yielded little nectar as the weather was cold and wet most of the time during the bloom. Bees are in fair condition. Many colonies are short of stores and much feeding has been resorted to. White Dutch clover was commencing to bloom in the southern half of the State, but the main clover flow will not start in the central part of the State until around June 25th, about two weeks later than last season. Some package bees were still being received during this period. Swarming was reported in some yards, while in others no swarming had occurred.

Minnesota. The first few days of the period were cold, but no damage was reported to honey producing crops. Bees were able to work fruit bloom and dandelion after the cold snap, but at the close of the period more cold weather arrived confining bees to the hives. Good rains fell in some areas bringing much needed moisture, but in other locations more rain is needed. Colonies are generally building up well, with considerable swarming reported. Some are being fed heavily to keep up broodrearing. The condition of clover crops is variable, being good in favorable locations, but poor in others. More clover was plowed up than was expected, due to poor stands. ^{Some} White clover stands are the poorest in a number of years. Some sweetclover pastures are being grazed off to be plowed, in favor of corn. Thorn apples were in bloom and in the southern part of the State white Dutch clover was commencing to bloom. Basswood condition was good, with blooms expected about July 15.

Ohio. Rainfall during the three spring months, April, May and June, was above average and scattered moderate to heavy rains occurred on several days during the period in review. Because of the wet ground some acreage intended for oats may be planted to buckwheat. Some clover fields intended for corn may be left to go to seed, as a result, the outlook for bee forage is very good for this season. Basswood condition in some locations is poor. Regardless of the inclement bee flying weather and the heavy feeding in some areas, bees are in excellent condition for the honey flow. The outlook is for a better than average honey crop, particularly from white clover. Alsike and white clover were beginning to bloom at the close of the period and the main flow was expected to commence shortly.

Indiana. Heavy rains fell during the forepart of this period, but drier weather occurred during the latter part permitting farmers to get into the fields

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and allowed the bees to gather some nectar. The clover flow is just commencing, and the main flow should be on in another ten days. Alsike clover is the most plentiful and will be the principal honey plant. Clover fields are variable in condition, some fields showing considerable winterkill, and others slow growth because of excessive rains. The latter condition, however, should insure a long blooming period. Overwintered colonies are expected to be in peak strength for the flow when it starts. Beekeepers report that the demand for honey is not as great as it was at this time last year. Very few consumer inquiries are being received, possibly due to increased sugar supplies.

Illinois. Heavy rains fell during the forepart of the period over most of the State and again during the latter part of the period in parts of the State. The dandelion flow ended, and while a fair flow was realized much feeding has been done and will be necessary to tide the bees over until clover comes in. Colonies in many yards reached peak strength during the dandelion flow, and brood-rearing has slowed down since. Swarming has not been bad, except in occasional yards. White Dutch clover, yellow sweetclover and alsike clover were commencing to bloom in the southern part of the State, but were not expected until after mid-June in the northern part. American foulbrood was showing up in some yards, but effective measures for its control were being taken.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 26 - June 13)

New York. Good rains fell over most of the State during this period adding more moisture to the already well soaked soil. The colonies in most of the apiaries are building up in good condition for the clover flow. Some yards are flush with honey while others are on the verge of starvation and have to be fed. Clovers are in excellent condition and if the weather is right when they start to bloom a good crop of honey should be secured. Dandelions and fruit bloom are about over and the bees are working on mustard and locust trees where these sources are present.

Massachusetts. Overwintered colonies are in good condition for the clover flow which should start around June 23. One type of sumac should start at about the same time also. Bees have stored from 25 to 30 pounds from fruit bloom, dandelion, mustard and other spring sources. Blackberry and paintbrush are in full bloom. Most packages will build up on the clover flow due to the lateness of their arrivals. Clovers are in good condition, and the outlook is favorable for a good honey flow.

Connecticut. Many days have been cold, rainy or windy and bees have not gathered as much nectar as they have used. As a result many colonies are low in stores. White clover was just commencing to bloom, and with favorable weather the necessity for feeding should be eliminated. Very little swarming has been reported. Many colonies were voluntarily tearing down cells.

Vermont. Bees in some yards have gathered enough dandelion and fruit bloom honey to carry them until clover. Others will have to be fed. Clover usually starts around June 15, but so far very few blossoms are in sight because of the cold wet spring. There is a considerable amount of clover in pastures and meadows which should commence blooming about a week late. No inquiries for new crop honey are being received by beekeepers.

Pennsylvania. Warmer weather set in the latter part of the period and the bees are working freely on the first clover blossoms, wild raspberry and blackberry. Clover and sumac are in excellent condition and if good weather continues the bees should make a living and store some surplus. Colony condition is variable, with some yards weaker than usual for this date, and others in good condition. Little swarming has occurred to date, but indications point to swarming commencing at any time.

New Jersey. Good rains fell during this period. Plants are vigorous and a fair flow of honey was coming in on warm days.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period May 26-June 13)

Maryland. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., the early part of this period was very dry and threatened the clover flow. However, several hard rain storms relieved this condition and clovers have been yielding well. The total net gain on the scale hive in one yard is 190 pounds of which 40 pounds was put in since clovers started to yield. Clovers have averaged 5 pounds daily to date, with the best days being slightly over 10 pounds. Most of this period has been favorable for nectar secretion and bee activity, the last three days being hot and very humid.

South Carolina. The weather during this period was very hot and generally dry. One of the best honey crops in years was gathered in the upper section of the State. Sumac is just now commencing to furnish nectar and in sections where it is plentiful some surplus may be gathered. In the mountains an almost

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continuous flow has been on for several weeks, largely from persimmon. Sourwood should be opening in a few days and indications are that there will be a large bloom. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., bulk comb (chunk) honey Mixed Flowers 2-lb. jars 40¢.

Virginia. Extracting has been in progress during this period in the Tidewater section, and according to reports only a light crop of honey has been secured to date. The demand for new crop honey has been slow. Too few sales were reported to quote. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 46-48¢ per lb.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 26-June 13)

Kentucky. Weather was ideal for honey production during this period. White clover was yielding well and yellow sweetclover was starting to bloom. Beekeepers report the best spring flow in years of water white honey. In some yards it has been difficult to keep supers on ahead of the bees. Bees were swarming only moderately, but in some cases swarms were lost because of a shortage of equipment. No sales of honey were reported. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 46-48¢.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 26 - June 12)

Georgia. The main honey flow in south Georgia was interrupted by rain during its height. Reports indicate that the crop was very poor from all sources. The tupelo flow was almost a failure. The flow from tulip poplar trees was almost over around Atlanta. Extracting of the crop was underway. Most producers were holding off and not quoting and the market situation in general was very unsettled. The best demand has been for the chunk-comb honey. A few scattered sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported as follows: per lb., extracted, Gallberry, 60s 20-25¢; Mixed Flowers 60s 20-25¢; Tulip Poplar, one pound jars 40¢, 5-lb. jars 33-35¢; Mixed Flowers 5-lb. jars 33-35¢. Bulk comb (chunk) honey Poplar and Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. jars 35¢.

Florida. Light to heavy rains fell over the State during this period with heaviest downpours reported in the southern part of the State during the first week. The flow from saw palmetto has ended and reports indicate that the yield was unusually low. Mangrove trees are in bloom, but are yielding poorly. Extracting has been underway, but the demand for honey is very slow. The market was weaker. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Orange, Palmetto and Gallberry, drum lots and 60s 20-25¢, mostly 22¢. Some producers have been asking 25¢ per lb. but report little or no demand at this price. Mixed Flowers, bulk comb (chunk) honey, 2-lb. jars, few in small lots 30¢. The package season in North Florida ended, however, shipping of queens still continues. Package shippers report the heaviest movement of packages in years. Many producers engaged principally in honey production shipped some packages this season.

Louisiana. Temperatures have been in the low 90s each day in the lower half of the State, with considerable sunshine and very little rain. Average colonies has made net gains of about 2 pound per day during the period. White clover and vervain are equally furnishing most of the nectar. Quality and color of the honey remains high since peppervine is not yet in bloom. The best colonies have yielded over 100 pounds surplus, but the poorer colonies only 20 pounds surplus. The package shipping season is drawing to a close, however, shipments of queens continues, with the demand exceeding the supply. Package-bee colonies are in good condition with ample stores to carry them through.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated).

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very slow, market dull. Practically no supplies on market. No sales reported.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 12CHICAGO: Arrivals - 12,180 lbs. Ill., 1,400 lbs. Ohio, 6,000 lbs. Cuba.EXTRACTED: Supplies domestic light, expect some increase next two weeks, foreign fairly plentiful, market firm to slightly stronger. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users- mostly ILLINOIS and OHIO, little MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, White Clover, 60-lb. tins mostly 30¢, one small lot ILLINOIS high as 35¢, Light Amber 60-lb. tins 28-32¢, occasional lot lower; Foreign Light Amber 22-23 3/4¢; one lot CUBA 31¢; Foreign in barrels mostly 20¢. OHIO, White Clover, glass jars, cases 24, 1-lb. jars at \$10.50.CCMB: None reported.BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run Domestic 46-48¢ per lb. delivered.

Imported, AFRICA 54¢; SOUTH AMERICA 55-56¢.

DENVER: Practically no supplies on market.DETROIT: Receipts extracted 70,200 lbs. Argentina. Demand slow, market dull. Too few sales to quote.KANSAS CITY: No supplies on market.MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, extracted none. Beeswax 1150 lbs.EXTRACTED: No supplies on market. No sales reported.BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b.

bookkeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. cash 44¢, in trade 46¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat, barrels 77 Cuba, 100 Porto Rico; cases: 500 Mexico, drums, 92 Mexico; 100 Cuba. Offerings plentiful. Demand and trading slow, market dull.EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - CALIFORNIA, Water White Orange, 60-lb. tins 32-33¢. Imported, barrels 20-23¢, according to color, cans 21-23¢.BEESWAX: Arrivals - bags, 262 Chile, 91 Dominican Republic, 12 Porto Rico.

Demand slow, market weaker. Sales by receivers - WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AMERICA, and CUBA, Light 52-55¢, darker low as 50¢. SOUTH AMERICA, 53-55¢. AFRICA 50-53¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No honey arrivals. Supplies insufficient to quote.PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by truck extracted 600 lbs. Ill., 3600 lbs. Calif. Breakers report practically no demand. No sales.PORTLAND: Receipts - extracted 120, 5-gal. cans Oregon. Supplies moderate. Demand slow.EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - IDAHO, case lots 24, 1-lb. glass \$8.50-8.70; 12, 2-lb. glass \$8.25-8.50; 12, 5-lb. tins \$19.00-20.25. OREGON, 12, 5-lb. tins \$18.00.BEESWAX: Market weaker. Dealers paying 45¢ per lb. under very slow demand.ST. LOUIS: Supplies light. Demand slow at shippers current asking prices, market unsettled. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -EXTRACTED: MEXICAN, Amber honey 18¢ per lb. Demand for dark honey very light, light honey relatively good but California quoting 23½¢ which is restricting trading operations.SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California - 65 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Central California - 225 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 140 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus, 129 cans Light Amber Prune-Orange; 40 cans Water White Orange; from Southern California - 800 cans White Orange; 250 cans Light Amber Buckwheat; 175 cans Light Amber Sage-Buckwheat. Movement of honey at retail continues slow. Bottlers wholesale prices are as follows:EXTRACTED: \$7.00 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars, \$8.50-10.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars, \$12.45-13.60 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars, \$8.25-9.20 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars, \$18.00-19.71 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans.BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.SEATTLE: Extracted - 500 cases Ida., 30 cases Oreg.EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - Demand slow, market dull. IDAHO, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.85; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.65; 12, 5-lb. tins \$18.25; 24, 1-lb. paper carton creamed honey \$7.85 delivered Seattle.HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of May 1, 1947 and comparative figures for the same date a year ago: From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada June 12, 1947:

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Montreal	97,770	3,400	#783,400	#41,400
Ottawa	11,568	11,472	--	--
Toronto	48	--	5,054	--
Winnipeg	114,288	--	49,700	54,930
Regina	40,824	23,568	--	--
Saskatoon	44,448	--	--	--
Edmonton	28,752	10,520	--	--
Lethbridge	5,088	--	--	--
Calgary	22,361	50,504	79,886	2,800
Vancouver	169,520	--	--	--

Imported for processing.

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(All data below preliminary)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES JAN. - APR. 1947

	BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN			
	January (lbs.)	February (lbs.)	March (lbs.)	April (lbs.)
Canada	4	20	16	18
Mexico	912,277	616,803	375,283	1,161,882
Guatemala	71,596	213,177	137,334	218,071
El Salvador	42,629	23,699	254,411	170,540
Cuba	1,146,335	867,272	791,105	685,232
Haiti	-	21,083	18,946	-
Dominican Republic	89,411	91,312	50,442	-
Trinidad & Tobago	-	11,200	-	-
Surinam	-	29,621	32,755	-
Chile	430,760	320,189	273,379	65,093
Brazil	5,465	11,023	5,611	5,686
Argentina	204,293	297,027	173,315	578,132
Syria	-	-	13	10
Greece	29	-	3,516	3,068
TOTALS	2,902,799	2,502,432	2,116,126	2,887,622
TOTAL SAME MONTH 1946	771,405	662,953	1,184,319	1,433,713

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII TO THE UNITED STATES JAN. - APR. 1947

	January (lbs.)	February (lbs.)	March (lbs.)	April (lbs.)
Puerto Rico	23,880	35,113	4,323	16,600
Hawaii	273,737	43,720	-	-
TOTALS	297,597	78,833	4,323	16,600
TOTALS SAME MONTH 1946	7,236	7,791	40,235	90,018

TOTAL IMPORTS HONEY (Including shipments from Puerto Rico & Hawaii):

January through April, 1947..... 10,800,337 pounds.
 January through April, 1946..... 4,202,675 pounds.
 Calendar year, 1946..... 19,934,616 pounds.
 Eight year (1939-46) average..... 16,983,000 pounds.

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING MONTHS JAN. - APR. 1947 BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	January (lbs.)	February (lbs.)	March (lbs.)	April (lbs.)
Canada	-	3,120	-	-
Mexico	-	480	-	-
Panama, Rep. of.	-	-	-	100
Curacao (Netherlands West Indies)	-	-	4,773	-
Venezuela	-	893	-	-
Peru	1,152	-	-	-
France	440	-	-	-
Afghanistan	840	-	-	396
Saudi Arabia	2,232	1,344	-	-
Netherlands Indies	-	240	-	-
Philippine Islands	13,200	4,490	1,200	-
China	-	-	120	-
Hong Kong	-	450	-	900
Indian Dependencies	73,950	-	-	-
Belgian Congo	178	-	-	-
Panama Canal Zone	-	-	150	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	300
Sweden	-	-	-	7,200
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	72	2,400
Austria	-	-	-	2,950
Egypt	-	240	-	-
Union of South Africa	-	-	840	-
TOTALS	91,992	11,257	7,160	14,326
TOTALS SAME MONTH 1946	13,560	7,032	62,110	33,896

TOTAL EXPORTS: Jan - Apr. 1947: 124,735 lbs. Jan - Apr. 1946: 118,593 lbs. Calendar year 1946: 197,937 lbs. Eight year (1939-46) average: 927,000 lbs.

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX INTO THE UNITED STATES JAN. - APR. 1947 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (CRUDE)

	January (lbs.)	February (lbs.)	March (lbs.)	April (lbs.)
Mexico	700	-	-	5,217
Guatemala	-	-	-	19,060
El Salvador	-	-	2,033	-
Cuba	105,423	90,680	96,436	27,908
Haiti	6,241	4,351	10,000	18,545
Dominican Republic	38,098	50,059	33,896	75,449
Chile	-	-	8,305	29,183
Brazil	79,821	65,557	22,000	55,303
Egypt	4,285	-	-	-
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	-	-	-	220,467
Portuguese Guinea & Angola	2,677	56,025	-	44,475
Ethiopia	16,422	100,634	-	57,159
British East Africa	5,636	-	-	-
Turkey	44,071	-	10,042	-
TOTAL	303,374	367,336	182,712	553,366
TOTALS SAME MONTH 1946	989,132	386,971	1,088,839	379,906

SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO THE UNITED STATES JAN. - APR. 1947 (CRUDE)

	January (lbs.)	February (lbs.)	March (lbs.)	April (lbs.)
Puerto Rico	1,848	5,272	1,143	-
Hawaii	4,755	2,000	2,000	4,026
TOTALS	6,603	7,272	3,143	4,026

TOTAL IMPORTS OF BEESWAX INTO THE UNITED STATES (Including shipments from Puerto Rico & Hawaii)

January through April, 1947: 1,427,297 lbs. Total Calendar year 1946: 6,373,394 lbs.
 January through April, 1946: 2,850,961 lbs. Eight year (1939-46) ave.: 5,523,000 lbs.

All foregoing import & export information secured through Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.

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Resume

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25
July 1, 1947.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 13

SUMMARY

Late cool weather, with unseasonably heavy rains, over most of the Middle West and north central portion of the country retarded the main clover honey flow. East of the Rocky Mountains honey plants are in fairly good condition except in those sections where very heavy rains and floods drowned or seriously weakened clovers. Prospects for a flow in this section depend largely upon weather during July when the large proportion of the total crop is gathered. With warm favorable weather an average honey crop for this area could be gathered. If, on the other hand, unseasonably cool and wet weather should continue well into July the total crop might fall far below normal. In the Southeast bees in general are gathering very little surplus at this time. In California and Arizona drought conditions continue, which will in all probability result in a total crop far below average. In the Pacific Northwest June rains broke the rather long spell of dry weather and honey plants are in good condition, especially west of the Cascades. Clover and vetch are about through yielding. Fireweed is just beginning to produce in the lower elevations but as yet has produced little or no surplus. For the country as a whole colonies are in sufficiently good condition to take advantage of any flows which may develop.

Little new crop honey has been extracted except in the extreme southern States and California and Arizona. Demand has been rather light, apparently due partly to the lifting of sugar rationing and partly due to buyers' resistance to honey prices which are considerably higher than during any previous recent year. Very few large lots of honey have moved. Bulk honey in 60s is largely selling around 20-25¢ per lb., although some honey producers are asking higher prices and receiving prices above this for small lots. Some large lots of honey have also been offered at prices below 20¢, with no great interest on the part of buyers. Packers are apparently holding off until they can more nearly determine the size of the crop and marketing prospects before making firm offers on any large tonnage.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (June 8-22)

Southern California. Weather was favorable during this period with considerable cloudiness and morning and evening fogs along the coast. Temperature ranged from the low 60s to the low 80s in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Bees are in generally good condition but in many locations are living largely off their honey stores. Pollen has been plentiful, maintaining satisfactory brood-rearing but nectar sources have been scarce. Over most of the area the extended drought has matured honey plants early. White sage is largely gone. Buckwheat is drying up rapidly or producing very lightly. In orchard areas mustard and eucalyptus are now the principal sources of nectar. In the hills mustard, sumac, toyon, and buckwheat are blooming. Conditions are somewhat better in northern Kern County than farther south in the district. In that section buckwheat is yielding fairly well. Final reports on the orange honey crop indicate a very short production. In most sections bees were in good condition and oranges bloomed fairly well but high, drying winds shortly after the flow started cut it short. High yields were variously reported at from 15 - 40 pounds, with some beekeepers reporting no surplus to extract. Trading in honey has been very slow even with lower asking prices. Too few sales were reported to establish a market. Producers are reported asking as low as 18¢ for Orange honey, 14-16¢ for Alfalfa from Imperial Valley, and 14-16¢ for white to extra white Mesquite from Arizona.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures during the last half of June were slightly above normal. Generally fair weather prevailed except for some night and morning fog along the coast and occasional light rains in the northern Sierras. Colonies are generally in fair to good condition, but in nearly all sections are gathering very little surplus. In Central California

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the orange honey crop turned out very poorly with beekeepers reporting yields from zero to 25 pounds per colony with the average probably between 15 and 20 pounds for the orange crop. Plant conditions are rather unfavorable throughout the area except in irrigated districts where alfalfa is beginning to produce. The thistle prospects will depend entirely on whether rains fall during the next few weeks. Demand for honey has been light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb. in 60s, Northern California Manzanita, Thistle, and Mixed Flowers and Central California Manzanita generally 18-20¢. A little Manzanita sold below these figures.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 8 - 22)

West of Cascades. This period was generally cloudy with considerable rainfall. Bee pastures are still in good condition but the amount of honey gathered has been only moderate. Vetch and alfalfa are still yielding. Fireweed was just starting to bloom at lower elevations, but to date has produced little or no surplus. All honey plants seem to be in very good condition. Colonies are also in generally good condition. Demand for honey has been rather light. Too few sales were reported to establish a market.

East of Cascades. Cloudy weather has been prevalent during this period, but bees have been able to gather a little surplus from white sweetclover, alfalfa, basswood, and berries. In the Yakima Valley white sweetclover was about a quarter in bloom at the end of the period. Second crop alfalfa had little or no bloom, but the first crop alfalfa was cut over a long period of time so the honey flow should last over a considerable period. In general the main honey flow is about two weeks earlier than usual. The only sales reported were a few small lots of Clover-Alfalfa in 5-lb. pails at 30¢ per lb.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (June 9-23)

In most sections weather has prevented bees from gathering much surplus during this period. Except for northeastern Colorado and parts of Wyoming colonies are in fairly strong condition to take advantage of any flows which may develop. Moisture conditions are favorable. First bloom alfalfa has been cut in most sections with very little honey gathered from this source. First honey will likely be extracted in Colorado during the first half of July. Very little honey is now available for sale but demand has been very light. Very few sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., Extracted Clover-Alfalfa in 5 lb. pails and jars 32-2/3¢; in 1-lb. and 2-lb. glass jars 35-36¢. Beeswax 45-46¢, few 48¢ f.o.b. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Conditions are very spotted in Colorado. In the northeastern part of the State bees are in generally poor condition. Feeding is still necessary in some yards. Where colony strength is good bees have been able to obtain enough nectar for current feed and provide a little buildup. At present prospects for even a small crop seem slight. Little sweetclover is available. In southeastern Colorado colonies have built up fairly well and have obtained some surplus from first bloom alfalfa. Some extracting is expected during early July. On the western slope most colonies have built up to good working strength, but weather has prevented them from gathering much surplus. Considerable rain fell during this period which should put honey plants in good condition. The season is about ten days to two weeks earlier than normal on the Western Slope. Swarming has been serious in some yards on both the Western Slope and in southern Colorado.

Montana. In northern Montana bees are building up well and at present colony and plant condition both point to a normal crop although overstocking in some sections may reduce final yields.

Idaho. Colonies are in generally strong condition but as a result of continued cool, cloudy and stormy weather much feeding has been necessary. This has been especially true in areas which have been overstocked. Alfalfa is being cut early as a result of heavy weevil infestation so little nectar has been gathered from this source. To date swarming has been light. Moisture conditions are generally favorable and most colonies are in condition to take full advantage of any flows which may develop.

Utah. Cool, windy weather has prevented bees from obtaining much honey, except for a few days at the end of the period when enough nectar was gathered to carry most colonies through to second bloom alfalfa. First bloom alfalfa has been cut. Colonies are in unusually strong condition with some swarming reported. Moisture conditions are unusually favorable so that prospects from a crop are now fairly good if favorable weather prevails during the main alfalfa and sweetclover blooming season.

Nevada. First crop alfalfa was being cut at the end of the period in

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western Nevada with little or no surplus honey gathered. The weather has been extremely windy which has contributed to the light early flow.

ARIZONA: (June 9 - 27)

Southern Arizona is having the driest season since weather records have been maintained. Mesquite honey has been largely extracted with about one-third of a normal crop. The mesquite flow was fair but absence of ground flowers as a result of drought reduced the pollen supply to the point where colonies could not build up to full working strength. Only a few sales of Mesquite were reported in 60s at 21¢ and in 5-lb. pails at 25¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers; some sales were made direct to retailers in small jars at 28-30¢ per lb.

SOUTHWESTERN STATED: (June 11 - 25)

Northeast Texas. This section is producing the heaviest honey crop in many years with some beekeepers reporting an all time record crop. Most of the honey so far gathered has been sweetclover-horsenint. Yields to date of from 40 to 125 pounds per colony have been reported with the average probably above 75 pounds. The lighter yields have in many cases been due to the inability of beekeepers to obtain equipment and supers or to extract rapidly enough to make additional space in the supers. Huban clover, which is just coming into bloom, is very plentiful and should produce a large additional surplus. Much land in this section has gone out of production which is providing a large acreage of good bee pasture.

East Texas. The horsenint flow which is about over, has been about average. Huban clover is yielding well in some locations; in others only fair. It is expected that cotton will be dusted more heavily this season than normally which may cause heavy losses unless bees are moved away from cotton areas. Moisture and plant conditions are fairly good and beekeepers are generally optimistic. Some 1948 queen and package orders are already being placed.

Southeastern Texas. Bees are now obtaining a little more than a living, mostly from weeds and summer-blooming plants. No damage has yet been reported from cotton poisoning. New local honey is fairly plentiful, but demand has been very light. No prices were reported.

Southwest Texas. Recent rains improved conditions in many sections, but in some sections the soil is still very dry. Bees are now working second-bloom mesquite and gathering a fair surplus in some sections. Catsclaw, horsenint and narigold is now being extracted, with yields of from 50 to 80 pounds per colony reported. In most sections no further heavy flows are expected during the summer. Demand for honey has been rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers in 60s 18-20 ¢, in 5-lb. pails 22¢, in 1-lb. glass jars few 28¢; chunk honey few sales Mesquite and Mixed Flowers \$2.00-2.50 per gallon.

Northwest Texas. Bees are very strong and at peak of production, both from standpoint of nectar gathering and broodrearing. The weather is very dry and plants will be retarded unless rain comes soon. Alfalfa is beginning to bloom. Second bloom mesquite is now producing a little. First crop mesquite was short. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Vetch extracted in single 60s few sales 25¢; chunk honey in 10-lb. pails 30¢, in 3-lb. glass jars 33¢, with few sales high as 39¢.

Oklahoma. In southwestern Oklahoma bees were working sweetclover, Chinaberry, and various wild flowers. Heavy thunder showers at the end of the period should improve plant conditions. Previously surface soil was becoming very dry. Days have been mostly warm, permitting bees to work, but nights have been cooler.

Arkansas. In eastern Arkansas most of this period was dry which permitted bees to gather a large vetch crop. On June 22 a heavy deluge over much of eastern Arkansas covered all lowlands and killed some crops. On the other hand, it greatly improved soil moisture conditions and bettered prospects for a flow from buckwheat vine which will bloom during July.

PLAINS AREA: (June 11 - 27)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The season continues very late in this section. Overwintered bees are generally in strong condition. Early package bees have build up fairly well, but many late package bees are still weak. Supersedure among package bees has been fairly heavy. Rainfall has been excessive, but the heavy moisture has apparently helped sweetclover to overcome weevil damage last fall to a considerable extent. Yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover were beginning to bloom at the end of the period and

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white sweetclover is expected to bloom during early July. If warm, clear weather prevails during the sweetclover-blooming season, prospects appear fairly good for a close to normal crop. Demand for honey has been fair, but very few sales of old crop honey were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted, White Clover, in 5-lb. pails to retailers 30¢.

Iowa. Yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover were in full bloom during most of this period, but cool, rainy weather kept bees from working much of the time. Two or three clear days prevailed at the end of the period during which bees gathered a little surplus. Precipitation in most sections, since the first of the year, was about seven inches above normal. In a few locations some colonies were lost or damaged by flood waters. Honey plant conditions are unusually favorable with fairly good prospects for a normal flow from clover if favorable weather prevails during the balance of the blooming season.

Kansas. In eastern Kansas there were only a few days during this period when bees could take full advantage of the honey flow. The weather has been generally damp or rainy, and during much of the time too cool for best bee activity. Moisture and plant conditions are unusually favorable and despite the poor weather some colonies have already stored some surplus with prospects of a heavy flow as soon as weather permits. Swarming has been rather serious. Some colonies have been weakened by loss of queens. A very little new crop sweetclover honey has been extracted in southern Kansas. A few sales were reported at 22½¢ per lb. in 60s f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nebraska. Cool, wet weather during most of this period prevented bees from storing much surplus in most locations, but since June 22 to the end of the period the weather was favorable and where the clover crop had not been seriously damaged some surplus was being stored. Loss of clover acreage along the Platte River has been heavy, due to flooding and washing. Several thousand acres of good clover pasture have been completely silted over and are almost a total loss, at least insofar as producing a honey crop this year is concerned. In areas which were not flooded plants are in good condition. Colonies are fairly strong, and prospects are fair for a near normal crop. Demand for honey has improved some during this period, but very little is available and the only sale reported consisted of a small lot of single 60s of White Sweetclover at 31¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Missouri. In southwestern Missouri conditions have been favorable with many yards already having around 40 pounds or more of honey per colony. In central and eastern Missouri heavy rains and floods have caused heavy damage to honey plants on lowlands and some losses to colonies.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (June 12-26)

Michigan. The season has been very late with considerable cold, wet weather over nearly all of Michigan. However, at the end of the period there were several days of good working weather during which colonies were able to hold their own and make slight gains from locust, late fruit, and early-blooming clover. In many sections clover is rather scarce, largely as a result of damage caused by last summer's drought. Conditions appear more favorable on the northern portion of the lower peninsula than in the southern part of the State. Some colonies are being moved north in hopes of obtaining a better flow. Colonies are generally in only fair condition for this late date. Considerable feeding has been necessary in most sections. Moisture conditions are above normal for this season, and where there is a stand of clover prospects for a crop are fair. On the upper peninsula colonies are now little stronger than they were when removed from cellars, largely as a result of unseasonably cold nights which restricted broodrearing. Clover plants appear fairly favorable and at the end of the period white Dutch clover was just beginning to bloom.

Wisconsin. Yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover were beginning to bloom in most sections of the State, but cold weather until the end of the period prevented bees from gathering much in most sections of the State. Moisture conditions are fairly favorable in southern Wisconsin, while farther north in the State some sections were in need of rain at the end of the period. For the State as a whole, colonies were in only fair condition for the beginning of the main clover flow. Package bees have built up slowly. Supersedure has been heavy among packages, and many colonies are queenless. Clover plants in most sections are rather scarce. The acreage of alsike clover has shown a considerable decline during the past few years. Basswood is heavily budded, but will bloom somewhat later than normal. In a few favorable locations strong colonies have already gathered as much as a super of surplus honey, but in most sections little or no surplus has been gathered to date and feeding has been necessary in many instances.

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Minnesota. Colony condition is extremely variable in different sections of the State. Some have built up fairly well and are in good condition to take advantage of the clover flow which was just beginning at the end of the period. In some sections colonies were very short of stores and still required some feeding. In other sections colonies were at swarming strength and some losses occurred toward the end of the period as the result of heavy swarming during period of high winds. In southern Minnesota basswood bloom is the heaviest in many years, and basswood may prove to be the source of the major crop this year in some sections, coming on around the middle of July. In some sections white clover is plentiful, while in others plants were rather scarce. Moisture conditions are favorable and for the State as a whole plants are in very good condition. With hot, clear weather during the main clover-blooming season a fairly good crop could be gathered in most sections. No honey sales were reported, but a few sales of beeswax were made around 48¢ per lb. f.o.b. beekeepers.

Ohio. Clover was yielding at the end of the period, but very few colonies were making much more than a living. Some of the stronger colonies had stored about 30 pounds; lighter colonies had just filled the lower story and were starting into the super. Swarming has been serious in some sections, especially in yards run for section comb honey. Alsike clover is maturing and in many sections sweetclover is practically out of the picture because of recent heavy rains and cold weather. The prospects for a flow depend to a large extent on the effects of weather within the next few weeks on white clover. Extremely wet weather, which has been favorable for blue grass growth, has over large areas smothered white clover. Demand for honey has been very light. The only sales reported were on Amber Mixed Flowers at 25¢ per lb. in 1-lb. glass jars, 24½¢ in 2-lb. jars, and 24-24½¢ in 3-lb. jars.

Indiana. Toward the end of this period weather improved with moderate temperatures and less rain. Strong colonies were beginning to gather a little surplus from clover. However, the surplus to date has been very light. In general colonies are weaker than they were a month ago.

Illinois. In most sections bees are in fair to good condition although some colonies are no stronger than they were two months ago. Clover is blooming, and in favorable locations, bees are storing a little surplus. In many sections, however, clover acreage is rather short and has suffered from excessive moisture. In many areas prospects are poor for a normal clover crop. Swarming has been rather serious in some sections. Offerings of honey were very light. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers - per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s 25¢, in 5-lb. pails 30¢.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (June 13-27)

New York. In most sections both bees and honey plants are in very good condition. Only in scattered locations has any late feeding been necessary. White Dutch and alsike clovers are plentiful but in some locations sweetclover is rather scarce. Many colonies gathered little surplus during June as a result of cool rainy weather, but are in a position to store a large crop if better weather prevails for the balance of the season. Basswood is well budded. Sunac will begin producing shortly. Very little honey remains for sale and no f.o.b. sales were reported.

Vermont. Clovers had just started blooming well at the end of this period. Both white Dutch and alsike clover are plentiful. Alfalfa seems rather scarce. On warm days bees are gathering fairly large quantities of honey but to the end of this period considerable rainy weather prevented bees from taking full advantage of the flow.

Massachusetts. Clover is blooming but due to considerable rain hive gains to the end of the period have been rather light. Some of the honey now being gathered is also from locust.

Connecticut. The season is from ten days to two weeks behind normal in respect to sunac. Now looks as if bloom will not begin until around July 15. Hot weather is needed. The flow from clover has been light. Swarming has been negligible.

New Jersey. Much of this period was rainy with cool nights. Bees are gaining only moderate amounts of honey from clover. Plants are in good condition. There has been some swarming.

Pennsylvania. During much of this period bees worked raspberries and blackberries and some clover. Colonies are in generally good condition with only a limited amount of swarming. Rainy weather has reduced the amount of surplus honey which might have been gathered. Sunac and basswood are well budded in most sections and should begin producing early July. In a few sections basswood bloom will apparently be lighter than normal.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 13SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (June 13-27)

Maryland. The main honey flow is apparently about over. Clover is still blooming but bees are working it very lightly and showing little or no net gains. However, a fairly large crop was gathered from earlier sources, in some sections. In other sections the cool spring prevented bees from building up to gather much surplus.

West Virginia. Bees are in generally good condition with very little swarming. Sufficient honey and honeydew were gathered during this period to end the need for feeding. Honey plants and trees are in good condition for the July flow.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (June 13-June 27)

Kentucky. Some sections of the State have had too much rain and cool weather during this period for bees to gather much of a crop. In other sections a large crop is being gathered, western Kentucky reports the best honey flow in many years from vetch, clover and basswood despite unseasonably cool, wet weather. Plants are in excellent condition. Swarming has been serious in some sections. Some swarms are being ignored due to lack of equipment to handle.

Tennessee. Unseasonably cool and rainy weather cut the sumac flow. Many bees have been moved to sourwood locations, but to date haven't gathered much from this source. Where white sweetclover is prevalent some surplus has been gathered. The crimson clover crop has been mostly extracted.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (June 12-26)

Georgia. The crop in south Georgia was very light. Gallberry, which is the main source, yielded from ten to forty pounds per colony with the average probably little more than 25 pounds. Other honey plants were almost a failure. In north Georgia present prospects for a sourwood flow are excellent. Some sourwood honey has been contracted at around 50¢ per pound. Demand for amber honey from south Georgia has been rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., in 5-lb. pails or glass jars, extracted Gallberry 30-33 1/3¢, a few high as 35¢; bulk comb Gallberry, very wide range in price, 25-35¢, few high as 40¢, some lower.

Florida. Excessive rain has fallen over most sections of the State. The flow from gallberry was very spotted with a fair crop in some sections and little or nothing in others. Saw palmetto yields are also light. Black mangrove is beginning to yield. Local demand for honey has been fairly good but large lots of honey have moved very slowly. There is considerable buyer resistance to present price levels. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted: Light Orange in barrels 25-30¢, few 32¢; in 60s few 30-32¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 35¢; Palmetto and Gallberry in barrels 20-25¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 30¢.

Alabama. In the extreme southern part of the State the season has been wet, producing a rank growth of honey plants which has helped bees to recover nicely after "shaking" operations. In this section present prospects are very good for a crop. Some sections of central and northern Alabama have been dry with the result that the crop to date has been rather light.

Mississippi. A long steady flow from various flowers has prevailed since the end of April in the northern and central portions of the State. At the end of the period ti-ti was blooming and there was a heavy secretion of honeydew on oaks.

Louisiana. Colonies are in good condition. Package colonies have built up fairly well after the package shipping season but as yet have produced no surplus and there is little prospect any surplus will be produced by these colonies. Rains during the period retarded bee activity somewhat but were very beneficial to plants. The principal plants now producing in southern Louisiana are vervaine and peppervine which are yielding a light but fairly steady flow.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: Algaroba trees were in full bloom in June and the honey flow was good. The summer and fall production depends on secondary blooming periods. Some inquiries for immediate shipment to the Mainland are being received by local buyers. Many beekeepers are inclined to sell now rather than wait until fall.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 13TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very slow, market dull. Practically no supplies on market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: No arrivals reported. Supplies extracted very light. General market weaker, especially Amber with slow movement.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - very limited supplies. FLORIDA, Orange Blossom new crop very light receipts, 60-lb. tins 30¢, few 24¢; 1-lb. jars, cases 9.00. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - WISCONSIN, White Clover, very little old crop available, 60-lb. cans 30¢; Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. cans 26¢. Imported, Mixed Flowers 20-22¢. Some West Coast offered lower for future delivery.

CCIB: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run 46-48¢, occasional lot higher. Imported 56-57¢.

DENVER: No honey receipts reported. Supplies insufficient to quote a market.

DETROIT: No receipts. Supplies moderate. Demand very slow, market dull. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: ARGENTINE, per case, White Mixed Flowers 24, 1-lb. jars 8.00-8.50, some 9.60, with one case added to each purchase of ten.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. Supplies of storage honey very light.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - UTAH, Light Amber Alfalfa 2 dozen 1-lb. glass jars \$7.50, 1 dozen 2-lb. glass jars \$7.25.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 100 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: No supplies on the market. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.b.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow, per lb. cash 44¢, in trade 46¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail, Fla. 10,780 lbs.; ^{by boat} Cuba, cartons 2300, drums 200; Guatemala, drums 2. Supplies liberal. Demand very slow, market weak and unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - Imported, asking wide range prices with very few sales reported, barrels 18-21¢, cans 20-22¢. Sales to retailers - FLORIDA, White Tupelo 1-lb. glass jars \$5.50 per doz. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 1-lb. glass jars \$6.00 per doz.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 92 bags Cuba, 105 bags Chile. Demand slow, market dull and weak. Sales by receivers - WEST INDIES & CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, Yellow and Light Waxes 52-54¢, Darker 50¢, AFRICA, 50-52¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - l.c.l. 3,000 lbs. Iowa.

EXTRACTED: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Arrivals 2 tons Africa, 4 tons Brazil. AFRICAN and BRAZILIAN, 45-50¢ per lb.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals extracted 600 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PORTLAND: Arrivals via motor truck from Oregon 120, 5-gal. cans. Supplies moderate. Demand very slow, market unsettled, too few sales reported to quote.

ST. LOUIS: Trade reports no activity in honey at present and no quotations being received.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California: 400 cans Extra Light Amber Manzanita, 400 cans Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 57 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; from Central California: 23 cans Extra Light Amber Manzanita; from Southern California: 75 cans White Mesquite.

EXTRACTED: Prices of bottled honey have declined to the following levels: \$7.00 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars, some dark color \$5.50; \$8.00-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$11.50-12.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars, some dark color 9.50; \$7.65-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$18.50-18.60 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars, some dark color \$15.00.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Receipts - extracted 600 cases Ida., 100 cases Calif.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - Demand slow, market dull. IDAHO, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.85; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.65; 12, 5-lb. tins \$18.25; 24, 1-lb. paper cartons creamed honey \$7.85 delivered Seattle.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D.
July 1, 1947.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 13

SUMMARY

Late cool weather, with unseasonably heavy rains, over most of the Middle West and north-central portion of the country retarded the main clover honey flow. East of the Rocky Mountains honey plants are in fairly good condition except in those sections where very heavy rains and floods drowned or seriously weakened clovers. Prospects for a flow in this section depend largely upon weather during July when the large proportion of the total crop is gathered. With warm favorable weather an average honey crop for this area could be gathered. If, on the other hand, unseasonably cool and wet weather should continue well into July the total crop might fall far below normal. In the Southeast bees in general are gathering very little surplus at this time. In California and Arizona drought conditions continue, which will in all probability result in a total crop far below average. In the Pacific Northwest June rains broke the rather long spell of dry weather and honey plants are in good condition, especially west of the Cascades. Clover and vetch are about through yielding. Fireweed is just beginning to produce in the lower elevations but as yet has produced little or no surplus. For the country as a whole colonies are in sufficiently good condition to take advantage of any flows which may develop.

Little new crop honey has been extracted except in the extreme southern States and California and Arizona. Demand has been rather light, apparently due partly to the lifting of sugar rationing and partly due to buyers' resistance to honey prices which are considerably higher than during any previous recent year. Very few large lots of honey have moved. Bulk honey in 60s is largely selling around 20-25¢ per lb., although some honey producers are asking higher prices and receiving prices above this for small lots. Some large lots of honey have also been offered at prices below 20¢, with no great interest on the part of buyers. Packers are apparently holding off until they can more nearly determine the size of the crop and marketing prospects before making firm offers on any large tonnage.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

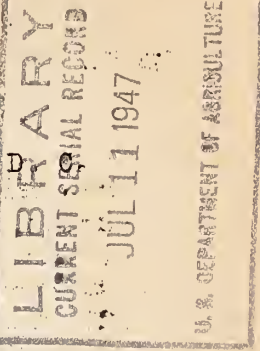
(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (June 8-22)

Southern California. Weather was favorable during this period with considerable cloudiness and morning and evening fogs along the coast. Temperature ranged from the low 60s to the low 80s in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Bees are in generally good condition but in many locations are living largely off their honey stores. Pollen has been plentiful, maintaining satisfactory brood-rearing but nectar sources have been scarce. Over most of the area the extended drought has matured honey plants early. White sage is largely gone. Buckwheat is drying up rapidly or producing very lightly. In orchard areas mustard and eucalyptus are now the principal sources of nectar. In the hills mustard, sunac, toyon, and buckwheat are blooming. Conditions are somewhat better in northern Kern County than farther south in the district. In that section buckwheat is yielding fairly well. Final reports on the orange honey crop indicate a very short production. In most sections bees were in good condition and oranges bloomed fairly well but high, drying winds shortly after the flow started cut it short. High yields were variously reported at from 15-40 pounds, with some beekeepers reporting no surplus to extract. Trading in honey has been very slow even with lower asking prices. Too few sales were reported to establish a market. Producers are reported asking as low as 18¢ for Orange honey; 14-16¢ for Alfalfa from Imperial Valley, and 14-16¢ for white to extra white Mesquite from Arizona.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures during the last half of June were slightly above normal. Generally fair weather prevailed except for some night and morning fog along the coast and occasional light rains in the northern Sierras. Colonies are generally in fair to good condition, but in nearly all sections are gathering very little surplus. In Central California

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the orange honey crop turned out very poorly with beekeepers reporting yields from zero to 25 pounds per colony with the average probably between 15 and 20 pounds for the orange crop. Plant conditions are rather unfavorable throughout the area except in irrigated districts where alfalfa is beginning to produce. The thistle prospects will depend entirely on whether rains fall during the next few weeks. Demand for honey has been light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb. in 60s, Northern California Manzanita, Thistle, and Mixed Flowers and Central California Manzanita generally 18-20¢. A little Manzanita sold below these figures.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 8 - 22)

West of Cascades. This period was generally cloudy with considerable rainfall. Bee pastures are still in good condition but the amount of honey gathered has been only moderate. Vetch and alfalfa are still yielding. Fireweed was just starting to bloom at lower elevations, but to date has produced little or no surplus. All honey plants seem to be in very good condition. Colonies are also in generally good condition. Demand for honey has been rather light. Too few sales were reported to establish a market.

East of Cascades. Cloudy weather has been prevalent during this period, but bees have been able to gather a little surplus from white sweetclover, alfalfa, basswood, and berries. In the Yakima Valley white sweetclover was about a quarter in bloom at the end of the period. Second crop alfalfa had little or no bloom, but the first crop alfalfa was cut over a long period of time so the honey flow should last over a considerable period. In general the main honey flow is about two weeks earlier than usual. The only sales reported were a few small lots of Clover-Alfalfa in 5-lb. pails at 30¢ per lb.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (June 9-23)

In most sections weather has prevented bees from gathering much surplus during this period. Except for northeastern Colorado and parts of Wyoming colonies are in fairly strong condition to take advantage of any flows which may develop. Moisture conditions are favorable. First bloom alfalfa has been cut in most sections with very little honey gathered from this source. First honey will likely be extracted in Colorado during the first half of July. Very little honey is now available for sale but demand has been very light. Very few sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., Extracted Clover-Alfalfa in 5 lb. pails and jars 32-2/3¢; in 1-lb. and 2-lb. glass jars 35-36¢. Beeswax 45-46¢, few 48¢ f.o.b. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Conditions are very spotted in Colorado. In the northeastern part of the State bees are in generally poor condition. Feeding is still necessary in some yards. Where colony strength is good bees have been able to obtain enough nectar for current feed and provide a little buildup. At present prospects for even a small crop seem slight. Little sweetclover is available. In southeastern Colorado colonies have built up fairly well and have obtained some surplus from first bloom alfalfa. Some extracting is expected during early July. On the western slope most colonies have built up to good working strength, but weather has prevented them from gathering much surplus. Considerable rain fell during this period which should put honey plants in good condition. The season is about ten days to two weeks earlier than normal on the Western Slope. Swarming has been serious in some yards on both the Western Slope and in southern Colorado.

Montana. In northern Montana bees are building up well and at present colony and plant condition both point to a normal crop although overstocking in some sections may reduce final yields.

Idaho. Colonies are in generally strong condition but as a result of continued cool, cloudy and stormy weather much feeding has been necessary. This has been especially true in areas which have been overstocked. Alfalfa is being cut early as a result of heavy weevil infestation so little nectar has been gathered from this source. To date swarming has been light. Moisture conditions are generally favorable and most colonies are in condition to take full advantage of any flows which may develop.

Utah. Cool, windy weather has prevented bees from obtaining much honey, except for a few days at the end of the period when enough nectar was gathered to carry most colonies through to second bloom alfalfa. First bloom alfalfa has been cut. Colonies are in unusually strong condition with some swarming reported. Moisture conditions are unusually favorable so that prospects from a crop are now fairly good if favorable weather prevails during the main alfalfa and sweetclover blooming season.

Nevada. First crop alfalfa was being cut at the end of the period in

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western Nevada with little or no surplus honey gathered. The weather has been extremely windy which has contributed to the light early flow.

ARIZONA: (June 9 - 27)

Southern Arizona is having the driest season since weather records have been maintained. Mesquite honey has been largely extracted with about one-third of a normal crop. The mesquite flow was fair but absence of ground flowers as a result of drought reduced the pollen supply to the point where colonies could not build up to full working strength. Only a few sales of Mesquite were reported in 60s at 21¢ and in 5-lb. pails at 25¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers; some sales were made direct to retailers in small jars at 28-30¢ per lb.

SOUTHWESTERN STATED: (June 11 - 25)

Northeast Texas. This section is producing the heaviest honey crop in many years with some beekeepers reporting an all time record crop. Most of the honey so far gathered has been sweetclover-horsenint. Yields to date of from 40 to 125 pounds per colony have been reported with the average probably above 75 pounds. The lighter yields have in many cases been due to the inability of beekeepers to obtain equipment and supers or to extract rapidly enough to make additional space in the supers. Hubam clover, which is just coming into bloom, is very plentiful and should produce a large additional surplus. Much land in this section has gone out of production which is providing a large acreage of good bee pasture.

East Texas. The horsenint flow which is about over, has been about average. Hubam clover is yielding well in some locations; in others only fair. It is expected that cotton will be dusted more heavily this season than normally which may cause heavy losses unless bees are moved away from cotton areas. Moisture and plant conditions are fairly good and beekeepers are generally optimistic. Some 1948 queen and package orders are already being placed.

Southeastern Texas. Bees are now obtaining a little more than a living, mostly from weeds and summer-blooming plants. No damage has yet been reported from cotton poisoning. New local honey is fairly plentiful, but demand has been very light. No prices were reported.

Southwest Texas. Recent rains improved conditions in many sections, but in some sections the soil is still very dry. Bees are now working second-bloom mesquite and gathering a fair surplus in some sections. Catsclaw, horsenint and marigold is now being extracted, with yields of from 50 to 80 pounds per colony reported. In most sections no further heavy flows are expected during the summer. Demand for honey has been rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers in 60s 18-20 ¢, in 5-lb. pails 22¢, in 1-lb. glass jars few 28¢; chunk honey few sales Mesquite and Mixed Flowers \$2.00-2.50 per gallon.

Northwest Texas. Bees are very strong and at peak of production, both from standpoint of nectar gathering and broodrearing. The weather is very dry and plants will be retarded unless rain comes soon. Alfalfa is beginning to bloom. Second bloom mesquite is now producing a little. First crop mesquite was short. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Vetch extracted in single 60s few sales 25¢; chunk honey in 10-lb. pails 30¢, in 3-lb. glass jars 33¢, with few sales high as 39¢.

Oklahoma. In southwestern Oklahoma bees were working sweetclover, Chinaberry, and various wild flowers. Heavy thunder showers at the end of the period should improve plant conditions. Previously surface soil was becoming very dry. Days have been mostly warm, permitting bees to work, but nights have been cooler.

Arkansas. In eastern Arkansas most of this period was dry which permitted bees to gather a large vetch crop. On June 22 a heavy deluge over much of eastern Arkansas covered all lowlands and killed some crops. On the other hand, it greatly improved soil moisture conditions and bettered prospects for a flow from buckwheat vine which will bloom during July.

PLAINS AREA: (June 11 - 27)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The season continues very late in this section. Overwintered bees are generally in strong condition. Early package bees have build up fairly well, but many late package bees are still weak. Supersedure among package bees has been fairly heavy. Rainfall has been excessive, but the heavy moisture has apparently helped sweetclover to overcome weevil damage last fall to a considerable extent. Yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover were beginning to bloom at the end of the period and

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Kansas. In eastern Kansas there were only a few days during this period when bees could take full advantage of the honey flow. The weather has been generally damp or rainy, and during much of the time too cool for best bee activity. Moisture and plant conditions are unusually favorable and despite the poor weather some colonies have already stored some surplus with prospects of a heavy flow as soon as weather permits. Swarming has been rather serious. Some colonies have been weakened by loss of queens. A very little new crop sweetclover honey has been extracted in southern Kansas. A few sales were reported at 22½¢ per lb. in 60s f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nebraska. Cool, wet weather during most of this period prevented bees from storing much surplus in most locations, but since June 22 to the end of the period the weather was favorable and where the clover crop had not been seriously damaged some surplus was being stored. Loss of clover acreage along the Platte River has been heavy, due to flooding and washing. Several thousand acres of good clover pasture have been completely silted over and are almost a total loss, at least insofar as producing a honey crop this year is concerned. In areas which were not flooded plants are in good condition. Colonies are fairly strong, and prospects are fair for a near normal crop. Demand for honey has improved some during this period, but very little is available and the only sale reported consisted of a small lot of single 60s of White Sweetclover at 31¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Missouri. In southwestern Missouri conditions have been favorable with many yards already having around 40 pounds or more of honey per colony. In central and eastern Missouri heavy rains and floods have caused heavy damage to honey plants on lowlands and some losses to colonies.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (June 12-26)

Michigan. The season has been very late with considerable cold, wet weather over nearly all of Michigan. However, at the end of the period there were several days of good working weather during which colonies were able to hold their own and make slight gains from locust, late fruit, and early-blooming clover. In many sections clover is rather scarce, largely as a result of damage caused by last summer's drought. Conditions appear more favorable on the northern portion of the lower peninsula than in the southern part of the State. Some colonies are being moved north in hopes of obtaining a better flow. Colonies are generally in only fair condition for this late date. Considerable feeding has been necessary in most sections. Moisture conditions are above normal for this season, and where there is a stand of clover prospects for a crop are fair. On the upper peninsula colonies are now little stronger than they were when removed from cellars, largely as a result of unseasonably cold nights which restricted broodrearing. Clover plants appear fairly favorable and at the end of the period white Dutch clover was just beginning to bloom.

Wisconsin. Yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover were beginning to bloom in most sections of the State, but cold weather until the end of the period prevented bees from gathering much in most sections of the State. Moisture conditions are fairly favorable in southern Wisconsin, while farther north in the State some sections were in need of rain at the end of the period. For the State as a whole, colonies were in only fair condition for the beginning of the main clover flow. Package bees have built up slowly. Supersedure has been heavy among packages, and many colonies are queenless. Clover plants in most sections are rather scarce. The acreage of alsike clover has shown a considerable decline during the past few years. Basswood is heavily budded, but will bloom somewhat later than normal. In a few favorable locations strong colonies have already gathered as much as a super of surplus honey, but in most sections little or no surplus has been gathered to date and feeding has been necessary in many instances.

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Minnesota. Colony condition is extremely variable in different sections of the State. Some have built up fairly well and are in good condition to take advantage of the clover flow which was just beginning at the end of the period. In some sections colonies were very short of stores and still required some feeding. In other sections colonies were at swarming strength and some losses occurred toward the end of the period as the result of heavy swarming during period of high winds. In southern Minnesota basswood bloom is the heaviest in many years, and basswood may prove to be the source of the major crop this year in some sections, coming on around the middle of July. In some sections white clover is plentiful, while in others plants were rather scarce. Moisture conditions are favorable and for the State as a whole plants are in very good condition. With hot, clear weather during the main clover-blooming season a fairly good crop could be gathered in most sections. No honey sales were reported, but a few sales of beeswax were made around 48¢ per lb. f.o.b. beekeepers.

Ohio. Clover was yielding at the end of the period, but very few colonies were making much more than a living. Some of the stronger colonies had stored about 30 pounds; lighter colonies had just filled the lower story and were starting into the super. Swarming has been serious in some sections, especially in yards run for section comb honey. Alsike clover is maturing and in many sections sweetclover is practically out of the picture because of recent heavy rains and cold weather. The prospects for a flow depend to a large extent on the effects of weather within the next few weeks on white clover. Extremely wet weather, which has been favorable for blue grass growth, has over large areas smothered white clover. Demand for honey has been very light. The only sales reported were on Amber Mixed Flowers at 25¢ per lb. in 1-lb. glass jars, 24½¢ in 2-lb. jars, and 24-24½¢ in 3-lb. jars.

Indiana. Toward the end of this period weather improved with moderate temperatures and less rain. Strong colonies were beginning to gather a little surplus from clover. However, the surplus to date has been very light. In general colonies are weaker than they were a month ago.

Illinois. In most sections bees are in fair to good condition although some colonies are no stronger than they were two months ago. Clover is blooming, and in favorable locations, bees are storing a little surplus. In many sections, however, clover acreage is rather short and has suffered from excessive moisture. In many areas prospects are poor for a normal clover crop. Swarming has been rather serious in some sections. Offerings of honey were very light. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers - per lb., extracted Clover in single 60's 25¢; in 5-lb. pails 30¢.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (June 13-27)

New York. In most sections both bees and honey plants are in very good condition. Only in scattered locations has any late feeding been necessary. White Dutch and alsike clovers are plentiful but in some locations sweetclover is rather scarce. Many colonies gathered little surplus during June as a result of cool rainy weather, but are in a position to store a large crop if better weather prevails for the balance of the season. Basswood is well budded. Sumac will begin producing shortly. Very little honey remains for sale and no f.o.b. sales were reported.

Vermont. Clovers had just started blooming well at the end of this period. Both white Dutch and alsike clover are plentiful. Alfalfa seems rather scarce. On warm days bees are gathering fairly large quantities of honey but to the end of this period considerable rainy weather prevented bees from taking full advantage of the flow.

Massachusetts. Clover is blooming but due to considerable rain hive gains to the end of the period have been rather light. Some of the honey now being gathered is also from locust.

Connecticut. The season is from ten days to two weeks behind normal in respect to sumac. Now looks as if bloom will not begin until around July 15. Hot weather is needed. The flow from clover has been light. Swarming has been negligible.

New Jersey. Much of this period was rainy with cool nights. Bees are gaining only moderate amounts of honey from clover. Plants are in good condition. There has been some swarming.

Pennsylvania. During much of this period bees worked raspberries and blackberries and some clover. Colonies are in generally good condition with only a limited amount of swarming. Rainy weather has reduced the amount of surplus honey which might have been gathered. Sumac and basswood are well budded in most sections and should begin producing early July. In a few sections basswood bloom will apparently be lighter than normal.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 13SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (June 13-27)

Maryland. The main honey flow is apparently about over. Clover is still blooming but bees are working it very lightly and showing little or no net gains. However, a fairly large crop was gathered from earlier sources, in some sections. In other sections the cool spring prevented bees from building up to gather much surplus.

West Virginia. Bees are in generally good condition with very little swarming. Sufficient honey and honeydew were gathered during this period to end the need for feeding. Honey plants and trees are in good condition for the July flow.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (June 13-June 27)

Kentucky. Some sections of the State have had too much rain and cool weather during this period for bees to gather much of a crop. In other sections a large crop is being gathered, western Kentucky reports the best honey flow in many years from vetch, clover and basswood despite unseasonably cool, wet weather. Plants are in excellent condition. Swarming has been serious in some sections. Some swarms are being ignored due to lack of equipment to handle.

Tennessee. Unseasonably cool and rainy weather cut the sunac flow. Many bees have been moved to sourwood locations, but to date haven't gathered much from this source. Where white sweetclover is prevalent some surplus has been gathered. The crimson clover crop has been mostly extracted.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (June 12-26)

Georgia. The crop in south Georgia was very light. Gallberry, which is the main source, yielded from ten to forty pounds per colony with the average probably little more than 25 pounds. Other honey plants were almost a failure. In north Georgia present prospects for a sourwood flow are excellent. Some sourwood honey has been contracted at around 50¢ per pound. Demand for amber honey from south Georgia has been rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., in 5-lb. pails or glass jars, extracted Gallberry 30-33 1/3¢, a few high as 35¢; bulk comb Gallberry, very wide range in price, 25-35¢, few high as 40¢, some lower.

Florida. Excessive rain has fallen over most sections of the State. The flow from gallberry was very spotted with a fair crop in some sections and little or nothing in others. Saw palmetto yields are also light. Black mangrove is beginning to yield. Local demand for honey has been fairly good but large lots of honey have moved very slowly. There is considerable buyer resistance to present price levels. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted: Light Orange in barrels 25-30¢, few 32¢; in 60s few 30-32¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 35¢; Palmetto and Gallberry in barrels 20-25¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 30¢.

Alabama. In the extreme southern part of the State the season has been wet, producing a rank growth of honey plants which has helped bees to recover nicely after "shaking" operations. In this section present prospects are very good for a crop. Some sections of central and northern Alabama have been dry with the result that the crop to date has been rather light.

Mississippi. A long steady flow from various flowers has prevailed since the end of April in the northern and central portions of the State. At the end of the period ti-ti was blooming and there was a heavy secretion of honeydew on oaks.

Louisiana. Colonies are in good condition. Package colonies have built up fairly well after the package shipping season but as yet have produced no surplus and there is little prospect any surplus will be produced by these colonies. Rains during the period retarded bee activity somewhat but were very beneficial to plants. The principal plants now producing in southern Louisiana are vervaine and peppervine which are yielding a light but fairly steady flow.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: Algaroba trees were in full bloom in June and the honey flow was good. The summer and fall production depends on secondary blooming periods. Some inquiries for immediate shipment to the Mainland are being received by local buyers. Many beekeepers are inclined to sell now rather than wait until fall.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 13TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very slow, market dull. Practically no supplies on market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: No arrivals reported. Supplies extracted very light. General market weaker, especially Amber with slow movement.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - very limited supplies. FLORIDA, Orange Blossom new crop very light receipts, 60-lb. tins 30¢, few 24¢; 1-lb. jars, cases 9.00. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - WISCONSIN, White Clover, very little old crop available, 60-lb. cans 30¢; Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. cans 26¢. Imported, Mixed Flowers 20-22¢. Some West Coast offered lower for future delivery.

CCIB: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run 46-48¢, occasional lot higher. Imported 56-57¢.

DENVER: No honey receipts reported. Supplies insufficient to quote a market.

DETROIT: No receipts. Supplies moderate. Demand very slow, market dull. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: ARGENTINE, per case, White Mixed Flowers 24, 1-lb. jars 8.00-8.50, some 9.60, with one case added to each purchase of ten.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. Supplies of storage honey very light.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - UTAH, Light Amber Alfalfa 2 dozen 1-lb. glass jars \$7.50, 1 dozen 2-lb. glass jars \$7.25.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 100 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: No supplies on the market. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales from beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow, per lb. cash 44¢, in trade 46¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by ^{boat} rail, Fla. 10,780 lbs.; Cuba, cartons 2300, drums 200; Guatemala, drums 2. Supplies liberal. Demand very slow, market weak and unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - Imported, asking wide range prices with very few sales reported, barrels 18-21¢, cans 20-22¢. Sales to retailers - FLORIDA, White Tupelo 1-lb. glass jars \$5.50 per doz. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 1-lb. glass jars \$6.00 per doz.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 92 bags Cuba, 105 bags Chile. Demand slow, market dull and weak. Sales by receivers - WEST INDIES & CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, Yellow and Light Waxes 52-54¢, Darker 50¢, AFRICA, 50-52¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - l.c.l. 3,000 lbs. Iowa.

EXTRACTED: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Arrivals 2 tons Africa, 4 tons Brazil. AFRICAN and BRAZILIAN, 45-50¢ per lb.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals extracted 600 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PORTLAND: Arrivals via motor truck from Oregon 120, 5-gal. cans. Supplies moderate. Demand very slow, market unsettled, too few sales reported to quote.

ST. LOUIS: Trade reports no activity in honey at present and no quotations being received.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California: 400 cans Extra Light Amber Manzanita, 400 cans Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 57 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; from Central California: 23 cans Extra Light Amber Manzanita; from Southern California: 75 cans White Mesquite.

EXTRACTED: Prices of bottled honey have declined to the following levels: \$7.00 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars, some dark color \$5.50; \$8.00-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$11.50-12.40 per case of 24, 1 1/2-lb. jars, some dark color 9.50; \$7.65-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$18.50-18.60 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars, some dark color \$15.00.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Receipts - extracted 600 cases Ida., 100 cases Calif.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - Demand slow, market dull. IDAHO, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.85; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.65; 12, 5-lb. tins \$18.25; 24, 1-lb. paper cartons creamed honey \$7.85 delivered Seattle.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
July 15, 1947.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT -- Vol. XXXI -- No. 14

SUMMARY

Conditions were generally more favorable over most of the country than was the case during late May and most of June. The heavy rainfall throughout the Mid-west and Central States which prevailed during much of June has ceased, although there have been frequent showers over much of this area. Over much of the clover honey belt bees had built up too slowly or had passed peak working strength to take full advantage of the clover flow, which is now on and in most sections will likely extend through most of July. On the other hand, if very favorable weather conditions should prevail during the balance of the clover blooming season, a close to average crop could be produced over much of this territory. The exceptions to this appear to be Michigan and parts of Wisconsin and Ohio where there seems to be little chance of obtaining a normal crop from clover. Conditions were below normal over most of the Intermountain Area, with only portions of Colorado now producing normally. Dry weather in Arizona and California has produced a lighter than usual crop, and prospects are now poor for much additional honey except in northern California. The best yields in many years are being reported in northeastern Texas where rainfall has been above average and honey plants are in unusually good condition. Over much of the remainder of the Southwest only an average crop or in some sections a below average crop is being produced. A fair crop is expected in the South Atlantic States. A good sourwood flow was on during this period in north Georgia and eastern Tennessee. Production was light throughout most of the remainder of the Southeastern States. Colony condition in most sections is only average. Outbreaks of nosema have been reported in some of the North Central States.

Very little new crop honey has moved to market in any section. Much of the crop has been extracted in the extreme Southern States. Extraction should become general over most of the country during late July and early August. Local demand for honey has been fair in most sections, although not nearly as heavy as during recent years, possibly due to the availability of more sugar. Demand for honey on the part of large buyers has been light which has resulted in a rather marked decline in honey prices. Large lots of honey in southern California and Arizona have been offered at from 15¢ to 20¢ per lb., depending on flavor and color, with some Imperial Valley Light Amber Alfalfa as low as 12½¢ per lb. In the Southeast large lots of Gallberry and Mixed Flowers honey has also moved at 15-20¢, mostly around 18-20¢ per lb. Five-pound pails in various sections are generally selling around 30¢ per lb., with some slightly higher and some as low as 24-25¢, the latter being largely dark southern honey.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (June 22-July 8)

Southern California - Bees were barely making a living over most of this area, except in irrigated Valleys where alfalfa and lima beans are available. Buckwheat is still yielding a little at higher elevations. Toyon, sumac and mustard are also providing a little honey and an abundance of pollen for bees in mountain locations. In the valleys bees are working alfalfa, clover, mustard, and lima beans. Many hives have been moved to Central California to take advantage of the cotton, and lima bean crops in that area. The three major honey sources of southern California - orange, sage, and buckwheat - have all yielded a very short crop. Many yards have gathered little more than enough to carry them through the fall and winter. Demand for honey has been light with prices continuing a downward trend. Sales and quotations f.o.b. shipping point - per lb. in case to ton lots - extracted: Light to Extra Light Amber Sage-Buckwheat 15-16¢, few 18¢; White to Extra White Orange 18-20¢; Imperial Valley Light Amber Alfalfa 12½-15¢. Beeswax limited offerings at 46-48¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central and Northern California - Temperatures were generally above normal. Central California is becoming unusually dry but in Northern California plant conditions are just about normal. In Central California a small surplus is

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being produced in the irrigated valleys from cotton, lima beans, alfalfa and miscellaneous sources. Many bees in hill locations are barely making a living and some will require feeding. Many bees are being moved to Northern California for the thistle flow, which is just starting. This has resulted in overstocking in many sections. In the Northern district bees are now working alfalfa, clover, wild carrot, lippia, and thistle. More alfalfa is being left for seed than has been the case during recent years. Demand for honey has been light. The prevailing price on Mixed Flower honey appears to be around 18¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers in large lots.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (June 22-July 8)

West of Cascades. Persistent cloudiness prevailed along the coast with cool night temperatures but warmer days. Growing conditions were very favorable for fireweed. Bees were gathering some surplus from evergreen blackberries in western Washington. Fireweed began to bloom at lower elevations, especially in Oregon. Yields to date have been spotted. Many beekeepers in the clover-vetch areas of the Willamette Valley have obtained around 100 pounds of honey. On the other hand in poorer areas a surplus of only 30-50 pounds is being reported. Demand for honey has been light, with no sales reported.

East of Cascades. The main clover alfalfa flow got under way during this period. A number of beekeepers reported steady daily hive gains of around four pounds. Second crop alfalfa is now being cut but the long delay in cutting first crop in many fields will produce a long flow. In the Yakima Valley indications point to an average or better than average crop. Eastern Oregon and southeastern Washington report the best crop prospects in many years.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (June 23-July 9)

Conditions were generally rather unfavorable over most of this district at the end of this period. Considerable surplus was being gathered in southern Colorado. In several other sections a small surplus was being gathered but in many large areas bees were making little more than a living. Hard frost in eastern Idaho and northern Utah around the end of the month did considerable damage to honey plants and set back the blooming period. No new crop honey has been extracted in this section. Demand for honey is light. No sales were reported. Details by States follow:

Colorado. In the southern and southwestern part of the State this period was fairly favorable and bees gathered considerable surplus from alfalfa and sweetclover, despite rather heavy damage to these crops by thrips and other insects. In this section there is more sweetclover available than during recent years. Some European foulbrood has shown up in this section. Over much of the Western Slope conditions are only fair. To date no real flow of consequence has started. In northeastern and northcentral Colorado conditions are generally very unfavorable at this time. Only a small percentage of the colonies have built up sufficient to take advantage of any flows which may develop. It seems probable that not more than 25 percent of the colonies will be able to produce much, if anything, beyond their winter stores.

Montana. In southern Montana bees are in good condition. The flow seems to be normal in some locations while in others honey plants do not seem to yield. Alfalfa weevil has kept the second crop of alfalfa back. Some fields have not started to make a second growth and others are very spotted. Yellow sweetclover was in full bloom and white sweetclover was just beginning to bloom. In this section of the State conditions are not as favorable as at this time last year. In northern Montana the flow has been very light to date with present prospects pointing to a short crop.

Idaho. Heavy frosts on June 28 and 29 in the eastern end of the Snake River Valley set back many honey plants as much as two weeks. Sweetclover was just beginning to bloom at the end of this period. Most colonies are making a living and some are beginning to store a little surplus. In the central Snake River Valley many colonies are weak and on the verge of starvation apparently as a result of poisoning. On the other hand many colonies in this section are storing some surplus.

Utah. In most locations bees are just beginning to store a little surplus. In a few favorable locations strong colonies have 40-60 pounds of surplus but these are exceptional cases. A heavy frost in northern Utah on June 30 damaged honey plants especially at higher elevations. Second crop haying will begin late this month.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 14ARIZONA: (June 23-July 9)

In the Salt River Valley the honey flow is over. Some colonies have produced around 60 pounds or slightly more. Demand for honey has been light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb.- extracted Mesquite, in case to ton lots 15-16¢, some low as 14¢; in single 60s few 20¢; in 5-lb. pails to local buyers 30¢.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (June 25-July 10)

Northeast Texas. This section is now producing one of the largest honey crops on record. Hubam clover is blooming heavily, but the main Hubam flow has not reached its full height to the end of the period. Cotton is beginning to bloom. Cotton is in excellent condition. Many good colonies in this section have already produced 200 pounds surplus, and at the end of the period were gaining as much as 40-50 pounds per week. Lack of equipment has made it necessary for beekeepers to remove honey from the supers as rapidly as possible to provide additional space. In some cases it has not been possible to provide space rapidly enough which has resulted in some swarming. Moisture conditions are favorable. The bloom should continue for several weeks.

Southeast Texas. In some localities bees are gaining some surplus from eryngium (purple thistle) and other summer-blooming weeds. Many apiaries, on the other hand, are inactive except in the early morning when colonies are securing a small quantity of pollen. Many queens have about ceased laying. Bees near cotton fields are working cotton and some losses may be expected if they are not moved before dusting begins.

Southwest Texas. Mesquite bloomed unusually late and bees made some gains from this source. During this period the weather was hot and dry and very little bloom will be available until additional rains come. The early flow has been very good. Some colonies have produced as much as 100 pounds surplus, but the average will probably run near 50 to 60 pounds per colony in commercial yards. Movement of honey has been very slow. There have been some local sales of Mixed Flowers honey reported to retailers in 10 pound pails at around 20¢ per lb.

Northwest Texas. At the end of the period bees were gathering pollen from corn and maize, and a little nectar from wild flowers. Better colonies have produced a surplus of around 30 pounds, but the flow is being rapidly cut by extreme dry weather. All colonies have reached their peak of both honey production and young bees.

New Mexico. There is very little flow at the present time. Hot burning winds are drying out the nectar as fast as it comes in. Considerable second crop alfalfa has been cut before it has had a chance to bloom much. Cotton is blooming but appears to carry very little nectar. Very little honey has been extracted in this section. A few sales have been reported at around 26 1/4¢ per lb. in 5-lb. pails to wholesalers.

Oklahoma. In central Oklahoma sweetclover is drying up rapidly. The honey flow is about over. Light showers during this period failed to keep plants growing well. Bees were working the summer bloom of mesquite, but were gathering little more than a living.

PLAINS AREA: (June 26-July 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The sweetclover flow was just beginning at the end of the period. In the northern portion of the Valley cool showery weather kept production of honey down. Further south in the Valley weather was dry and warm. Most colonies are in good condition although a few are not yet to full working strength due to the cool wet spring. In most sections sweetclover is fairly plentiful although in some districts considerable clover has been plowed under and few large fields exist. With favorable weather during the clover flow most beekeepers feel that an average crop can be produced. Some expect the crop will be below average, unless unusually favorable conditions prevail.

Iowa. Weather was fairly favorable in most sections of the State, with occasional showers. A few sections were still receiving too much rain. Bees were reported as being from 75 percent of normal to normal in condition. Nosema was reported in some yards. Swarming from overcrowding and supersedure was also reported in some sections. Yellow sweetclover is through blooming. White Dutch clover is in full bloom and white sweetclover is beginning to bloom heavily. Where clover is plentiful prospects are fair for a near average crop, but there are many sections where the crop is expected to run below average. Present conditions are favorable for a good stand of fall honey plants which may add to the season's total crop. No large lot sales were reported. A few

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small lot sales of Clover honey to local buyers in 5 pound pails were reported at 30¢ per lb.

Kansas. Fairly high temperatures prevailed during most of this period although there were some cool nights. The honey flow has been good in most sections, but in some districts the flow has been at a less rapid rate than usual for this season. Better colonies had produced from fifty to one hundred pounds to the end of this period. Some colonies which built up poorly and late have produced practically nothing. The flow can be expected to last a little later than usual. Much alfalfa is being out for hay which will reduce the alfalfa flow somewhat. This is not an important source of honey in most sections, however. Demand for honey has been slow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb. Clover in case to ton lots 20-21½¢; in single 60s 22½¢, in 5-lb. pails or jars 24¢.

Nebraska. Conditions are extremely variable. In parts of eastern Nebraska present prospects for an average crop are very poor. In other sections conditions are favorable and to the end of the period a surplus of around fifty pounds per colony has been obtained. The sweetclover beetle has moved into eastern Nebraska and has stripped many newly planted fields, which will cut next years stands. Only a very few sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 25¢, in single 60s 30-31¢. Beeswax few sales 48½¢, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Missouri. After a month of cool wet weather bees were able to gather considerable honey during this period but the total gathered to date will run only about one-half of average.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (June 26-July 12)

Michigan. The honey flow was very slow over most of the Lower Peninsula although some colonies were storing a little surplus. Clover plants are scarce in most sections and seem to be yielding but little. Colonies are generally in good condition but there is a shortage of the important honey producing plants. In some sections basswood is well budded and may produce some surplus. On the Upper Peninsula the clover flow began toward the end of this period but was slow. Clover is generally scarce and present prospects are poor for a normal crop.

Wisconsin. A good clover flow is reported in central Wisconsin. Weather was very favorable with hot days and cool nights. Clover is in good condition but most sections now need rain. Basswood is heavily budded and is expected to bloom around the middle of July. If dry weather continues this flow will be of short duration. In the southern part of the State bees are not in as good condition as farther north and clover is less plentiful. As a result no large crop is expected in this area.

Minnesota. Conditions are very spotted even among colonies in the same yards. Swarming and supersedure have been serious in nearly all sections. White Dutch and alsike clovers which have finished blooming produced very little. Yellow sweetclover yielded fairly well and white clover is beginning to bloom heavily. Strong colonies are gathering some surplus but many weak or late colonies have not yet gathered enough honey to carry them through the winter. Basswood will start blooming around the middle of the month. Basswood seldom produces much surplus in this section but present indications point to a crop this year.

Ohio. Conditions in southern and central Ohio improved greatly during this period. Weather was favorable and where clover was available good colonies were able to store as much as two supers of honey. Nosema has been serious in some yards resulting in a heavy loss of field bees and a proportionate cut in honey yields. White clover is again beginning to bloom in hayfields and pastures. With favorable weather conditions an average crop could be produced. In northern and eastern Ohio conditions have been less favorable. Clovers have been scarce in many sections and cool rainy weather has cut the production. Some beekeepers in these sections expect little surplus unless a good fall flow should develop. Inquiry for honey has been fairly good but no sales were reported.

Indiana. In eastern Indiana the clover flow was about over at the end of this period. This was mostly alsike clover which bloomed heavily but for a shorter period than usual. In a few favored locations sweetclover added some to the surplus. Yields from clover were very spotted ranged from practically nothing to upwards of 100 pounds. The average for this territory was probably in the neighborhood of thirty pounds. Severe outbreaks of nosema occurred in some yards weakening colonies. Extracting will start shortly after the middle of July.

Illinois. In some sections where clover is plentiful and bees were in good condition at the beginning of the flow surpluses of from fifty to 100 pounds have

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been reported, with fair prospects for gathering this much more. In other sections where clover was scarce or where colonies were weak they have gathered little more than enough for a living. Basswood will start blooming around the middle of the month but trees are scarce in most sections and basswood is seldom a surplus producer in this section.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (June 27-July 13)

New York. In most sections bees have been able to gather considerable honey during this period. White clover has bloomed heavily. Frequent rains have interfered with nectar gathering to some extent but have also retarded haying and prolonged the clover bloom. This may result in an average crop especially where colonies were strong at the beginning of the flow. In a few districts little or no surplus had been gathered to the end of the period. Basswood is expected to bloom around the middle of July. Buckwheat acreage is heavier than usual in some sections. Extracting will get under way shortly after July 15. Swarming has not been serious in most yards but there has been some supersedure.

Vermont. The honey flow continues fairly heavy with good weather. Prospects are now good for a crop of normal size and good quality.

Massachusetts. The clover flow has been fair to the end of the period. Sunac is past. Milkweed was blooming and basswood was just starting. In some yards the flow has been too slow for bees to work well in comb supers. In others bees had already filled four to five supers. Moisture conditions are fair.

Connecticut. A very good honey flow started about June 25th and many colonies have already stored 60 pounds surplus, some even more. Sunac is just starting and the outlook now is for a good crop providing next two weeks are warm and pleasant. Sunac requires hot sunny weather to yield freely.

New Jersey. In the northern part of the State bees had gathered little surplus to the end of the period. Plants are generally vigorous and loaded with bloom but weather has been unfavorable most of the time. Sunac is in full bloom. Goldenrod and asters have developed normally.

Pennsylvania. The clover and sunac blooming period was largely over, but in some sections clover was still yielding some. Alternating spells of cool rain and warm sunny weather made the honey flows spotted and in most cases light. Some strong colonies stored some surplus but many will need all they have gathered to carry them through until buckwheat starts blooming. A large acreage of buckwheat was planted due to the unfavorable spring weather which prevented planting the usual acreage of corn and oats. In some sections an abundance of honeydew is producing a darker than normal honey. Very little honey has been extracted. A few small lot sales of Mixed Flowers in 60s were reported at around 30¢ per lb., to local buyers.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (June 27-July 13)

Maryland. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., the honey flow is over. Bees are gathering a little from miscellaneous sources but scale hives show a slow, steady decline. Rains have been adequate but clovers did not revive as a nectar source. Bees in the section stored a very satisfactory crop. In western Maryland the main honey flow started July 1. Basswood and clover were in full bloom at the end of the period and producing heavily. Colonies were exceptionally strong.

Virginia. In northern Virginia the flow has been rather disappointing due to poor weather during the height of the season. Even strong colonies have gathered little surplus. No honey sales were reported but beeswax sold at 46¢ per lb. cash, and 48¢ per lb. in trade.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (June 27-July 13)

Kentucky. In northcentral Kentucky cool rainy weather slowed down the honey flow but extended the blooming period so that most colonies have gathered considerable surplus. White Dutch clover, white sweetclover and milkweed were yielding at the end of the period. Swarming has ceased. Some honey has been extracted. Demand is only fair especially when compared to recent years. Sales f.o.b. shipping point to local buyers - per lb., White Clover extracted in 5-lb. pails 30¢. Bulk Comb (Chunk) Honey in 5 and 10 lb. pails 30¢, in 2-lb. glass jars 35¢. Beeswax 46¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Tennessee. In southeastern Tennessee frequent brief showers interrupted but did not stop the sourwood flow. Only the older sourwood trees bloomed heavily. Some pine and oak honeydew is being gathered but to date has not seriously affected the color of the honey. Dwarf sumac will be blooming at lower levels shortly after the middle of the month.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (June 26-July 12)

Georgia. Practically all flows are over in south Georgia. Bees are barely making a living from various weeds. A good sourwood flow was still on at the end of the period in north Georgia. This flow is expected to be over about August 1 with the first sourwood honey appearing on the market around the middle of August. Some beekeepers have made pre-season sales of sourwood at around 50¢ per lb. Prices on south Georgia Gallberry honey were lower with a rather light demand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Gallberry in case to ton lots 18-20¢, in 5-lb. pails 28½-31½¢, mostly 29-30¢; bulk Comb Gallberry in 5-lb. pails few 31-31½¢.

Florida. Most sections of Florida, except along the west Coast, have had excessive rainfall during this period. The Lake Okeechobee section is almost entirely under water and losses can be expected here unless feeding is resorted to. In north Florida beekeepers expect that bees will obtain enough honey from partridge pea, summer farewell, goldenrod and other fall flowers to carry them through the winter. Local demand for honey has been fair but demand from outside buyers has been very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted, Light Amber Palmetto in case to ton lots 20¢, in 5-lb. pails 30¢; Gallberry in barrels and case to ton lots 15-20¢; in 5-lb. pails 24¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 27¢; Orange and Tupelo in case to ton lots 20¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 32½¢.

Alabama. In the southern part of the State the unusually wet season has given way to dry weather during this period. Bees are gaining some from purslane and honeydew. Colony condition is generally good.

Mississippi. Along the Gulf Coast the crop will be about normal. The latter part of the gallberry flow was rained out and also most of the summer ti ti. The latter tree is becoming a good source of honey in this section. North central Mississippi was becoming very dry. However, bees are still gathering some honeydew. Production has been fairly good in this section despite a late wet spring. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., in case to ton lots extracted Gallberry and Tupelo 22½¢; Ti ti and Honeydew 20¢.

Louisiana. Dry weather prevailed during this period over southern Louisiana. Some colonies were gaining some surplus from the summer flow but most were barely holding their weight. Peppervine, vervain and eardrop vine were in bloom. Corn is yielding considerable pollen. Colonies are about normal in strength for this season except in some package producing yards which were badly depleted. Package producers are rapidly requeening. Many have finished. Some package bee producers have already received heavy orders for 1948 delivery.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of July. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - Extracted 135 cases, 12, 1-lb. jars. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale sales to large retailers - OHIO, White Clover cases 12, 1-lb. jars \$4.95.

DENVER: Receipts - Extracted 21, 60-lb. cans Colo.; 50 cases small jars Iowa. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots -

EXTRACTED: Clover-Alfalfa - COLO. 12, 5-oz. jars \$2.47; 12, 17-oz. \$5.00; 12, 23-oz. \$6.16. IOWA, 24, 8-oz. \$4.95; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.70.

DETROIT: No receipts reported. Supplies moderate. Demand very slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - ARGENTINE, per case White Mixed Flowers 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.00-8.50, some \$9.60, with one case added to each purchase of ten.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. Supplies storage honey very light.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - UTAH, Light Amber Alfalfa 2 doz., 1-lb. glass jars \$7.50; 1 doz. 2-lb. glass \$7.25.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck - 325 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: No supplies on market.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. cash 44¢; in trade 46¢.

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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Nicaragua 47 drums, Guatemala 2 drums, Cuba 1,000 cartons, Argentine 22 tons, Calif. 24,000 lbs.; by rail 480 lbs. Fla.; beeswax, bags: 67 Puerto Rico, 37 Haiti, 92 Chile. Demand and trading very slow, market dull and weak.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - IMPORTED, wide range in prices, barrels 18-21¢; cans 20-22¢, asking slightly higher prices for White.

BEESWAX: Demand slow, market dull and weak. Sales by receivers - WEST INDIES, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, Yellow and Light 52-54¢, Darker 50¢; AFRICAN 50-52¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 43,000 lbs. Calif. Supplies insufficient to quote.

BEESWAX: No arrivals. No sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 660 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - Oregon 80, 5-gal. cans Clover-Vetch; 57 cases 5-lb. pails. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate.

EXTRACTED: Market unsettled. Wide range in quotations with prices indefinite. Bottlers sales and quotations to wholesalers and other large buyers - OREGON, Light Amber Clover-Vetch, case lots 12, 5-lb. pails \$16.00; 12, 3-lb. jars \$11.15; 12, 32-oz. jars \$7.60; 24, 24-oz. jars \$11.60; 24, 16-oz. jars \$8.00. Wholesaler sales to retailers - SOUTHERN OREGON, Manzanita case lots 12, 5-lb. pails \$14.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.50; 24, 16-oz. \$6.00. Brokers' quotations to wholesalers - IDAHO Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. pails \$18.25; 24, 16-oz. \$8.15. Retail sales to consumers - range from \$1.69 on Calif. Mixed Flowers to \$1.99 on Eastern Oregon Sweetclover-Alfalfa in 5-lb. pails.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying 45¢ in cash or trade.

ST. LOUIS: No trading reported and no change in situation since last report. Market inactive.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts were very light and consisted of 320 cans of Light Amber Orange honey from Central California on a previous commitment.

EXTRACTED: Prices of bottled honey remained unchanged: \$7.00 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars, some dark color \$5.50; \$8.00-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$11.50-12.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars, some dark color \$9.50; \$7.65-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$18.50-18.60 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars, some dark color \$15.00.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: No arrivals. No sales reported.

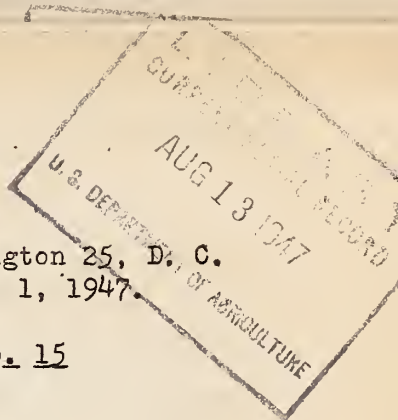
CHICAGO: Unreported at time of release.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
August 1, 1947.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 15

SUMMARY

There were 5,910,000 colonies of bees in the United States on July 1, according to a preliminary report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued July 22. This is two percent more than in 1946 and 36 percent more than on July 1, 1940. The 1947 goal set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of 106 percent of the number of colonies in 1946 was not reached. The number of colonies increased in all sections except the South Atlantic region where a decrease of three percent occurred. New spring colonies made up 19 percent of the colonies on hand July 1 compared with 23 percent new colonies a year earlier and 21 percent on July 1, 1945. About 33 percent of the new colonies were obtained from package bees. Loss of colonies during the spring and early winter was about 15 percent, the same as last season. The condition of colonies about July 1 was reported at 85 percent compared with 86 percent a year ago and 82 percent in 1945. Condition of nectar plants on July 1 was 79 percent of normal compared with 81 percent a year ago, 79 percent in 1945 and 76 percent in 1944. Details appear on page 9.

Reports from beekeepers at the end of July still indicate that for the country as a whole the honey crop will be below average. Exceptions to this are the Pacific Northwest, portions of the Southwest, particularly east and northeast Texas, Wisconsin and portions of Minnesota and North Dakota, and the south Central area. Conditions are very spotted over the Intermountain Region and also in the North-central and East-central States where the greater proportion of the Clover honey crop is produced. Portions of the North-central and Plains areas where the spring and early summer were very late and wet are now becoming dry. In this section clover was still producing and there are fair prospects for a fall crop, weather permitting during the fall honey gathering season. It is still too early, however, to make any fair predictions as to the final crop.

The honey market is very unsettled. Prices, while still above ceiling levels established for the war period, have declined sharply below prices prevailing during the past season. Apparently many retailers are still stocked with fairly large supplies of high priced honey. This has resulted in a light demand from both retailers and wholesalers. Retail demand for honey at present prices has also been cut by availability of greater supplies of sirups, unrationed sugar, and some drop in prices of certain jams and jellies. Large packers and buyers are not buying heavily. Prevailing prices on extracted honey in 60s in most sections of the country and on most flavors seems to be around 18-20¢ per pound in small to moderate sized lots. Some large lots of Southern Gallberry and Western Alfalfa were reported at 15-17¢, and Western Mesquite at 17¢. Five pound pails are generally around 25¢ per lb., with some higher and one and two pound glass jars from 30-35¢. There appears to be a determined resistance on the part of many beekeepers to prices being offered for large lots. During this period at least two large packers announced prices on bottled honey on a delivered basis. In other words honey will be delivered to any point in the country at the one established price. This is in sharp contrast to the prevalent custom of quoting on an f.o.b. basis, wherein the transportation to the point of delivery is added to the selling price at the packing plant. Indications are that many beekeepers will continue to pack their own crops and sell largely to the local trade.

The beeswax market has shown little change with prices generally ranging 46-48¢ per pound, f.o.b. to beekeepers. - - - - -

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period July 8-22)

Southern California - Most colonies throughout this section are in only fair condition. Most are more or less dormant and gathering only sufficient pollen and honey for current needs. Anise, sumac, and eucalyptus are blooming but in most sections are producing little nectar. This section is becoming

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extremely dry. Many colonies have been moved to the central valleys for the alfalfa and cotton flows. Trading in honey continues very slow account dealers holding off until they can secure the necessary orders from wholesalers and retailers to definitely establish prices they will be able to pay. Sales f.o.b. shipping point: per lb., extracted, in case to ton lots, Light Amber Sage-Buckwheat 17-20¢, Extra White Orange 18-20¢.

Imperial Valley - The extracting season is at an end due to the presence of alfalfa butterfly which usually reduced the alfalfa flow. The crop in the Imperial Valley is estimated at around 50 percent of normal. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted, Light Amber Alfalfa 15-15½¢. (Correction, report of July 15, under Southern California should have read Imperial Valley Light Amber Alfalfa 15-15½¢ instead of 12½-15¢ as published.)

Central California. This period was very hot and dry. The top soil is now dry to a depth of at least two feet except in irrigated sections. There has been a heavy movement of bees into Kern County to take advantage of the cotton, alfalfa, and lima bean flows. Cotton and alfalfa are now producing. Much alfalfa is being cut before full bloom, reducing nectar yields. Lima beans will soon start blooming. Demand for honey has been slow and no sales were reported during this period.

Northern California. At the end of this period bees were beginning to work on Star thistle. Thistle plants are not as plentiful as usual. Shortage of rainfall last winter has affected the thistle stands on dry lands. Due to shortage of irrigation water, growers are using somewhat less water than usual and keeping weeds down as much as possible. The weather has been fairly favorable for a thistle flow, but due to dry soil and shortage of plants most beekeepers are anticipating a light flow. Alfalfa is yielding fairly well. Most alfalfa sections are somewhat overstocked which will reduce the total crop in these sections. Most colonies have been moved out of the Davis section to prevent arsenical poisoning. Demand for honey has been extremely light and no sales were reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 8-22)

West of Cascades. Until the close of this period there was considerable cloudiness along the coast with rain and showers. In this section sunshine has been deficient for best bee activity. Weather conditions were somewhat better in southwestern Oregon except for heavy rainfall toward the end of the period. In the Rogue River Valley second cutting alfalfa is underway. Fireweed is blooming at the lower elevations. In some sections a fairly good flow is on, while in others the surplus of fireweed to date is light.

East of Cascades. In the Yakima Valley there has been a fairly heavy flow mostly from sweetclover, with some alfalfa. Some commercial beekeepers have already produced an average of 100 pounds per colony, although the average for the district will run considerably lower than this. The clover-alfalfa flow in this section and also in northeastern Oregon is gradually tapering off. In the Yakima Valley mint is beginning to bloom, which will prolong the flow but produces a dark, strong honey. In northeastern Oregon good rains which were received during this period may produce a fairly good fall flow. In this section one large commercial beekeeper reports a 60-pound surplus from alfalfa and sweetclover and 20-pound surplus from locust.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period July 9-23)

In most portions of the Intermountain Region the flow was somewhat below normal for this season. Exceptions to this were the Snake River Valley of Idaho, western Nevada, and portions of Colorado where considerable surplus was being gathered from sweetclover and second-crop alfalfa. Over most of eastern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana present prospects indicate a crop considerably below normal. Bees were not in condition to take full advantage of the early flow in many sections and in some sections the first crop alfalfa and sweetclover flows were very short. A little early honey has been extracted in Colorado and Idaho. Demand from large lot buyers was very light, with many buyers holding off for lower prices. A few 60s of extracted Clover-Alfalfa sold f.o.b. at around 20¢ per lb., with 5-lb. pails around 25¢ per lb. Details by States follow:

Colorado - In most sections of the State bees have been able to make a little better than a living during the past month but the quantity of surplus gathered has been below normal. In a few sections a close to normal flow is now being gathered from second-crop alfalfa. Weather has been cool and wet in the

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north central part of the State. On the Western Slope conditions are very spotted. In some districts little beyond daily needs is being gathered while only a few miles away fairly good flows are reported. Some early honey is being extracted.

Wyoming.-- In the Lander Valley most bees are in good condition, but little or no surplus has been gathered in most yards. This section is somewhat overcrowded for the available bee pasture.

Montana.-- In southern Montana a late May freeze damaged all clover and farmers cut the crop before any bloom appeared. The flow to date has been light and supers are practically empty in most yards. Second-crop alfalfa is yielding a small amount. In the northern part of the State first crop alfalfa has been cut. Second crop will begin shortly after the first of August. Bees were not in condition to take full advantage of the first crop and produced little surplus. Conditions are very spotted between yards in all sections of the State. Some are doing fairly well while others are near failure.

Idaho.-- In southern Idaho this period was dry and hot. Sweetclover bloomed well. In sections where clover plants were plentiful strong yards have gathered honey in a normal way since around July 10. Some colonies have stored around 40-50 pounds. Clover is rapidly going to seed, and this flow may be short. Bees in many yards were in poor condition at the beginning of the flow and had to build up on clover. Second-crop alfalfa is making good growth and it is possible that a fairly large crop of honey will be gathered from that source. In the desert areas bees are doing poorly and little surplus is expected unless conditions improve.

Utah.-- In Northern Utah most of this period was very warm. Bee-yard conditions are very spotted. Some yards have gathered a surplus of 30-40 pounds up to early July, but since that time have produced little more than a living. In these locations there seems to be a smaller than usual field force, indicating the possibility of poisoning or loss from smelter fumes. Toward the end of this period winds and rainy, cloudy days have kept bees from working a large portion of the time and also resulted in considerable swarming. In some favored locations bees are gathering a fair surplus from white clover, and second-crop alfalfa is making a good growth and may produce a later surplus.

Nevada.-- In western Nevada a good flow was on at the end of the period. The June and early July flow, on the other hand, was disappointing. At the end of the period weather was extremely warm with a heavy wind most afternoons. There has been no rainfall for several weeks. Ranches without storage water will be short during August.

ARIZONA: (Period July 9-23)

In southern Arizona the weather continues very hot and dry. In scattered locations fairly heavy showers have fallen while in other sections there has been no rain for weeks. Most of the crop in this section has been extracted with yields below normal. Sales f.o.b. shipping point -- per lb. extracted, Mesquite, 1 car reported at 17¢, in single 60s 18-20¢ per lb., in 5-lb. pails 25¢. Some buyers were offering 15¢ per lb. for Water White honey, but were able to pick up but very little at this price. Beeswax sold at 46-47¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period July 10-24)

East Texas.-- This section is harvesting one of the largest crops produced in many years. Cotton began to bloom heavily during this period and where the crop was not being poisoned to the point where bees were injured a fairly large surplus of honey was being gathered.

Southeast Texas.-- Only a few local showers have fallen in this section in the past several weeks. The hot sun and north winds have thoroughly dried out the soil. Ampelopsis (pepper-vine), Eryngium (purple thistle) and other plants are blooming but are furnishing very little nectar. Scarcity of pollen is causing queens to curtail laying with the result that many colonies are not maintaining their strength. Most beekeepers are requeening.

Southwest Texas.-- High temperatures and drought have ended all hopes of any additional flow in this section, at least until heavy rains fall. Most bees are inactive and in many yards egg-laying has dropped to the point where colony strength is not being maintained. Some beekeepers are still extracting while others have finished extracting of all early summer honey. Yields of from 30 to 80 pounds per colony have been reported. The crop for the section as a whole is probably close to normal. Much of the honey still remains in beekeepers hands with almost no large lots moving. Sales f.o.b. shipping point -- per lb. extracted, Light Amber Huajillo-Mesquite, in 5-lb. jars 23¢, in 2-lb. jars 25¢, in 1-lb. jars 27¢; Mesquite-Alfalfa in 60s few sales 20¢.

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Arkansas A large surplus was gathered from vetch, clover and other early sources. Buckwheat-vine was in bloom at the end of the period but cool mornings prevented bees from taking full advantage of the flow. The weather has been very dry and plants are beginning to suffer in many sections. Swarming was rather serious early in the season. No large lot sales were reported but a few small pails of extracted Light Amber Wild Grape sold at 28¢ per lb., to local retailers. Beeswax 46¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PLAINS AREA: (Period July 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota.- Weather was quite favorable for the honey flow during this period, although in the extreme northern end of the Valley frequent rains during the last week prevented bees from working full time. In most sections the flow to date has been satisfactory with many yards averaging around 50 pounds per colony to date. Sweetclover bloom is more abundant than a year ago. The acreage is still below prewar levels but is well scattered so there is some available in nearly all sections. With showers maintaining clover growth there are fair possibilities of obtaining close to an average crop. A very little honey has been extracted but no new crop sales were reported.

Iowa.- In most sections of the State the flow to date has been far below normal. Weather during this period ranged from extreme heat to record-breaking cold weather. Rainfall was light in most sections, and in some sections the ground was becoming very dry. Many colonies have been depleted by nosema and supersedure. In the extreme western part of the State some colonies have gathered a fairly large surplus and one beekeeper along the Missouri River reports the best flow in several years. It is evident, however, that for the State as a whole the summer honey crop will likely not run much over 50 percent of average and in some locations probably not over 25 percent. At present heartsease and Spanish needle plants are fairly thrifty and may produce considerable dark fall honey which will help in wintering over colonies. Very little honey had been extracted to the end of this period. The only sales reported were small lots of extracted Clover to local consumers and retailers in small containers at 30-33¢ per lb. Beeswax 47-48¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nebraska.- In general colony yields to date are below average. In a few favored locations colonies which were strong when the clover flow began have gathered around 100 pounds. Average yields are, however, considerably below this. Most of the State was becoming very dry toward the end of the period. Clovers were suffering. There seemed to be sufficient moisture to maintain growth of heartsease and fall weeds so some honey for wintering may be gathered from these. Many fields were planted to buckwheat where wet weather prevented planting of regular crops. Extracting has begun. Demand for honey has been very light, especially for large lots. No sales or quotations were reported.

Kansas.- In northeastern Kansas the honey flow from white sweetclover was cut short around mid-July by dry weather. The early wet season resulted in a small root system on clovers so they were unable to cope with drought conditions. In this section colonies have lost weight since July 15. Prior to that time a surplus of 40-60 pounds per colony had been produced. Southwestern Kansas has obtained sufficient rainfall to maintain a continuous flow which has produced surpluses ranging from 100-150 pounds. In central and western Kansas there may be an August flow from alfalfa left for seed. Webworm has caused considerable damage to alfalfa in some sections. Extracting is well along. Only a very few sales and quotations were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Clover, in 60s 20-21¢, few higher; in 5-lb. pails 22-25¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 26¢.

Missouri.- Over much of the State the flow had practically stopped by the beginning of this period, but a rain around the middle of the period revived some clovers and at the close a little surplus was again being gathered. The crop is still well below normal. At present there seems to be a possibility of some fall honey for wintering from heartsease and Spanish needle.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 12-26)

Michigan.- Nearly all sections report the crop to date as being far below the ten-year average. Cool weather during much of this period interfered with the basswood flow, which had been expected to be fairly heavy. In some sections white clover is drying up rapidly while in others it is still producing a little surplus. Some surplus was gathered from sumac where this shrub was available. Demand for honey containers has been very light and spotted. This is a good indication of what may be expected in the way of a total crop. Considerable buckwheat was sown due to the late spring. This may be a bright spot in the

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picture where there is a sizable acreage. Demand for honey was light. No large lot sales were reported.

Wisconsin - Some sections of the State report a below average production but fairly large sections report a crop of 100 pounds upward already stored. Rains over large areas have extended the clover flow somewhat. Basswood was in full bloom during this period. On a few warm days a fairly large surplus was gathered. There were about five days of cool weather during the blooming period when little or no basswood honey was gathered. Buckwheat is less prevalent in most sections than a year ago. In some yards supersedure and noseema have reduced field forces to the point where little or no surplus has been gathered. Extracting is beginning. Very few sales have been reported, mostly consisting of relatively small lots. Many beekeepers are not yet willing to accept/being made for large tonnage purchases. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted White Clover in 60s mostly around 20¢, some small lot sales in 5-lb. pails 25-30¢. Beeswax, 46-48¢ per lb., some light color 50¢, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Minnesota - Conditions over the State are somewhat spotted. In the southern portion yields to date have been below average, although there are still chances of making close to an average crop provided clover is not shut off too early by dry weather which in some sections is now becoming rather serious. Further north in the State yields have been somewhat better with a near average crop in prospect at this time. Basswood bloomed very heavily this year. In some sections a fair surplus was gained, while in others cold weather resulted in a basswood flow of smaller proportions than were warranted by the heavy bloom. Many colonies built up slowly this year and were not in condition to take full advantage of the main flow. Extracting is just beginning. Local demand has been fair for honey packed in small pails, but there has been a very light demand for large lots by packers.

Ohio - Except for a few small favored sections the clover honey crop to date is far below average, even of the recent poor years. Continued showery, cool weather especially in northern Ohio cut secretion of nectar and also reduced the working time of bees. In many yards swarming and supersedure have been serious. Many colonies were not yet at full working strength at the end of the period. In a few small favored sections surpluses of upwards of 100 pounds per colony in good yards have been reported. Such yields are, however, so few and far between that the State average will not be raised much by them. Buckwheat acreage is larger than usual with the result that a fall flow may be expected if conditions are favorable in the fall. Very little honey had been extracted to the end of the period and no large lot sales were reported. Local demand has been fairly good and it is expected that much of the crop will be packed in small containers and sold locally.

Indiana - In southern and central Indiana most of the surplus clover crop has already been gathered with indications of yields about one-half of last year. In this section bees are still making a living and on an occasional day gathering a slight surplus from clover. In northern Indiana this period was cooler than normal for this season but the clover bloom was being maintained. Strong colonies had gathered around 100 pounds of surplus but the number of weak colonies will cut the average for the section somewhat below this figure.

Illinois - In northern Illinois a fairly good crop has already been gathered from clover and basswood. Clover is still producing although the soil is becoming rather dry and rains are needed if the flow is to be maintained. Further south in the State the crop to date is reported as somewhat below average. Fall prospects are now good, however, and with favorable weather during August and September considerable fall surplus may be gathered. In all sections conditions are rather spotted with apiaries within a few miles distance showing variations of from next to nothing to large surpluses. Some honey has been extracted. The only sales reported so far have consisted of small lots to local retailers and consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted, Clover in 60s 23-25¢; in 5-lb. pails few around 30¢.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 13-27)

New York - Much of July has been rainy with some cool weather which prevented bees from working full time. To the end of this period the crop was somewhat better than last season but below average. Plants were in good condition, however, as a result of the rains and with favorable weather during early August a fairly good crop can yet be gathered. Buckwheat will begin blooming early in August. Some extracting is being done with most of the honey being a blend of clover and basswood. Local demand has been fair but demand for large lots has been very light at present asking prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Clover-Basswood in 60s 20-23½¢, few 25¢; in 5-lb.

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pails mostly around 25¢, with a few directly to consumers at 30-35¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 30¢; section comb honey White Clover, per case of 24 sections \$7.75-9.60. Beeswax, 46-48¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Vermont - The clover honey flow lasted for about four weeks, producing a fair sized crop of good quality honey. Rain and cold weather at the end of the period had stopped the flow. With favorable weather some additional honey may be expected. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted, Clover, in 5-lb. pails, wholesale 25¢, direct to consumers 35¢, in 1-lb. glass jars wholesale 30¢.

Massachusetts - The main summer flow is about over. Strong colonies stored as high as 100 pounds or more. Supersedure of package queens has been heavy, however, with the result that the per colony average will be considerably below this. Upland sumac is now in bloom, but is a very minor source due to scarcity of plants. Wild thyme is showing considerable bloom. Bees are still obtaining a living from clover, milkweed, basswood, and sumac, but scale hives are showing no gain. Except in buckwheat locations bees will store little or no surplus until goldenrod starts.

Connecticut - Bees have done fairly well during July. Strong colonies now have 75 pounds or more surplus honey. Sumac was ten days late, but at the end of the period had a heavy bloom and was producing well. With continued good weather the crop should be better than usual. Swarming has been light.

New Jersey - Sumac yielded lightly over most of New Jersey due to excessive rains. Asters and goldenrod look promising.

Pennsylvania - Conditions are very spotted over Pennsylvania. In some sections the crop to date is only around 50 percent of average or less. In other sections despite the cool, wet weather bees stored a surplus of 50-75 pounds from clover, raspberry, poplar, and basswood. A large acreage of buckwheat has been planted in some sections, although some fields in lowland sections are still too wet to plant at the end of the period. Sales f.o.b. shipping points - per lb., extracted Clover in 60s 22¢, in 5-lb. pails to consumers 35¢.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period July 13-27)

Maryland - In the mountains of western Maryland the basswood flow is about over. Milkweed is in full bloom and yielding well. In this section the honey crop to date has been about average.

Virginia - In the Tidewater section the spring crop of honey has been harvested. The sourwood flow is almost a failure. Bees have been inactive during this period except for gathering a little pollen at times. The weather has been excellent with sufficient rain to produce a thrifty growth on fall honey plants. Sumac is expected to bloom about August 15.

South Carolina - In the mountains of northwestern South Carolina one of the best sourwood flows in many years is drawing to a close. Good colonies will produce around 100 pounds. In the Piedmont area bees are barely making a living and in some areas are gradually losing weight. Local demand for honey has been good.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 13-27)

Kentucky - Kentucky has had one of the coolest and wettest summers in many years. Weather prevented bees from taking full advantage of the clover flow which has about come to an end. Some honey has been extracted but much of it needs a few days more for proper curing. Sumac, thistle, and iron weed should keep bees well built up for the aster and goldenrod flow. These plants are now very thrifty. Local demand for honey has been fairly good but wholesale demand has been very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb, extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails mostly around 30¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 35¢; bulk comb honey Clover in 5 and 10-lb. pails 30¢ per lb., in 1 and 2-lb. glass jars 35¢; section comb No. 1 White Clover few sales \$9.60 per case of 24 sections. Beeswax, 46-48¢ per lb.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period July 12-26)

Georgia - The south Georgia honey crop has already been largely shipped with estimates of a crop running only 25-50 percent of normal, with average yields running 30 pounds per colony or less. In this section bees are in good condition. Weather has been ideal. Mexican clover which produces a summer and fall crop for wintering but usually no surplus, has started yielding. In north Georgia present prospects are very good, although rain is needed to insure a continued yield. The north Georgia crop should be ready to move around Aug. 5-10. Prices have shown a very wide range. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted, south Georgia Gallberry in 60s and in barrels mostly around 15¢ per lb.

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cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.60-8.75; 12, 2-lb. jars mostly around \$8.50, cases of 6, 5-lb. jars \$8.00-9.00; north Georgia Sourwood in 60s mostly around 50¢ per lb.; bulk comb honey south Georgia Gallberry cases of 6, 5-lb. jars \$10.00-12.00.

Florida - In north and central Florida bees are gathering sufficient honey for wintering and in some sections a little surplus from cabbage palmetto and other summer flowers. In western Florida colonies used for package production are recovering from the shaking season and building up satisfactorily. Re-queening is nearly completed. Very few sales were reported. Extracted Tupelo and Mixed Wild Flowers in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 25-28¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers. At

Mississippi - State College bees built up unusually well after getting off to a slow late start last spring. Good colonies averaged 100 pounds with some best colonies running considerably higher.

Louisiana - In southern Louisiana the weather has been very dry and plants are badly in need of moisture. Pepper-vine and vervain are still in bloom, but colonies have barely maintained their weight during this period. There is still time to accumulate winter stores, but improved weather conditions are needed if a fall flow is to be obtained. There is little surplus honey for extracting at this time and very few large lots in producers' hands.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of July 25)

The main honey flow in Hawaii is over. However, in areas where early blooming of algaroba trees was prevented by strong winds and heavy rains there will be a secondary flowering period. Beekeepers have submitted honey samples but offers from prospective buyers have been very few. Local sales of honey were too few to establish a market.

A review of honey conditions by one large honey dealer tells that during the war a Geometrid moth was accidentally introduced into the Territory and its caterpillars began feeding on algaroba. Last winter these measuring worms were so numerous that by February most of the trees were completely bare of foliage. In March the trees grew new leaves and began blooming around the middle of April. On account of this late bloom colonies developed slowly. Around May 1 bees began gathering a surplus but high winds and frequent showers interrupted the flow. Most beekeepers started extracting around May 20. Around the middle of June bees began robbing and operations had to be at least temporarily discontinued. Usually algaroba blooms twice and occasionally three times. In a normal season extracting continues from May 1 to about August 15, it sometimes being necessary to extract at nights to keep the colonies from plugging the hives. Since 1942 a deficiency in rainfall has resulted in only fractional crops most seasons.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of July. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - 250 cases, 24, 1-lb. paper cups creamed honey. Demand light, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale sales to retailers - OHIO, White Clover cases 12, 1-lb. jars \$4.95. FLORIDA, creamed orange cases 24, 1-lb. paper cups \$9.00.

CHICAGO: No arrivals reported; previously unreported July 15 - by truck 150, 60-lb. cans Ala., 8 cases 5-lb. pails Ill. Supplies extracted very light. Market dull. Dealers report practically no new crop available. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - few sales -

EXTRACTED: WISCONSIN, White Clover, 60-lb. cans 30¢, Light Amber 26¢. (Unreported last period- ALABAMA, Light Amber Ti-ti in 60s 29¢ per lb. FLORIDA, Light Tupelo in 60s 34¢ per lb.)

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 46-48¢.

DENVER: Receipts Colo. approximately 165, 60-lb. cans; Nebr. 20 cases of jars. Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market about steady, with weaker undertone due to end of sugar rationing. Sales to retailers and other buyers - in case lots -

EXTRACTED: Alfalfa, Sweetclover, Light Amber: COLO. 12, 8-oz. jars \$2.42; NEBR. 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$9.50.

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DETROIT: Receipts - extracted 2,000 lbs. Iowa. Demand slow, market weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers- per case: ARGENTINE, White, Flower source unknown, few sales, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.95. Brokers' sales- IOWA, White Clover, per case, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90 delivered for large lots and 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.90.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. No sales reported.

MINNEAPOLIS: No arrivals.

EXTRACTED: No supplies on market. No sales reported.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Mexico 383 drums; Guatemala 9 drums; Calif. 1473 lbs.; by rail Fla. 2475 lbs. Demand very slow, market weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - IMPORTED, wide range prices also nominal quotations, asking 15½-17½¢ in barrels; 17-20¢ in tins.

BEEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat Puerto Rico 61 bags; Cuba 21 bags; Mexico 11,280 bags. Demand very slow, market dull and weak. Sales by receivers - SOUTH AMERICA and WEST INDIES, Light 49-52¢; Darker 46-48¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by boat 18,000 lbs. Calif.

EXTRACTED: Supplies insufficient to quote.

BEEESWAX: No arrivals. No sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - extracted 1900 lbs. bottled Midwestern. No sales.

Supplies insufficient to quote.

PORTLAND: No arrivals. Supplies moderate. Demand very slow, but market appears to have stronger undertone.

EXTRACTED: Few sales to retailers - IDAHO, case lots, old crop creamed honey, 24, 1-lb. glass \$8.50-8.70; 12, 2-lb. glass \$8.00-8.50. New crop - OREGON, Manzanita 12, 2-lb. glass \$7.25; bottlers reported quoting \$16.80-18.00 on 12, 5-lb. pails delivered to stores. Generally the market has not settled down to a firm basis.

BEEESWAX: Demand continues moderate, with dealers paying 45¢ per lb. delivered Portland.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers-

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber, cartons, 1 doz. 16-Oz. jars \$4.50.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: No receipts were reported during the period in review.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of bottled honey were unchanged to slightly lower at the following levels: \$7.00 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars, some dark color \$5.50; \$7.25-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$11.50-12.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars, some dark color \$9.50; \$7.10-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$18.50-18.60 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars, some dark color \$14.00-15.00.

BEEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 180 cases Ida., 7 cases Calif.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - Demand slow, market slightly weaker. IDAHO, Light Amber, new crop 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.45; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.20; 12, 5-lb. jars \$14.45; 24, 1-lb. paper cartons creamed honey \$6.45 delivered Seattle.

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COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1

(By Bureau of Agricultural Economics - July 22)

State :	Colonies of bees			Colonies : New		Condition		Condition	
and :	: 1947 as a :			lost & : Spring :		of		of nectar	
Division :	1946 1/ : 1947 2/ : % of 1946 :			1946-47 : 1947		July 1		July 1	
	: 1946 : 1947 : 1946 :			: 1946 : 1947 :		: 1946 : 1947 :		: 1946 : 1947 :	
	Thousands :			Percent		Percent of Normal			
Maine	8	8	100	17	19	89	89	95	88
N.H.	4	4	100	15	17	93	94	78	86
Vt.	9	9	100	14	18	92	89	93	94
Mass.	21	24	114	17	33	79	91	90	94
R. I.	1	1	100	13	11	78	90	89	91
Conn.	18	19	106	11	18	78	93	89	93
N. Y.	209	219	105	9	17	81	89	82	92
N. J.	28	33	118	5	19	85	91	86	85
Pa.	181	195	108	9	21	78	89	73	83
N.A.	479	512	107	9	19	80	89	80	88
Ohio	352	373	106	9	16	82	86	86	79
Ind.	180	198	110	10	15	90	85	96	86
Ill.	221	232	105	11	18	91	86	89	77
Mich.	222	204	92	25	18	84	82	87	72
Wis.	212	212	100	12	13	91	80	78	81
E.N.C.	1,187	1,219	103	16	16	87	84	87	79
Minn.	299	299	100	26	30	89	81	88	77
Iowa	256	251	98	20	20	91	82	89	85
Mo.	190	209	110	19	32	90	87	84	85
N.Dak.	23	23	100	31	33	90	81	93	77
S.Dak.	18	18	100	44	45	90	82	76	80
Nebr.	58	55	95	26	22	92	86	90	90
Kans.	60	64	107	15	24	84	89	84	88
W.N.C.	904	919	102	25	27	90	83	87	83
Del.	3	3	100	7	21	88	89	88	78
Md.	27	30	111	9	23	85	87	84	81
Va.	148	145	98	14	13	86	84	78	70
W.Va.	129	107	83	26	12	80	82	75	77
N. C.	177	173	98	19	19	82	86	73	79
S.C.	66	66	100	18	14	78	86	70	76
Ga.	230	225	98	17	14	83	86	80	85
Fla.	191	195	102	13	14	90	82	87	60
S.A.	271	244	97	15	15	84	84	79	75
Ky.	214	208	97	21	21	84	84	79	80
Tenn.	187	189	101	16	21	78	83	75	83
Ala.	196	192	98	9	10	80	84	79	81
Miss.	78	80	103	9	10	84	90	70	85
Ark.	85	94	111	23	29	86	87	81	80
La.	81	87	107	11	18	85	95	79	86
Okla.	60	64	107	15	27	82	91	70	88
Tex.	273	292	107	14	16	91	90	86	85
S.C.	1,174	1,206	103	12	18	84	88	79	83
Mont.	52	58	112	14	27	86	85	80	80
Idaho	159	169	106	16	21	94	85	87	79
Wyo.	41	42	102	33	37	83	75	72	67
Colo.	75	75	100	14	18	84	78	71	77
N.Mex.	18	19	106	15	22	85	85	52	64
Ariz.	65	63	97	16	9	83	87	51	66
Utah	53	55	104	20	24	82	89	67	87
Nev.	13	13	100	13	15	88	90	62	75
Wash.	67	77	115	12	30	91	88	92	84
Oreg.	68	69	101	23	25	91	92	87	84
Calif.	461	470	102	10	14	85	81	70	66
West.	1,072	1,110	103	15	19	87	83	74	73
U.S.	5,287	5,210	102	15	19	86	85	81	79

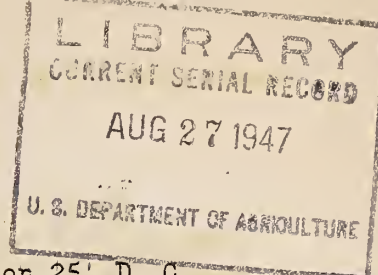
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
August 15, 1947.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 16

SUMMARY

Conditions continue extremely variable in different sections of the country, but it now appears that for the country as a whole the honey crop will be somewhat larger than was expected a month or six weeks ago. This is especially true in the Northeast where a very good crop is now being produced, parts of the North Central States, the Pacific Northwest, and some of the mid-southern States. In the west, - north central section and portions of the Plains Area where a cool spring and late rains delayed the honey season, hot dry weather has apparently cut the summer flow short. Sections of Iowa, Nebraska, northern Kansas, and Missouri will apparently have a very short crop. On the other hand, conditions are much more favorable in the Red River Valley, northern Illinois and northern Indiana. In the East Central and Northeastern States a fairly large acreage of buckwheat has been planted. Indications point to a fairly good flow, provided favorable weather - warm days and cool nights - prevail during the buckwheat blooming period. Goldenrod and asters are in good condition throughout the Northeast and Middle Atlantic States. Spanish needle, heartsease, and asters are plentiful through the North Central and Plains States. If early rains come the fall flowers should produce a fairly good crop which can be used for winter stores. It is still too early to make any general prediction as to the total production as compared to either last year or average.

The honey market continues somewhat unsettled. Many beekeepers are holding for prices close to last season's level. Most packers and wholesale buyers on the other hand are offering considerably under last season's level. The result has been that in many sections trading has been almost at a standstill. In many sections demand from local retailers and consumers has been fairly good; in some cases sufficient to take care of local production. This local demand, however, is far below the active demand that prevailed during days of sugar rationing and shortage of many sweets and spreads. Most f.o.b. sales in 60s were reported in relatively small lots at around 18-20¢. Some large lots in various sections of the country moved at around 15¢ with an occasional large lot as low as 13-14¢. In general 5-lb. pails sold around 25¢ per lb. wholesale, and 30-35¢ per lb. direct to consumers. Many beekeepers have been able to realize somewhat higher prices than the above on small lot sales directly to consumers. Beeswax movement continues light, with the prevailing market around 46-48¢, an occasional small lot as high as 50¢, and some as low as 45¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period July 22-Aug. 8)

Southern California - The weather in this area has been unseasonably with high humidity. Plants in non-irrigated sections have largely dried up. Bees in hill areas are fairly strong and have ample stores but are gathering little or no nectar. Some pollen is available to maintain normal broodrearing for this season. In the valleys a little nectar is being gathered from summer eucalyptus, lima beans, alfalfa, off-bloom citrus and various garden plants. Wild buckwheat has practically dried up. Demand for honey continues very light. Apparently some manufacturers have turned from honey to other lower priced sweets. Many beekeepers are unwilling to accept present offers from packers. Wholesale buyers and packers have not been inclined to increase their price offers with the result that trading in large lots is almost at a standstill. Too few sales were reported to establish a market. A little beeswax sold at 45-46¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central California - Colonies are generally in fair condition but the honey flow is light. Some honey is being gathered from alfalfa, lima beans and various weeds and pasture plants. Considerable wind during the period dried up plants in non-irrigated sections. A light shower over the Southern end of the San Joaquin Valley was of little help to plants. The only sale reported consisted of some section comb Mixed Flowers at 30¢ per section.

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Northern California - Colony strength is variable. Honey stores also vary greatly with location and strength of the colonies. Some hives are still being moved from tomato to thistle and alfalfa areas. Honey is now being obtained from yellow and purple star thistle, morning glory, alfalfa, spikeweed, poppy and various summer weeds. Yellow star thistle has yielded longer than earlier anticipated, due to cooler weather and some scattered showers, especially in the foothills. More than the usual amount of alfalfa bloom is available since a greater than normal acreage is being run for seed. Trading in honey continues very light. No f.o.b. sales were reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (July 22-Aug. 8)

West of Cascades. Scattered showers and thunderstorms occurred during this period, resulting in several small forest fires from lightening. Rains, however, contributed to their control. Temperatures were seasonably cool. The fireweed crop is expected to be very light, due primarily to cool, cloudy weather. The honey market is very unsettled. Some producers expect to hold their crop until the market becomes more settled. Asking prices range from 16 to 20¢ per lb. in large lots on Clover-Vetch and other light honeys. Some distress lots have changed hands at around 14-15¢.

East of Cascades. There were some unseasonably low morning temperatures. Maximum daytime temperatures were mostly in the 90s. Moderate rainfall was beneficial to sweetclover and alfalfa. In the Yakima Valley strong colonies have already gathered in excess of 100 pounds of light honey. Mint is now being worked and should produce considerable additional dark honey. Over most of this section the flow to date has been the best in several seasons. Very little honey has changed hands, especially in large lots. Some 5-lb. pails of Clover-Alfalfa sold directly to consumers at 30¢ per lb. A few small lots of fine quality section comb honey sold to retailers at \$9.00 per case of 24 sections.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (July 23-Aug. 9)

With the exception of a few favored locations in Colorado, Idaho, and Utah production over the Intermountain Area during this period was lighter than average for this season. Northeastern Colorado, Wyoming, some areas of Montana, and sections of Utah have produced scarcely enough honey to date for wintering. Demand for honey has been rather light, especially on the part of large packers and wholesale buyers. Most producers are inclined to hold for higher prices. Many packers and wholesalers are offering prices considerably below prices paid during the past several months. Many retailers still have fairly large stocks on hand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Alfalfa-Clover extracted in 60s few sales around 20¢, in 5-lb. pails mostly 25¢; bulk comb in 5-lb. pails few 23¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. In northeastern Colorado very few colonies have gathered sufficient honey for winter. Many colonies have produced practically nothing. On the western slope conditions are extremely variable. In the extreme western part of the State the best flow in the past 10 years has been reported during the latter half of July and early August. While temperatures reached over 100 on several days, there was sufficient humidity for plants to produce well. In this section second-cutting alfalfa is coming into bloom. Extracting will start around the middle of August. Farther north on the western slope bees have produced little in some sections, while in other sections only a few miles away very good yields have been reported.

Wyoming. In most sections of the State the season has been very poor. Bees were in fairly good condition when the flow started in late June, but the flow during July was very light with the average production per colony running little more than 30 pounds in most cases. This will mean that many colonies have not yet gathered sufficient honey for wintering. Second crop alfalfa is about ready to bloom. Weevil and grasshoppers combined have caused considerable damage to alfalfa bloom.

Montana. In some sections of the State the yield to date is far below normal, with present surplus being estimated 20-30 pounds per colony, with some having insufficient honey to carry them through the winter. In other favored locations, especially at higher elevations, strong colonies have produced as high as 100 to 120 pounds. Sweetclover is rapidly going to seed. There is a possibility of a small yield from some late cut alfalfa. In many sections alfalfa has been damaged by thrip and weevil.

Idaho. In western Idaho extracting is now under way with very spotted yields being reported. Some apiaries have yielded 60-70 pounds per colony while others produced only 25-35 pounds per colony. In general, the crop is expected to be below that of last year. Second crop alfalfa is practically all

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cut and sweetclover has gone to seed. There is a possibility that a little honey may be produced from third crop alfalfa.

Utah. Some beekeepers report an average crop having been gathered to date; others report yields considerably below average; while still others report almost a failure. In some sections hot south winds during the past two weeks prevented bees from obtaining much nectar from second crop alfalfa which bloomed fairly heavy. In some areas alfalfa weevil was serious.

ARIZONA: (July 23-Aug. 6)

In southern Arizona severe drought conditions prevailed with only slightly over one inch of rainfall since January 1 in the vicinity of Tucson. Bees in this section are practically all dormant with only slight chances of producing any additional honey before winter. Sales fob shipping point, per lb. extracted Extra Light Amber Alfalfa carload 13¢; Mesquite in 60s few sales 20¢; bulk comb Mesquite in 5-lb. pails few 25¢. Beeswax, 46-47¢ fob to beekeepers.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period July 24-August 10)

Northeast Texas. The early flows from Hubam clover and Horsemint were exceptionally good in this area. Cotton is now yielding some honey. Rain is badly needed over the entire section. Sales fob shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots 14-14½¢.

Southeast Texas. While there have been no reports so far of colonies being killed by cotton poisoning, many have been seriously weakened with some loss of field bees and killing of brood. In apiaries not damaged by poison bees secured considerable honey during this period and are gaining in strength. Considerable requeening has been necessary.

Southwest Texas. This section was very hot and dry. There was practically no bloom. Bees are fairly inactive with broodrearing greatly reduced. There is no prospect of a bloom in the near future. Unless heavy rains come soon the prospects of a fall crop are poor. Honey is moving very slowly locally, with no large lot sales reported during this period. A few sales of beeswax were reported at 48¢ per lb., fob to beekeepers.

Northwest Texas. Bees were storing some surplus from cotton and honeydew. Hot weather prevails over this territory with indications the fall crop will be cut short. Bees are in good condition but little brood is being produced.

New Mexico. The Mesilla Valley is extremely dry. A little honey was gathered near alfalfa seed fields. Aside from this very little nectar was available. Many bees are being poisoned by planes dusting during windy periods, causing dust to drift for several miles. Honey is moving very slowly. Some has been offered in large lots at 20-21¢ per lb. but practically none is changing hands.

Oklahoma. This period was warm and dry with bees gathering very little. Clover honey has largely been extracted.

Arkansas. Hot, dry weather over this State has largely shut off all honey flows. Prospects for a fall flow are very poor. Broodrearing has slowed down considerably. The early flows, however, were in most sections very good. Some honey is still being gathered in favorable locations from buckwheat vine. Demand for honey has been very light with a few sales of Mixed Flowers reported at prices ranging from 12¢ to 20¢ per lb. and bulk comb Mixed Flower honey in small pails at 24¢ per lb.

PLAINS AREA: (Period July 25-August 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. In the northern portion of the Valley the weather changed at the end of this period from hot, dry, good honey flow weather to cool, humid, poor honey weather. At about the same time clover bloom largely disappeared ending the main flow. Reports vary widely as to the size of the honey crop. Some larger operators estimate that the crop will range from 75% to as high as 100% of an average crop, with better beekeepers getting around 80-120 pounds average. Other large beekeepers indicate a light crop, with the average running not more than 50 to 60 pounds per colony. In view of the mixed reports it seems entirely probable that the crop for the territory as a whole will be slightly below average. Extracting is fairly active in most sections. Demand from large packers and wholesale buyers has been light and very few sales were reported. Sales fob shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 60s few sales 20¢; in 5-lb. pails 25¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 30¢; section comb honey, few small lot sales \$9.60 per case of 24 sections.

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South Dakota. Severe hot, dry weather is drying up all honey plants. Despite this, in southeastern South Dakota one large beekeeper reports his crop may run 50 percent larger than last year. Sales fob shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in single 60s few sales 25¢, in 5-lb. pails 31¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 33¢.

Iowa. This period was extremely hot and dry, with only light scattered showers which were insufficient to help plant conditions. Clover is practically dried up in all sections. About the only hopes for much additional honey is a fall flow from heartsease and other weeds which may produce if sufficient rain falls in time to revive these plants. In nearly all sections the crop is far below average. Some better beekeepers feel their average may run between 40 and 60 pounds per colony, although many colonies and in some sections entire yards have produced very little. Only a very small proportion of the crop has been extracted so far. Demand has been very light, although a little honey has moved locally. Sales fob shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots 18-20¢, in single 60s, 20-22¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars mostly around 25¢, few as low as 20¢. Beeswax, 45-49¢, mostly 46-48¢ per lb. fob to beekeepers.

Nebraska. Temperatures of around 100 prevailed during much of this period. This heat coupled with a period of between five and six weeks without rain is burning up most honey plants. In some sections there is still sufficient sub-soil moisture to maintain bloom on red clover, Hubam clover, and alfalfa carried for seed. Most beekeepers expect a crop only one-third to one-half of average, although a few beekeepers in favored locations report a surplus of from 100 to 120 pounds per colony. Many beekeepers do not expect their package bees to obtain enough honey for winter, although most feel that over-wintered colonies will obtain ample winter stores and possibly some surplus. Demand for honey has been extremely light. While some honey has been extracted, too few sales were reported to establish a market.

Kansas. In southern Kansas a fairly large crop running from 100 to 120 pounds per colony was reported by a number of beekeepers. Further north the crop was considerably lighter than this; in many cases running not over 50 percent of normal. During recent weeks the weather has been hot and dry with the result that there has been little or no flow since the first of July and many colonies have constantly lost weight. Fall weeds are plentiful. If good rains come in time to revive these plants, prospects are fair for considerable fall honey for wintering. Demand for honey has been only fair. Sales fob shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots 16¹/₂-20¢, in single 60s, 19-20¢, in 5-lb. pails 22-25¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 25-30¢.

Missouri. The clover honey crop in Missouri was below normal, ranging in most yards from 20 to around 60 pounds with the average probably running around 50 pounds or slightly less. Hot, dry weather has stopped the clover flow. Fall weeds are still in fair condition.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 25-August 12).

Michigan. On the southern half of the lower peninsula the crop is generally very short, with best colonies averaging around 35-40 pounds of light honey. Further north on the lower peninsula yields are somewhat better and bees are still gaining a little surplus. Clovers have mostly stopped yielding, but buckwheat is beginning to produce a fair surplus. With favorable weather a fairly large crop of buckwheat honey may be gathered. The clover honey crop on the upper peninsula was below average, but yields were somewhat larger than on the lower peninsula. Weather is becoming very dry in this area, with the result that the goldenrod and aster crop may be short unless rains soon fall. Wholesale demand for honey was light, but some beekeepers received a fair inquiry and demand directly from consumers. Sales fob shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover wholesale in 60s, 18-20¢, with one lot reported low as 12¢, in 5-lb. pails 22¢; Sales direct to consumers - few 60s, 30¢ per lb., few 5-lb. pails mostly around 40¢ per lb. Beeswax, 46-48¢, few 50¢ fob to beekeepers.

Wisconsin. In most sections of the State a fairly large crop of honey has been produced. A number of beekeepers report average colony yields in excess of 100 pounds of good light honey, with many sections showing enough basswood to give an excellent flavor. Some beemen had their yields cut during the height of the season by excessive swarming. In some sections the crop is somewhat below that of last year. Most of this period was hot and dry with result that the clover flow is rapidly tapering off. Buckwheat is blooming and in some areas where plentiful is producing a considerable surplus. Second crop red clover in some sections and limited areas of alfalfa run for seed are producing. Demand for honey has been rather light. Sales fob shipping point,

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per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots 15-18¢, in single 60s 18-20¢, a few direct to consumers high as 25¢, in 5-lb. pails mostly around 25¢, with a very few direct to consumers high as 30¢.

Minnesota. Over the southern part of the State hot, dry weather cut off practically all flows toward the end of this period. In general, the crop is below average, although yields of 50 to 75 pounds per colony are not uncommon. There will be little fall honey produced unless good rains come soon to revive fall honey plants. If no fall honey is produced it will mean that the light honey crop will be further reduced to provide winter stores. Extracting is becoming general. A very few sales of extracted white honey were reported around 20-22¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Ohio. Except for rains in southern Ohio toward the end of the period, most of the State was very dry. For the State as a whole a very short crop of clover honey is being reported. Heavy yields are reported in only a few favored areas. Fall honey plants are plentiful and in most sections in fairly good condition although continued dry weather may reduce the flow from them. Buckwheat is beginning to bloom and there is a fair possibility of a fairly large fall flow. In some sections this will mean the difference between a good supply of winter stores and the need for heavy winter feeding. Local inquiry has increased during this period. Most beekeepers plan to sell a large proportion of their crop direct to local consumers and retailers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted per lb. Clover in 5-lb. pails, mostly to consumers or local retailers 26-30¢; section comb- Clover to wholesalers \$8.50, to retailers \$9.50 per case of 24 sections. Sales by packers f.o.b.- Extracted Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars mostly \$6.90 per case.

Indiana. Dry weather prevailed during this period with hot days and moderately cool nights. In most sections bees are making a living from first years alsike clover bloom, milkweed, mustard, heartsease and miscellaneous plants. Indications are generally good for a sizable fall flow if favorable weather prevails during the fall blooming season. The clover honey crop for the State as a whole is below last year and also below average. However, in some favored sections fairly large yields have been reported. Demand for honey has been only fair.

Illinois. The period was hot with most of the State becoming very dry. Despite the dry weather fall honey plants are still in fair condition and if rain comes soon prospects are good for a fairly large fall flow. Yields of light honey are variable. In the northern part of the State average yields of well over 100 pounds of clover honey have been reported by a number of beekeepers. Further south in the State yields are running considerably lower. Inquiry for honey has increased slightly but movement is still relative slow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover-Basswood, in 60s 20-22½¢; 6-lb. pails 24-27¢; section comb- Clover-Basswood, fine quality \$9.00 per case of 24 sections.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (July 27-Aug. 13)

New York. This period was generally very warm. Some sections were becoming rather dry but not to the point where plants were suffering. Other sections had sufficient showers to maintain plants in very good condition. A little clover honey is still being obtained in most sections. Much of the white clover crop has already been extracted in readiness for the buckwheat flow which is just beginning. In most sections there is a fairly large acreage of buckwheat, although in some sections the average is light. Bees are generally strong. Present indications point to a good buckwheat flow provided favorable weather prevails during the buckwheat blooming period. Goldenrod and other fall plants are also in good thrifty condition. Clover honey yields in most sections are reported as being considerably better than last year, although yields are rather spotted. Many beekeepers report a surplus of clover between 50 and 75 pounds, with individual colony yields running well over 100 pounds in favored locations. On the other hand, some beekeepers indicate a surplus to date of only 30 to 40 pounds of light honey. It now seems quite certain that the total honey crop will be larger than in recent years. Demand for honey has so far been light with most sales being made directly to local retailers and consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover, in 60s mostly 20-22¢, few small lots 25¢ and occasional higher.

Vermont. August weather has been dry and hot. The honey flow was about over at the end of the period. The crop seems to be about average, running somewhere between 50 and 100 pounds per colony. Demand for honey has been fairly good, with prices somewhat lower than during recent months. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Clover, extracted-wholesale lots in 5-lb. pails 25¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 30¢; section comb honey \$7.50 per case of 24 sections.

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Connecticut. The sumac flow was very disappointing. The bloom was heavy, but the nectar flow was slow. Few colonies gathered more than 35 pounds from sumac. Clethra (pepper vine) is now in bloom, but the nectar yield from this source is not yet certain. Prospects are now good for a goldenrod flow.

New Jersey. The weather was hot and dry. Bees obtained a good living, but little or no surplus during this period. Goldenrod and asters are plentiful and vigorous. Early goldenrod is beginning to bloom.

Pennsylvania. Most of this period was hot with considerable rain in some mountain sections. The white honey crop, consisting mainly of clover and raspberry, has been largely extracted. In most sections yields ranged from 50 to 100 pounds per colony, with the average probably around 60 - 70 pounds. Buckwheat was yielding at the end of the period, with a fairly large acreage and a heavy bloom. The flow, however, was not extremely heavy but was steady with considerable surplus in prospect. Goldenrod and other fall plants were also in good condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., Clover-Raspberry in 60s 20-22½¢, large lots mostly 20¢, and a few small lots direct to consumers higher, in 5-lb. pails 23½-25¢, few high as 30¢.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (July 27-Aug. 13)

Maryland. In the mountains of western Maryland the basswood honey crop has been largely harvested. The buckwheat flow was on at the end of the period. It is expected to be about normal. Weather during this period was hot and dry. Rain is needed. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., this period was rather dry, although there were sufficient scattered showers to prevent drought conditions. Fall honey sources are making a good growth. A normal flow can be expected if temperatures are normal when goldenrod and asters bloom. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., direct to consumers: extracted Tulip-Poplar in 5-lb. pails 30¢.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (July 27-Aug. 13)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky the summer honey flow is practically over, although frequent rains are maintaining bloom on clover. Clover is yielding very little, however. The crop in this section is somewhat larger than average. In western Kentucky weather during this period was extremely hot, with scattered thunderstorms and hail which caused considerable damage to tomatoes, tobacco, and corn. Bees are making a living from sumac, ragweed, and ironweed, with an ample supply of pollen. Colonies are heavy in brood. With favorable fall weather prospects are very good for a large crop from goldenrod and asters. Local demand for honey was fairly good but wholesale demand was slow. Sales direct to consumers by beekeepers- bulk comb, Clover in small jars 35-50¢ per lb.

Tennessee. In southeastern Tennessee bees made little more than a living. Dwarf sumac and ash did not yield as well as usual. Bitterweed is providing some honey to build up stores. The sourwood crop is being extracted with yields of around 30 pounds being reported. Goldenrod and buckwheat had started to bloom and may produce a little fall surplus.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (July 26-Aug. 12)

Georgia. Weather during this period was ideal for honey gathering with warm days and sufficient rain to maintain plant growth. Mexican clover is yielding fairly well in south and central Georgia. Most of the early honey crop, which was estimated at around 50 percent of average has been harvested and a fairly high percentage has moved to market. In north Georgia the total crop is somewhat better than average with one of the best Sourwood flows in a number of years being reported. In the central-western part of the State the Clover-Vetch-Lespedeza flow was very good. Demand for honey has been only fair with many beekeepers holding for higher than present packers offers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., to retailers: Extracted Gallberry in 5-lb. pails 30¢; north Georgia Sourwood in 5-lb. pails 50¢; bulk comb Gallberry in 5-lb. pails 33-35¢.

Florida. Most of Florida has had considerable rain during the summer. Bees are barely making a living in most sections while in some districts there has been a slow loss of bees due to lack of stores. Some bees are being fed. In south Florida a little honey is available from cabbage palmetto, mangrove and smartweed. Demand for honey has been rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Light Amber to Amber Mixed Flowers in large lots, 60s and barrels 15¢; bulk comb to retailers Light Amber Mixed Flowers 27¢; Orange 33-1/3¢.

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Alabama. In southern Alabama the fore part of the period was hot and dry. Showers fell toward the end of the period. Small gains were being made from purslane and honeydews. Recent showers should stimulate the growth of fall plants.

Mississippi. Southeastern Mississippi has been very dry for the past two months with the result that bees are gathering very little honey.

Louisiana. Southern Louisiana is still very dry. Local showers during this period prolonged the bloom in some sections while in others they failed to revive plants. Peppervine and vervain furnished some nectar. Partridge pea began to bloom, furnishing pollen. Some colonies have made a slow gain; others have barely held their own. Some package producing yards have not yet obtained sufficient honey for winter needs and a fall flow will be needed to eliminate winter feeding. In good honey producing yards the total crop may run as large or even larger than usual despite the long drought.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of August. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Brokers quotations delivered Boston - Clover -

EXTRACTED: Cases 12, 1-lb. jars \$6.90. Creamed honey cases 12, 1-lb. cups \$6.90.

CHICAGO: No arrivals. Dealers report first of new crop coming forward but very lightly, market dull and slightly weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - INDIANA, IOWA, WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, new crop, White Clover, 60-lb. pails 25¢; 5-lb. pails 25¢; 10-lb. pails 24¢; old crop light Amber 60-lb. pails 22-23¢, no jars reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 46-48¢ per lb.

DENVER: Receipts - Extracted 950 60-lb. cans Colo., 75 cases of jars Texas; comb 10 cases Colo. Supplies liberal. Demand only fair, market unsettled with weaker undertone. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber: 12, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.50; 12, 17-oz. \$4.90; 12, 23-oz. \$6.40. TEXAS, Light Amber, source unknown, 24, 8-oz. jars 4.70; 24, 16-oz. \$8.20; 12, 2-lb. \$7.90; 6, 5-lb. pails \$9.50.

COMB: COLORADO, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$10.00-10.50.

DETROIT: No receipts reported. Demand slow, market dull. Sales by local bottlers Per case -

EXTRACTED: ARGENTINE, White, Flower source unknown, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.45.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts - Iowa 500, 1 doz. 1-lb. glass; Idaho 1,000 cases, 1 doz. 5-lb. glass. Supplies light.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - IOWA, White Clover 2 dozen, 1-lb. glass \$5.30, 1 doz. 2-lb. glass \$5.05. IDAHO, Mixed Light Amber, 1 doz. 5-lb. glass \$12.40.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, extracted 360, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Mixed Clovers; 225 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady. Sales delivered Minneapolis to bottlers - US#1 Blended honey, White Mixed Clover 18¢, Amber 15¢. Sales US#1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.70. Sales to bakers and institutions - bulk honey per pound 25¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb., cash 40¢; in trade 42¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Brazil 22 bbls., Puerto Rico 10 drums; Calif. 39,500 lbs.; by rail Fla. 1120 lbs. Demand slow, market dull and unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - IMPORTED, wide range in prices, very few sales, asking per lb. Light Amber, barrels 15-19¢, few 20-21¢; cans 18-20¢, few 21¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - Brazil 182 bags, Cuba 75 bags; Dominican Republic 265 bags, 21 seroons. Demand slow, market dull and unsettled. Sales by receivers - WEST INDIES, Central and South America, Yellow and Light 50-52¢; Darker 47-48¢.

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PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - extracted 1200 lbs. Ohio. Practically no demand. Too few sales to quote.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - Oregon, 6 tons Clover-Vetch in 60-lb. tins; Calif., 6 cases 24, 1-lb. jars. Supplies moderate. Demand is very slow, with retail shelves well stocked with high priced honey. ^{Buyers} hesitate buying new crop until present holdings can be reduced.

EXTRACTED: Retail prices on 5-lb. cans range from \$1.29-1.69, with few small stores still holding for \$1.75. No sales to retailers reported. Brokers' quotations to wholesalers or chain stores - IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. pails \$12.40-14.00.

BEESSWAX: Demand continues moderate, with dealers paying 45¢ per lb. delivered Portland.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers-

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 1 dozen, 16-oz. jars \$4.50.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Incomplete report of receipts by Bay Area dealers consist of only 125 sections of Light Amber Mixed Flowers comb honey from Central Calif.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of bottled honey were unchanged at the following levels: \$7.00 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars, some dark color \$5.50; \$7.25-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$11.50-12.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars, some dark color \$9.50; \$7.10-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$18.50-18.60 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars, some dark color \$14.00-15.00.

BEESSWAX: No receipts reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 600 cases Idaho, 50 cases Calif.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - Demand slow, market weak, prices lower. IDAHO, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.35; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 5-lb. pails \$12.52; 24, 1-lb. paper cartons creamed honey \$5.35 delivered Seattle.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of August 1, 1947, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago. (From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

	<u>Consumer Containers</u>		<u>Bulk Containers</u>	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Montreal	17,050	--	655,850	1/ 13,650
Ottawa	5,280	5,712	--	--
Toronto	--	--	14,640	--
Winnipeg	21,168	--	76,559	54,390
Saskatoon	3,888	--	--	--
Calgary	12,000	20,928	--	--
Vancouver	6,060	--	--	--

1/ Imported for processing.

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SUMMARY

Honey conditions continued variable over the nation. In the irrigated valleys of the West Coast and in the Pacific Northwest and Intermountain Region good yields of honey are reported, but dryland farming sections are not so well off. Fair to good yields are reported for east Texas, southern Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, northwestern Ohio, parts of Kansas, most of Wisconsin, N.E.C. Atlantic Coast States, and in Louisiana. Continued dry weather in Iowa, Nebraska, the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, Ohio, and many of the Intermountain States has seriously reduced the important clover honey crop. Continued dry weather may result in light fall crops and much starvation this winter in these States. In Ohio, however, prospects are favorable for a good fall flow.

The honey market continued extremely unsettled. Packers and other large buyers were not actively interested in buying at present asking prices by producers. In some sections a slightly stronger feeling was prevailing in anticipation of cooler weather, the ending of vacations, starting schools, and the prospective light supply situation in several important producing sections. The short corn crop in the important corn producing States and its possible effect on syrup prices was also adding some speculation to the lagging honey market. On the other hand reports from all sections indicate that grocers shelves are well stocked with syrups, jams, jellies, peanut butter, and considerable quantities of last season's high priced honey. Scattered f.o.b. sales of light colored honey in 60s were reported at a wide range in prices ranging from 12-22¢ per lb., with most trading between 14-18¢. Occasional single can sales were reported at higher prices. Many producers were withholding their offerings at current bid prices. Sales of 5-lb. cans to wholesalers and nearby retailers were being made mostly at 25-30¢ per lb., with some sales low as 22¢ and high as 32¢. Sales to consumers were slightly higher. Bulk comb (chunk) honey in 5-lb. pails and jars in southern States was being quoted at 25-40¢ per lb. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers ranged mostly 46-49¢, with a few lots higher and lower.

Reports indicate that bee supplies are still below requirements, but that a larger supply will be available this fall.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Aug. 8 - 22)

Southern California- Temperatures were above normal the first part of the period with little fog or wind. A few scattered showers fell, but not in sufficient volume to relieve the drought situation. Bees in the hill areas were quiet and were bringing in only a little pollen and very little nectar. In orchard areas bees were flying quite actively during the early part of the day and were securing some nectar from off-bloom oranges, flower gardens, summer blooming eucalyptus and late fields of sweet clover. Trading for honey continued slow with most dealers inclined to buy only limited supplies and most producers inclined to hold their remaining stocks, especially the lighter grades. (Continued next column)

(Southern Calif. Cont'd) However, according to reports from both producers and dealers, the market seems to have a slightly stronger tendency on the white grades and a firmer undertone on the amber grades. Bottlers generally believe that retail demand will increase with cooler weather, ending of vacation and the opening of schools. No f.o.b. sales were reported. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 45-46¢.

Central California Points: Temperatures were mostly about normal, except for brief periods when they fell below normal in interior valleys. Bees were working on lima beans, cotton, alfalfa and wild flowers. Many fields of alfalfa are being cut for hay. Colonies are in good condition and are strong with young bees and brood and have good food reserves. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, White Clover in 60-lb. cans, per lb. few 20¢.

Northern California. Bees were working on star thistle, alfalfa, ladino clover, lima beans, tarweed, and spikeweed. Irrigated plants are in normal condition, with above normal amounts of bloom due to increased acreages. Forage in non-irrigated sections are below normal due to the dry weather. Some migratory beekeepers that moved to the mountains several weeks ago are returning to the valleys. Reports indicate that fair yields have been secured in favored mountain locations. Bees are generally in normal condition. Extracting of star thistle has commenced. Trading for honey remains at about a standstill and no sales were reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Period Aug. 8 - 22)

West of the Cascades. Temperatures were slightly below normal for the season of the year with some cloudiness and light scattered showers along the coast. Rainfall, however was below normal for the month of August. Bees worked fireweed actively on warm days, but the warm days were too few in number and the humidity was too high for securing a good crop. The average yield is expected to be less than for last season. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, mostly to nearby retailers, White Fireweed in single 60s 30¢ per lb., 5-lb. pails 40¢ per lb.

East of the Cascades. Maximum temperatures did not exceed 90 degrees over most of the section. In the higher altitudes some early morning frost occurred which caused no damage. Third cutting of alfalfa is underway or is expected to start in the very near future. In the Yakima Valley scale hives were making 3-lb. per day gains during the period from sweet clover, third cutting alfalfa, and various other flowers. Bees were actively working mint at the close of the period. Yields ranging from 125 to 200 pounds per colony are reported in favorable locations. No large f.o.b. sales were reported. A few sales to consumers were made at 30¢ per lb. for White Clover in small sized containers.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION (Period Aug. 9 - 23)

The production of honey in this area is variable, being fairly good on the southwestern slope of Colorado, fair in southeastern Colorado, and average in the irrigated sections of Idaho and Utah. Light crops were in prospect for Wyoming and parts of Montana.

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INTERMOUNTAIN REGION (Continued) The demand for honey was light, with the local demand from consumers far short of last season. Buyers were not actively bidding for honey at prices asked by producers and little trading was reported. An occasional f.o.b. sale in small lots, mostly to nearby retailers, was reported at 20¢, few 22¢ per lb. for extracted White clover and Light Amber Alfalfa in 60-lb. cans; and 25¢, occasionally 30¢ for 5-lb. cans. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, 46¢ per lb. cash and 48¢ per lb. in trade. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Conditions were variable over the State. On the western slope in the southern part of the State a good flow of honey was in progress from secondary clover and from second-cutting of alfalfa. In this section one of the largest and best quality crops in several seasons was being extracted. In other sections conditions were not nearly so favorable. A fair crop was in prospect in the central area of the western slope, from the second cutting of alfalfa, however, in poor locations it is doubtful if bees will secure enough honey for winter food supplies. Second-crop alfalfa was just commencing to bloom in the higher altitudes and there is danger an early frost will end the flow before any substantial surplus can be taken by the bees. In the north central portion of the State reports continue to indicate a very light crop. In the southeastern portion the surplus season is about over and extracting is well along. Crops are spotted, but tend toward the light side. Quality is reported as excellent.

Wyoming. The honey crop in the valleys of the eastern slope of the continental divide are almost a failure. Weevil damage to alfalfa and hot dry weather have been the principal contributing factors.

Montana. Extracting is underway, and yields are variable. The honey flow is about over except in higher altitudes from the second cutting of alfalfa. With favorable weather the balance of the fall, bees may secure additional stores for wintering.

Idaho. Crop conditions are very spotted. In some districts bees appear to be getting an average crop, while in other locations not far distant an extremely short crop is in evidence. The flow is about over except where alfalfa has not been cut, and from scattered patches of sweetclover on low ground which may yield nectar for some time. Extracting is in full swing.

Honey is of good quality and desired color.

Utah. Extracting is underway. Yields are reported as variable, being fair in some yards and poor in others. Beekeepers that moved their apiaries often to take advantage of the various flows have secured the best yields. One beekeeper reports he has used sulphur feeding and that his bees are unusually free from disease and in good condition. Plant conditions are generally good. Much of the surplus honey crop produced is of a light amber color.

ARIZONA. (Period Aug. 9-23)

The honey flow is nearly over for the Salt River Valley. Recent rains in the southern section have improved conditions and it is possible a small flow of nectar may materialize in September. In irrigated sections an excellent crop of honey was secured from alfalfa. The tamarisk crop was a failure. A few f.o.b. sales in 60s were reported at 16¢ per lb. for White Mesquite and at 13¢ per lb. for Extra Light Amber Alfalfa, however, the demand by large buyers and bottlers is very light. A few f.o.b. sales, mostly to nearby retailers of 5-lb. cans of bulk comb (chunk) honey Mesquite were reported at 25¢. A few packers f.o.b. sales of blended flavors were reported at approximately 28¢ per lb. for 2-lb. jars, and at approximately 30¢ per lb. for 1-lb. jars. Bottlers report that honey is moving very slow due to several conditions, namely hot weather, and more plentiful supplies of sugar, jams, jellies, preserves and syrups. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point 46¢ per lb.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 10-24)

East Texas. A fair sized crop has been produced, probably a little larger than normal. The summer as a whole has been hot and dry and prospects for a fall flow are not good. Colonies are not as strong as desired, however, losses from arsenic dusted on cotton were not as severe as usual. Because of the dry weather cotton was not attacked by so many insects. Honey is moving very slowly with few inquiries received by producers from bottlers or other large users.

Central Texas. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted White Clover in 60s 12-14¢ per lb.

Southeast Texas. Bees were securing ample supplies of pollen, but very little nectar as daily showers washed much of the nectar secretion from the blossoms. Colonies were slowly gaining in strength, but losing in weight. Arsenic dusting of cotton damaged colonies severely in some locations where the dust drifted considerable distances from cotton fields and settled on other plants which the bees were working. Colonies in affected yards perished outright, while many others were seriously weakened.

Southwest Texas. Beekeepers reviewing the past season report that a fair spring crop of huajillo honey was secured which was extracted by about June 20, and most of this crop has been sold. The weather during the early summer was unfavorable for mesquite, and while good rains occurred the middle and latter part of August they came so late that beekeepers have about abandoned hope of a late summer or fall crop. Bees are now gathering a little nectar but no more than enough for their own living. White brush is beginning to bloom in some locations, and Brazil is in bloom. Pollen is coming in from ground floors. Queens have resumed laying and brood rearing is picking up. Honey continues to move slowly.

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Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb. White Clover in 60s few sales 17¢ with an occasional sales to nearby retailers at 20¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers per lb. 48¢.

Northwest Texas. Bees are strong, with brood at a minimum. Some beekeepers are requeening at this time. Nectar is being brought in from cotton and a little honeydew from watermelon rinds after being cut. The fall outlook continues not too good as dry weather prevails. All vegetation is suffering badly and there is little possibility of other nectar sources after the cotton bloom. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, 3-lb. jars, White Cotton bulk comb (chunk) honey per lb. few sales to nearby retailers 46¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, 42¢.

in New Mexico. The best flow of the year is now on the Lower Rio Grande Valley section, but it is still not very heavy. Several light rains have increased the humidity and stimulated the nectar secretion. If additional showers fall, wild flowers should add material reserves to the winter food supply. In the Middle Rio Grande Valley, the honey crop is very spotted. Some yards have done well, and others poorly. The demand for honey is very slow. A few f.o.b. sales were reported for 5-lb. pails, grade and flavor unknown, at 21 2/3¢ per lb. and 29¢ per lb. for 1-lb. glass jars, mostly in small lots to nearby retailers.

Oklahoma. In the southcentral portion of the State, the weather was hot and dry, with a few thunder showers in localized areas. Bees were about making a living. Beekeepers report a fair movement of honey direct to consumers.

Arkansas. Weather was dry in the northeast portion the first week of the period, but a fairly good rain fell at the close of the period. Bees were securing a fair flow of nectar from buckwheat vine. Heartsease is coming into bloom. No sales of honey or beeswax were reported.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Aug. 10-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Good rains fell in the northern end, but hot dry weather prevailed in the lower end. The clover honey flow was practically over. Extracting was underway in the central and northern parts of the Valley, but had not begun in the lower part. Some small beekeepers reported yields up to 120 lbs. per colony in the northern counties, but reports from most large beekeepers indicate a light crop which may average around 50 pounds per colony, with some yards making only 20 pounds. Light yields are attributed to the poor packages and late build-up. Many beekeepers are making plans to move their bees south rather than winter them in the Valley. A few scattered f.o.b. sales, mostly to nearby retailers, were reported for White Clover honey at 25¢ per lb. in 60-lb. cans and at 28-30¢ per lb. in 5-lb. glass jars. Producers report bottlers have been making bids at 18¢ per lb. for large lots of White Clover in 60s, but no sales were reported at this figure.

Iowa. The weather continued hot and dry over

most of the State, however, a few light rains were reported in the northeastern and north-central portions of the State. In spite of the dry weather, bees in some yards continued to make daily gains mostly from Hubam clover and heartsease and the outlook has improved in some yards in the central portion of the State to 50-60 lbs. per colony. In the western portion of the State, however, the outlook continues very poor. Most beekeepers are very pessimistic over the possibilities of securing a fall flow, and are fearful that the clover seedlings for next year's crop may be damaged unless there is rain soon. Very little inquiry or trading for honey was reported. A few f.o.b. sales were made as follows: White Clover and White Basswood, 60s, case to ton lots 16 1/2-20¢, single 60s 20¢; 5-lb. glass pails or jars 20-25¢ to wholesalers, 30¢ to retail grocers, and 37¢ to consumers; 1-lb. glass jars 26-28¢ to wholesalers, and 32 1/2¢ to retail grocers. Beeswax, 45-49¢, mostly 46-48¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nebraska. Hot weather continued throughout this period. The clover flow, which started 10 days later than usual ended about 10 days earlier than usual because of the extreme heat and dry weather. Many colonies were not at peak for the short flow. Hubam clover, alfalfa smartweed or heartsease were supplying some nectar, but unless there is a change in the weather soon the fall flow from these and other sources will be very light. Only in irrigated sections were conditions favorable. Reports indicate a very short crop of honey, with many apiaries short on stores for the winter. In some yards package colonies are being doubled up in hopes that they may thus be able to secure enough supplies to last the winter. Extracting is underway. Producers reported very little demand for their honey, and only an occasional f.o.b. sale was reported at 16 1/2-18¢ in large lots and at 30¢ per lb. in small lots. For extracted White Clover in 60-lb. cans. Packers were quoting 1-lb. jars at approximately 29¢ per lb., and 5-lb. pails at 26 2/3¢ per lb. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers per lb. 48¢.

Kansas. Weather during this period was hot and dry. In favored sections heavy local rains occurred which will be very helpful for plants in these areas. In some sections the honey flow is about over and the outlook for the fall crop is poor; but in other areas of the State a fair honey crop has been secured, and the fall outlook is favorable. Bees were working the 3rd crop of alfalfa; and in areas where alfalfa is not available rosin weed and heartsease. Because of the extreme heat most of the period bees were most active early in the morning and in the late afternoon. Trading was moderate with sales f.o.b. shipping point of extracted White clover honey made at 18¢ per lb. in carlots and at 19-20¢ in small lots in 60s and 1-lb. glass jars to nearby retailers 24¢, to consumers 33-58¢ per lb.

North Dakota. The hot weather has cut short the clover honey flow, however, a fair sized

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crop was secured. The second-cutting of alfalfa is in blossom but it is making poor growth because of the dry weather. Goldenrod is beginning to bloom. Very little honey has been extracted. Producers are receiving offers from nearby retail grocers for extracted White Clover honey as follows: 30¢ per lb. in 3-lb. jars, 25¢ per lb. in 5-lb. pails, and 22¢ per lb. in 10-lb. pails.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Aug. 12-26)

Michigan. The weather was extremely hot and dry during most of this period, with scattered showers over the entire state during the latter part of the period. Reports from beekeepers indicate that the honey crop production is variable, however, there has been a good flow during the entire period from alfalfa and bean blossoms and a surplus crop as good as last season, possibly slightly better is now in prospect. The outlook for fall flowers is good. Asters were just commencing to bloom on the upper peninsula. Extracting has not yet commenced. The demand for honey continued slow. No sales were reported, except for some small sales to nearby retailers and consumers at \$2.00 per 5-lb. jar of White Clover honey.

Wisconsin. Hot, dry weather prevailed over the State during most of this period, however, scattered showers fell, heavier along the northern end of Lake Michigan. Beekeepers along the northwestern side of the State report a light crop of honey, but in the southern and central portions good yields have generally been secured. Bees were gathering considerable pollen from corn and other flowers and some fall swarming is expected. The demand for honey was light and the market continued unsettled. Many beekeepers were moving as much honey as possible direct to consumers and at roadside stands to tourists. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Clover, 60-lb. cans, in large lots 16-19¢; White and Light Amber Clover and Basswood, 5-lb. cans 25-30¢, mostly in small lots to retailers; and 32¢ to consumers. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. to beekeepers 44¢.

Minnesota. Light to good rains fell at the close of the period ending the long dry spell. Goldenrod, Spanish needles and asters are in bloom, and heartsease is starting to bloom. The prospects for a fall flow are good in sections where recent rains were plentiful providing fall weather is suitable for nectar secretion and bee activity. Reports vary as to yields, but for the most part good yields from the clover crop were realized, however, a few beekeepers state some has a pronounced basswood flavor. Most honey moved to date has been direct to consumers at 22¢ per lb. if container is furnished, and at 23¢-25¢ per lb. in 5 and 10-lb. pails.

Ohio. Prospects for a fall crop of honey are very promising over most of Ohio. Many beekeepers have moved their apiaries into buckwheat areas. Reports indicate that the clover crop will be substantially less than for many years past,

except possibly in the northwestern part of the State where yields have been better. Very little trading in honey was reported. Producers were offering honey at 22¢ per lb. in 60-lb. containers, f.o.b. packing houses. Bottlers' sales were reported as follows for blended flavors: per lb. basis, 8-oz. jars approximately 28¢, 2-lb. jars approximately 27 1/3¢, 3-lb. jars approximately 26 2/3¢, 2-lb. jars approximately 26 1/3¢ per lb.

Indiana. The weather was unseasonably hot and sultry during this period, but good rains fell, and as a result all fall plants and next year's seeded clover are in good condition. Bees are in good condition with large brood nests. They have been able to store a small surplus of honey from first year's bloom alsike, heartsease, milkweed, and buckwheat during this period. The buckwheat acreage is much larger than usual but has not yielded much nectar as yet. Reports indicate that commercial yards are averaging 25-70-lbs. of honey per colony, depending upon the location. Generally apiaries near low ground and river bottoms secured the better crops, while those on highlands the smaller sized crops. Sales f.o.b. to nearby retailers, White Clover, extracted, 5-lb. pails 25.6¢ per lb., 1-lb. glass jars 29¢ per lb.; section comb honey, cellophane wrapped, 12-oz. net or over, per case \$6.00. Sales direct to consumers, in consumers containers in lots over 15 lbs. 24¢ per lb., 5-lb. pails 32¢ per lb.

Illinois. The weather was hot and dry during this period, however, light to good showers fell the last half. Sweetclover was still yielding and heartsease was commencing. While production has varied according to location, reports indicate generally good yields for an average. The demand for honey has been slow, with sales to consumers running much lighter than at this time last year. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted White Clover 60s, in large lots few 20-22¢, in small lots 22¢-25¢, 5-lb. pails to nearby retailers and direct to consumers 27¢, and in bulk to consumers in consumers containers 25¢; section comb honey, per case, White Clover, cellophane wrapped, in carlots \$9.50-9.75, and in case lots \$10.00.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 13-27)

New York. Weather during this period was hot and humid with scattered showers and thunderstorms. Some areas have plenty of moisture while others are too dry. The hot weather has stimulated swarming in a few apiaries. The clover honey crop, while not large, is greater in most sections than it has been for the past few years. Apiaries have varied considerably in their production, with some reporting unusually good yields and others light yields, with early estimates pointing to an average of about 50 pounds per colony. Most beekeepers have finished extracting their light colored honey crop. Buckwheat is yielding intermittently where it is grown. Some apiaries have as much as

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40 pounds of buckwheat honey on their hives, while others have little or no surplus. There is quite a wide variation in the dates of planting buckwheat so that the secretion period is expected to be longer than usual. Goldenrod is in good condition and is commencing to yield. Other fall flowers are in good condition and with favorable weather a fall surplus should be secured. A moderate consumer demand has prevailed during this period, but not as active as last season. The demand by bottlers and other large users has been light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover 60-lb. cans, in large lots 18¢, in small lots 20-25¢, 5-lb. cans in large lots 22-25¢, in small lots to nearby retailers 25-32¢, 1-lb. glass jars, to wholesalers and retailers 28-32¢; section comb honey, cellophane wrapped, White Clover \$7.20-7.75, few high as \$9.00. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 46-49¢ per lb.

Connecticut. Hot weather prevailed during the height of the cletara bloom and a heavy flow occurred for 5 or 6 days. Some colonies filled 36 sections with comb honey and many extracting bodies gained up to 40 pounds. Goldenrod plants are in excellent condition and with favorable warm weather the first two weeks of September there should be a good flow from this source. The demand for honey is light.

New Jersey. The weather during this period was very hot and humid. Very little surplus nectar was gathered. In some yards bees are on the verge of starvation. Queens have been laying well and colonies are generally strong. Goldenrod and aster are in promising condition.

Pennsylvania. Continued hot weather has slowed the buckwheat honey flow, but the quality is good. Goldenrod is abundant and in fine condition and is commencing to bloom. Asters are in good condition. The demand for honey is slow. A few sales f.o.b. were reported at 20¢ per lb. for extracted White Clover in 60-lb. cans. Some packers are offering 16¢ per lb.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Aug.13-27)

Maryland. High temperatures prevailed during this period and there has been little bee activity due to a dearth of nectar. Bees generally are in good condition for the fall honey flow which should start in September. Fall flowering plants are in excellent condition and should produce well. Honey is moving fairly well in direct to consumer sales, although not as fast as during the years of sugar rationing.

North Carolina. Bees were securing nectar from cotton, lespedeza and other flowers. Colonies are in good condition and are securing some surplus honey for winter stores. Sales f.o.b. small lots, section comb honey, per case, White Clover \$9.60.

West Virginia. The sourwood honey flow was very good this season, with strong colonies gathering large surpluses in favorable locations. Prospects are good for a fall honey crop. There has been a fairly good demand from nearby re-

tailers and consumers for chunk honey in 5- and 10-lb. pails. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb. 48¢.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug.13-27)

Kentucky. Weather conditions were variable during this period. In some areas of the State the hot dry weather caused the bees to form large clusters in front of the hives both day and night. In other parts good rains fell. Bees were gathering pollen from ragweed and corn. Conditions are favorable for a fall crop, although rain is needed in many locations. The movement of honey from producers to packers has been light, but the movement direct to consumers has been fair at prices ranging from 30-50¢ per lb. for 5 and 10-lb. pails of extracted and chunk honey.

Tennessee. Good showers fell during this period, and the weather was hot and humid. A few colonies gathered more than their current needs from lespedeza. Colonies are well stocked with stores for winter. A few beekeepers made late increases with the hopes of these building up on buckwheat and bitterweed. Regueering is being done. Seeding of crimson clover, ladino, and white Dutch clover continues. Aster growth is good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, bulk comb (chunk) sourwood honey, per lb. 5-lb. cans, to retailers and wholesalers 25-40¢ per lb.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug.12-26)

Georgia. Local showers fell during this period keeping vegetation in good condition. Mexican clover was yielding well in most sections of south Georgia. North Georgia was finishing making a good crop from sourwood. A good flow is expected from wild aster and goldenrod. Condition of colonies is good, and strongest colonies are swarming. Increases are being made in all sections. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, to wholesalers, extracted, various flavors, 60s, wide range in prices 12¢-20¢ per lb., mostly around 15¢; to retailers 15-25¢; bulk comb (chunk) Sourwood honey, offerings by producers in wholesale quantities, 5-lb. cans 40¢ per lb.

Florida. Rainfall was plentiful during this period over most of the State. In southern counties bees were making a living from cabbage palmetto and smartweed with strong colonies storing enough surplus to carry them through the winter. In the central part of the State bees were not making a living and some yards needed feeding. Plants were in good condition in the northern part of the State and the outlook for the balance of the fall is good for the bees to secure ample stores for wintering. A few f.o.b. sales of Amber Ti-ti honey not suitable for table honey were made at 12¢ per lb. in 60-lb. cans. Offers for light honey by packers were being made at 15¢ per lb., while producers were holding for 18-20¢.

Alabama. Beekeepers in south-central areas of the State report that the weather was too hot and dry for plants to secrete nectar during this period.

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Louisiana. The extremely dry weather was partly broken by scattered showers and plants are now improving, increasing the possibilities for a good fall flow. Loose strife is now producing along with a number of other miscellaneous plants. Scale colonies barely maintained their weight during this period. Apparently the summer flow is over. Except for a few days interruptions the summer flow lasted from early April to about August 15. The average surplus removed will be above normal in size. The summer honey produced is thin and has a tendency to ferment in the hive after it is capped. Partridge pea is furnishing a little pollen. Orders for package bees for 1948 are being received.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of August. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand very slow, market dull. Practically no supplies on market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: No arrivals reported. Dealers report old crop practically cleaned up. Demand slow, market slightly weaker. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users -

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, new crop White Clover 60-lb. pails and cans per lb. 23¢, 10-lb. pails 23¢; 5-lb. pails 25¢, few higher; Light Amber 60-lb. cans 20-21¢, 5-lb. 25¢; 1/2-lb. jars Clover cases 48s few 20¢, 1-lb. jars 24s few 40¢.

COMB: Offerings insufficient to quote.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 46-48¢ per lb.

DENVER: Receipts extracted light, mostly from Texas. Practically no receipts comb honey. Demand light and limited chiefly to filling of immediate requirements, market still unsettled. Trading is not general. Some disposition to await better stabilized market. Some sales to retailers in case lots.

EXTRACTED: TEXAS, Light Amber 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.70; 24, 16-oz. jars \$8.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.25; 6, 5-lb. pails \$9.70; 12, 5-lb. pails \$14.75.

COMB: Too few sales to quote.

DETROIT: Only few small lots new crop arrived although some is for sale at stands on outskirts of city. Supplies moderate. Demand continues slow, market unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers - per case, ARGENTINE, White, Flower source unknown, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.75; 6, 5-lb. pails \$7.90. IOWA, White Clover, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$8.00 for large lots delivered and for small lots f.o.b. basis. WISCONSIN, new crop, White Clover quoted 24, 1-lb. jars at \$6.90; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.95.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - by truck approximately 1 car Iowa, 1 car Idaho. Market stronger.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - Mixed Light Amber, IDAHO and IOWA, *2 doz., 1-lb. glass \$6.05; 1 doz. 5-lb. glass \$14.20. IDAHO, creamed honey, 2 doz. 1-lb. glass \$6.05. *1 doz. 2-lb. glass \$5.80.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 425, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 72, 60-lb. cans Minn. Light Amber, 150 cases 12, 2-lb. jars, 100 cases 24, 1-lb. jars Minn. Blended honey; 140 lbs. beeswax. Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales delivered Minneapolis to bottlers - US#1 Blended honey, White Sweet clover 18¢ per lb., Light Amber 15¢ per lb. Sales US#1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.90. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.70. Sales to bakers and institutions - bulk honey per lb. 25¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market weaker. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers - Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb., cash 38¢, in trade 40¢. (Correction market tone report of Aug. 15 should have read demand slow, market weaker instead as published.)

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Calif. 218,307 lbs.; Puerto Rico 10 drums, 114 cans; Cuba 271 bbls., 20 drums, 9 cartons; Honduras 6 drums Demand very slow, market dull with slightly higher prices for imported.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and larger users - IMPORTED, wide range in prices, few sales, per lb, Light Amber barrels 16-19¢, few 20¢, very few 23¢, cans 18-21¢, few 22¢. DOMESTIC, White Clover cans per lb. 21-22¢. CALIFORNIA, 60-lb. tins Orange, Water White 30¢, White 25¢; Sage 22¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Arrivals by boat Cuba 72 bags, Dominican Republic 80 bags; Puerto Rico 5 bags. Demand very slow, market about steady. Sales by receivers - WEST INDIES, Central and South America, Yellow and Light 50-52¢, few 49¢, Darker 48¢. AFRICAN, Yellow 55¢. WEST INDIES, current average spot price 42-43¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Honey and beeswax: no arrivals reported. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - extracted 4,062 lbs. Iowa. Demand slow, market weaker. Brokers delivered sales to bakers, manufacturers and large users -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 1 doz. 16-oz. jars \$4.50.

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PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Oreg. 236, 60-lb.cans Clover-Vetch; from Idaho 500 cases 12, 5-lb.cans, 400 cases 24, 1-lb.jars, 400 cases 12, 2-lb.jars. Supplies in wholesale hands light, but retailers are still well supplied with last years high priced honey. Demand continues slow.

EXTRACTED: Retailers selling- CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. pails low as \$1.19; and IDAHO, Sweet-clover-Alfalfa at \$1.29. Brokers sales and quotations on extracted delivery Portland- IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. pails \$12.40-13.30; 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.30; 12, 2-lb.jars \$5.05. CALIF. Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$11.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.25; 60-lb.cans \$10.75.

COMB: No arrivals. Brokers quotations - immediate shipment 12-oz. No. 1, f.o.b. Idaho \$8.00 per case.

BEEWAX: Market dull. Dealers paying 45¢ per lb. on top quality wax.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts 50 cans White Clover Cent. Calif.; unreported first half of August - 200 cans Water White Algaroba Hawaii, 400 cans Water White Clover Argentina, 75 cans Extra Light Amber to White Alfalfa-Clover Southern Calif., 400 cans White Cotton Central Calif.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices by bottlers are unchanged to slightly lower. - \$6.50 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$6.90-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$11.30-12.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb.jars, some dark color \$7.90; \$6.70-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$15.00-18.60 per case of 12, 5-lb.cans some dark color \$12.75.

SEATTLE: No arrivals reported.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - Demand slow, market weak, little change in prices. IDAHO, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.35; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 5-lb. pails no sales reported; 24, 1-lb. paper cartons creamed honey few sales \$5.35 delivered Seattle. Trade waiting for market to stabilize itself.

IMPORTATION OF ADULT HONEY BEES PROHIBITED: (Released 8/26 p.m.) A regulation which permitted the Department of Agriculture, acting on behalf of public institutions and commercial queen bee breeders, to import queen bees for experimental and scientific purposes is being revoked effective Aug. 27, 1947 the Department announced... This revocation does not affect the importation of queen bees from Canada. Canada is free from the Isle of Wight disease and forbids the importation of bees from Continental Europe. Revocation of the regulation and its accompanying rules will have the effect of prohibiting all other importations of adult honey bees, except such as may be brought in by the Department of Agriculture for its own experimental or scientific purposes...

HAWAIIAN ISLAND REPORT: (As of August 25). Extraction of honey has been completed in most areas. Production has been slightly below normal. Beekeepers are strapping their honey cases for shipment. Latest Mainland offerings for extracted Hawaiian honey were White 13¢; Amber 11¢ per lb. delivered New York, no sales were reported.

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. MAY AND JUNE 1947 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (lbs.)

	May	June
Argentina	895,957	184,608
Mexico	622,144	780,842
Cuba	444,117	304,127
Guatemala	181,838	36,333
Dominican Republic	128,237	-
El Salvador	118,622	6,640
Costa Rica	54,339	93,265
Haiti	17,328	17,307
Portuguese Guinea & Angola	2,534	-
Greece	2,189	3,631
Chile	2,144	-
Brazil	1,764	-
Trinidad & Tobago	900	-
Canada	5	-
Italy	-	170
TOTALS 1947	2,472,168	2,026,923
TOTALS 1946	1,359,551	1,407,903

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII TO U.S. MAY & JUNE 1947 (lbs.)

	May	June
Puerto Rico	13,102	-
Hawaii	8,000	-
TOTALS 1947	21,102	-
TOTALS 1946	-	108,686

TOTAL IMPORTS HONEY (Including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii) (lbs.)

Jan. thru June, 1947	15,326,520
" " " " 1946	7,078,815
Calendar Year 1946	19,934,816
8 Year (1939-46) Average	16,983,000

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM U.S. DURING MONTHS MAY AND JUNE 1947 (By Countries of Destination) (lbs.)

	May	June
Belgian Congo	1,200	-
Philippine Islands	1,080	480
Colombia	1,032	-
Hong Kong	480	552
Saudi Arabia	312	-
India & Dependencies	-	4,608
Curacao (N.W.I.)	-	3,600
Newfoundland & Labrador	-	1,650
Afghanistan	-	404
Egypt	-	288
Mexico	-	150
TOTALS 1947	4,104	11,732
TOTALS 1946	7,152	10,169

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM U.S. JAN.-JUNE, 1947

" " " " JAN.-JUNE, 1946	140,571
" " " " CALENDAR YEAR 1946	133,919
" " " " 1946	197,937
" " 8-YEAR AVG.(1939-46)	927,000

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	MAY (lbs.)	JUNE (lbs.)
Ethiopia	140,815	33,530
Brazil	119,372	35,463
Portuguese Guinea & Angola	88,539	132,002
Chile	52,844	63,188
Dominican Republic	52,045	19,974
Cuba	26,289	44,208
Somaliland (British)	22,122	-
Haiti	19,574	7,400
Egypt	8,795	13,150
El Salvador	4,116	1,631
Guatemala	3,521	8,741
Mexico	2,411	14,511
Colombia	2,000	-
TOTAL 1947	542,443	373,798
TOTAL 1946	480,985	436,943

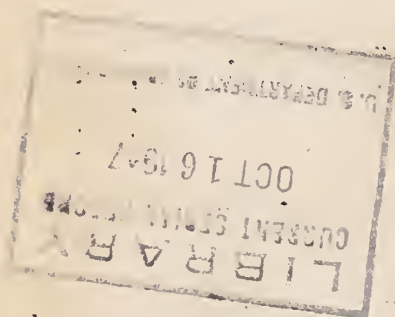
SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII TO U.S. MAY AND JUNE, 1947 (CRUDE)

	MAY (lbs.)	JUNE (lbs.)
Puerto Rico	1,716	327
Hawaii	-	-
TOTAL 1947	1,716	327
TOTAL 1946	2,839	1,635

TOTAL IMPORTS OF BEESWAX INTO THE UNITED STATES (INCLUDING SHIPMENTS FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII)

	(lbs.)
JANUARY THRU JUNE, 1947	2,345,581
" " " " 1946	3,773,263
TOTAL CALENDAR YEAR 1946	6,373,394
8-YEAR (1936-46) AVERAGE	5,523,000

All foregoing import and export information are preliminary and secured thru Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce...



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September 15, 1947

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SUMMARY

Honey plant and production conditions were variable over the country. The fireweed crop was poor in the Coast range of the Pacific Coast, but was fair in the Cascades. The early fall flow was very light in the Yakima Valley. In the Intermountain region honey production was light except in western Colorado and western Nevada and in some irrigated valleys. The crop was light in New Mexico. The weather continued too hot and dry in Arkansas and Oklahoma and bees were barely holding their own. Fall honey conditions were good in east Texas, but were extremely variable in other sections of the State. The surplus season has ended in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota and reports indicate poor yields. In Nebraska conditions improved during this period and a fair late summer and fall flow was on from Hubam clover, but continued light from other sources. A good flow of heartsease was in progress in the lowlands of Missouri. In Iowa, the late summer yield was turning out better than anticipated in spite of the prolonged dry spell. In North Dakota hot weather cut the clover flow short, but buckwheat yielded well. Yields in Wisconsin and Michigan were variable, but were generally better than last season in most southern counties. The heartsease flow in Ohio was good during this period and asters, just beginning, were in good condition. The buckwheat flow in New York State was variable, being good in some locations and poor in others; goldenrod was not yielding well to date. In other New England States prospects for the fall flow were fairly good. Yields of honey in northern New Jersey were poor, and prospects for the fall flow were only fair. In Virginia and Maryland goldenrod and asters were coming into bloom and were in good condition. Dry weather damaged honey plants in northern South Carolina, but fall plants are in good condition in the southern half of the State. In Kentucky prospects are favorable for a good fall flow from goldenrod and aster, and in south Georgia a fair flow has been on during the past two weeks from cotton and Mexican clover. There was little bee activity in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana during this period.

The demand for honey was reported as generally slow, and much less than at this season last year. A better demand is anticipated when cooler weather arrives and when schools open. In some thickly populated areas movement of honey direct to consumers was fair. Packers were for the most part standing by or offering lower prices than growers were asking. In sections where cooperatives operate a considerable volume of honey was being handled for the growers. Producers sales f.o.b. shipping point showed a wide variation in prices, ranging from 12-35¢ per lb in 60-lb. cans with most large sales of best flavors to packers or other large buyers at 15-20¢ and poorer flavors at 12-13¢; sales to grocers of 5-lb. cans ranged 20-33¢, mostly 25-30¢, and 1-lb. jars 25-40¢, mostly 30-35¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers were steady at mostly 46-48¢, although a slightly weaker market was reported in some sections of the country with prices down to 42¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS (Period Aug. 22-Sept. 8)

Southern California. The weather was variable. In the Los Angeles district the first few days were rather warm but cooled off considerably during the last part. In San Luis Obispo County there was very little rain and creeks were becoming dry. Some sweet clover was in bloom, but little else. In Eastern Kern County, the period was unusually hot. Bees were active, but were securing very little honey. Trading in honey is practically at a standstill, with only limited amounts changing hands. Some members of the trade anticipate a better retail movement of honey with the opening of schools and the starting of school lunch programs. Beeswax f.o.b. beekeepers 45-46¢ lb.

Imperial Valley. Normal summer weather was prevailing. Bees were gathering honey from tamarisk, but extracting has been completed. The Valley is estimated to have a much less than normal crop. Dealers were offering 15¢ per lb. for Light Amber Alfalfa honey in 60-lb. cans, but beekeepers were moving very little at these prices.

Northern and Central California. The weather during the first half of the period was somewhat above normal in the interior, except for a few days when light showers occurred in the northern part of the State and temperatures dropped below normal. Along the north coast temperatures were near normal with considerable fog, while along the central coast temperatures averaged a little above normal with intermittent fogs. The movement of honey was slow but an improvement is anticipated when the weather becomes cool. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, in large lots, extracted, per lb., 60-lb. cans, Light Amber Orange - Lippia 20¢; Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12¢, White Cotton 13¢. (Cont'd 5)

PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Period Aug. 22 - Sept. 8)

West of the Cascades. There was considerable early morning cloudiness throughout the Willamette Valley and along the coast. Showers have been insignificant. Bees are being moved from fireweed locations. Coast mountains produced no fireweed crop, but bees have secured winter stores. Cascade mountain locations produced a fair surplus of fine quality amber colored honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover and Vetch, 60s, 14-17¢, White Alfalfa 15¢. Producers in most instances are holding for higher prices.

East of the Cascades. Clear weather has generally predominated with daytime temperature warm and humidity low. In the higher altitudes night temperatures approached freezing. The honey flow has slowed down to almost nothing. Sweet clover is done, and a little alfalfa is still in bloom, and some mint. Mint, however is being cut very fast. Colonies are strong, and most of the late gathered honey is going into the broodnests, though they still have large amounts of brood. Sales f.o.b. shipping

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point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 60-lb. cans to consumers 25¢, 5-lb. pails to grocers 25¢, to consumers 30¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Aug. 23-Sep. 9)

Summary: Weather conditions were fairly favorable for bees and flower during this period, but reports indicate that the season's surplus flow is over. Bees were making a living and in a few favorable locations were bringing in a little surplus. Reports indicate, however, that in many areas summer crops are light. Some beekeepers are not intending to set up their extractors. In a few areas, particularly in southwestern Colorado and western Nevada good honey crops have been obtained. The demand for honey was slow and there was a wide range in prices reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover and Alfalfa, 60-lb. cans in single lots 21½-25¢, trucklots 17-20¢ with some as low as 12-15¢, but little interest was shown from big packers to whom honey usually moves in volume at this date; 5-lb. pails in case lots mostly to nearby retailers 30¢, 1-lb. jars in case lots to nearby retailers few 40¢; section comb honey, per case Light Amber 6.00. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 42-48¢ per lb. Details by States follow:

Colorado. In the northcentral and northeastern portion of the State many yards of bees have not made enough honey to warrant extracting and some beekeepers do not expect to set up their extractors. Bees in this district were working on 3rd cutting alfalfa and a good flow from this and other fall flowers is badly needed. On the west slope of the Divide from the central part of the State down through the southern part reports indicate that conditions have been much more favorable and good yields have been secured and the outlook for fall is good. Bees were working late blooming second cuttings of alfalfa and rabbit brush. Good showers and alternate days of hot weather were very favorable during this period.

Wyoming. Reports indicate that the honey crop may be very light. The summer was too late, and in high elevations was too wet and in low elevations was too dry. Weevils and grasshoppers damaged alfalfa and other flowers. In high elevations sweetclover failed to yield. Some colonies have not made enough stores to go into the winter.

Nevada. A light frost in some higher elevations brought the commercial honey flow to an end in areas affected. In other districts alfalfa was unharmed and a fair flow continues. The crop has been very spotted with exceptionally good yields in the western part of the State, while in eastern areas drought cut the flow off early.

Utah. Weather was favorable for bees and flowers during this period. Extracting, while running later than usual because of the late

season is mostly done except for the fall cleanup late this month. Reports indicate that the crop in the area adjacent to Salt Lake will be comparatively light. Weevil damage to alfalfa was a contributing factor.

Montana. The late spring freezes and hail in some areas during the summer cut the crop short. Some extracting has been completed and the crop appears to be running light. Some locations have good yields while others have no surplus. Late bloom on alfalfa is enabling many colonies to add stores for winter. Generally bees are in good condition, but continued hot weather is keeping hives brooding heavily.

Idaho. Bees were about making a living this period, and were storing a little surplus in favored locations where sweetclover and alfalfa were still in bloom. The season for surplus gathering of honey is about over, and reports indicate that yields, while variable, are generally light. Quality is fairly good. Bees generally have surplus stores for winter.

ARIZONA: (Period Aug. 23-Sept. 9)

Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Mesquite 60s 16½-17¢, Extra Light Amber Alfalfa 13½-14¢; bulk comb (chunk) honey White Mesquite, 5-lb. pails 25¢. Beeswax sale f.o.b. beekeepers 46¢.

10) SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 24-Sept. 10)

East Texas. With good rains the early part of the period, prospects for a good fall build-up of colonies are good. Honey is moving very slowly. Producers report some offers of 12¢ per lb. for extracted White Clover in 60-lb. cans, but no sales at this price were reported. Much honey is moving to the Co-operatives for which returns are not yet available. Orders for package bees and queens for 1948 are coming in.

Southeast Texas. Beekeepers are busy requeening and dividing a few colonies to replace any losses that may have occurred during the summer. Colonies that have young queens are increasing in strength but they are securing very little honey. Showery weather has prevented milkweed and other late summer plants from yielding any quantity of honey. Prospects for a fall flow are only fair.

Northwest Texas. Bees are in good condition. Requeening is taking place. Pollen and some nectar, mainly from cotton, purple thistle, and broom weeds and also honeydew is being brought in. The weather remains hot and dry and the ground is very dry. A large acreage of vetch and a fair sized acreage of clover are expected to be planted as soon as the ground has sufficient moisture.

Southwest Texas. Scattered rains fell during the forepart of the period which should

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materially improve conditions where they occurred for a fall honey flow. Bees were barely making a living although much pollen was coming in. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, 60-lb. cans, per lb., Sumac 20¢, various flavors 18¢, 12-lb. pails Various Flavors to retail stores 19-20¢, to consumers 20-25¢.

Central Texas. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb. White Cotton, in 60s, few small lots 12½¢ per lb.

New Mexico. Reports indicate that the honey crop in the lower and middle Rio Grande Valley is light. The best flow occurred in August in the lower valley. Producers are holding their honey prices a little above wartime ceiling levels, however, there is very little demand at any price.

Oklahoma. The weather was hot and dry during this period and very little honey was stored by the bees. Bees are in fair condition and plants are in poor condition, except in localized areas where thundershowers occurred at the end of the period.

Arkansas. Dry weather has reduced the fall flow and if it continues bees may not get winter stores.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Aug. 26-Sept. 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Reports indicate that the crop, while variable is generally poor. While yields are light, bees generally are in good condition. Queen supercedure and the cold wet spring was a detriment to the bees. The fall flow to date is light from goldenrod and asters, but recent rains have stimulated these plants. Extracting of the main crop is well along. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover 60s in large lots few sales 20¢, 5-lb. cans to retailers 25-30¢, 1-lb. glass jars to retailers few 30¢. Considerable honey was shipped to co-operatives for which price returns were not available.

Nebraska. Scattered showers fell over the State during this period but in insufficient quantities to completely relieve the drought. Bees have been working heartsease and 3rd crop alfalfa and Hubam clover. In a few locations where beekeepers distributed Hubam clover seed to farmers during the past few years and established a fairly large acreage fair yields were secured. In many other yards nearby where Hubam Clover was not available bees have taken in only enough honey to winter on from heartsease. Some yards with apparently plenty of heartsease have made but little. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted White Clover, per lb., in 60-lb. cans were reported at 24-25¢ in single can sales, at 22¢ per lb. in large lots and 18¢ with cans returned; 5-lb. pails 28¢ per lb. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 48¢ per lb.

Kansas. Hot, dry weather prevailed most of this period. Cool air moved in the afternoon of September 11. Good rains fell in the south-

eastern areas of the State the latter part of the period. Colonics were barely able to maintain themselves in some locations and were consuming their stores in poorer locations. Unless the dry weather is broken soon, the fall flow will be light. Beekeepers report very little demand for honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 60-lb. cans, carlots, 18¢ per lb. Missouri. information on Page 5.

North Dakota. Sweetclover has been more plentiful, but lack of moisture in some regions reduced the honey flow. Buckwheat is furnishing a good late flow in the south-eastern part of the State. Beekeepers who cyanogase their bees have already done so. Colonies to be wintered are well stocked with honey and young bees. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Sweetclover, 60-lb. cans in carlots 18¢, single 60s 25¢, 5-lb. pails 28¢, 1-lb. jars 32¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 48¢.

Iowa. Very high temperatures and extreme drought conditions prevailed during this period, except in scattered localities where thundershowers occurred. A slow flow is on from alfalfa, Hubam clover and heartsease. Yields in some yards appear better than earlier anticipated. Reports indicate that heartsease on bottomlands is yielding very well. Colonies are generally in good condition. Medium red clover maintained a good growth during the drought and yielded considerable honey. Next season's white Dutch clover crop may have been hurt by the hot, dry weather.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug. 26-Sept. 12)

Michigan. The honey production in the lower peninsula is variable, being good in some locations and poor in yards only a few miles distant. However, it appears that the crop in the southern part of the State will be larger than in 1946, but the northern end is lighter. Bees were working goldenrod and aster. There is considerable consumer resistance to current honey prices, and the demand is not up to last year when much was used in the place of sugar for canning fruit. There has been a fair movement of extracted mixed flavors honey direct to consumers at 30-32¢ in 5-lb. pails and 20-25¢ in 60-lb. cans per lb. No large lot sales to packers were reported. Section comb honey per case \$9.00. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 46¢. On the upper Peninsula the honey crop is larger than last season but less than two years ago. Dry weather reduced the flow. Recent rains have improved conditions and a fair flow from aster and goldenrod is anticipated.

Wisconsin. Good rains fell over the State during this period. Temperatures were mild and bees were working on goldenrod, heartsease and buckwheat. They were bringing in much pollen. Yields are good, although a few yards report low yields. In some sections grasshoppers are cutting the flowers. Colonies are generally in good condition, however, in some

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yards bees have stored heavily in the brood chambers and have reduced the brood space. The outlook for a fall flow is favorable. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 60s, large lots 17-19¢, single cans and small lots 20-27¢, 10-lb. cans to nearby retailers 29¢, 5-lb. cans to consumers and nearby retailers mostly around 30¢, one lot to nearby stores 24¢; section comb honey, per case \$8.15. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 48¢ per lb.

Minnesota. Showers occurred at the beginning and end of the close of period. Pastures and clovers are in better condition than a year ago. Grasshoppers have done considerable damage during the past season, and farmers fear a heavy infestation next year. Most yards of bees made a living or a little better. Bees may secure enough fall honey to winter on, but the fall crop to date has been light. Goldenrod yielded very little, and most gains were from scattered fields of Cuban clover and alfalfa. Heartsease yields were light. Dandelions are blooming again. Bees are bringing in much pollen. The demand for extracted honey of various flavors in 5-lb. pails from consumers has been fairly good at 32-35¢ per lb. and 10-lb. cans 27¢-31¢ per lb. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted White Clover, per lb. in 60-lb. cans 18-20¢ in large lots, with the dealer furnishing the cans in some instances and 22-30¢ in single 60s. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 45¢ per lb.

Ohio. While the clover flow was light, the fall flow in most areas is turning out good. Heartsease has yielded well and goldenrod is commencing. Late fields of alfalfa and buckwheat have done well where available. Asters are in good condition. However, in a few locations bees are not securing much of a fall flow. Bees and honey plants are in good condition for next year. Much honey is being moved co-operatively, but considerable quantities are being put up in small containers and sold locally. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, White Clover per lb., 60s, few sales 23¢, 5-lb. cans mostly to consumers and retailers 30-35¢; section comb honey, per case, Clover few sales \$8.00; Buckwheat, No. 1, few \$7.00-7.50. Beeswax f.o.b. beekeepers 46-48¢ per lb.

Illinois. Scattered rains fell over the State during this period and where occurring materially aided fall plants, but in other areas the dryness is commencing to be felt. Bees are working actively on heartsease, goldenrod, and Spanish needles, and in areas favored with showers are securing a fair fall flow, but in dry areas are not securing much nectar. While no large surplus is expected from these fall flowers, they should provide stores for winter. Aster has not yet started to bloom. Some large beekeepers have commenced to move their hives south for the winter. The demand for honey was light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, per lb., White Clover, 60s in large lots 20¢, in single can lots 22¢-25¢, 5-lb. pails few 24-25¢, (delivered to retailers 28 1/3¢), 1-lb. jars delivered to nearby jobbers 28 3/4¢, section comb honey, per case, White Clover in several case lots \$7.50, in single case lots \$8.50-9.75.

Indiana. The honey crop in the northwestern part of the State is estimated to be less than last year. Bees in upland areas have, to date, stored very little fall honey. Apiaries along river bottoms and other low ground locations are reported to have done much better. Unless too much honey is removed, most colonies will have sufficient winter stores. Recent rains have helped to revive clovers and to increase the prospect for some surplus from aster and late goldenrod. Consumer demand for honey is about half that of last year. Sales to consumers, 5-lb. pails, extracted White Clover, per lb. 32¢.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 27-Sept. 10)

New York. The buckwheat honey flow is practically finished and the bees are working on goldenrod. A few of the commercial beekeepers are extracting their buckwheat crop and in a few apiaries fair to good yields have been secured. In other locations little or no surplus buckwheat was gathered even though considerable buckwheat was grown around the locations. Where no buckwheat was grown many colonies do not have enough honey to winter on at the present time, and considerable feeding will be necessary if no additional honey is secured from goldenrod and aster. The weather so far has not been ideal for goldenrod secretion but bees

have gathered some nectar from this source. There are an abundance of goldenrod plants and it is unfortunate that conditions for secretion have not been better. However, in some parts of the State a fairly good goldenrod flow is under way. The demand for honey has been light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover and Basswood, 60-lb. cans 20-23¢, 5-lb. pails mostly 25¢, few 30¢, 1-lb. jars 32¢-35¢; Dark Buckwheat, 60-lb. cans 18-20¢, barrels 15-18¢. Considerable honey was being marketed through co-operatives. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 48¢ per lb.

Connecticut. The total crop secured to date is above normal. Quality is not equal to that of 1946, being amber in color, yet of good flavor. Bees have begun on goldenrod and it is very promising. If weather holds warm with sunny days, there will be a bumper crop. Average colony condition is very good. Demand for honey is very slow.

Vermont. Weather continued hot and dry during this period. Bees are not getting much nectar in the Champlain Valley, but are in good condition for winter. Goldenrod is coming into bloom. Grasshoppers have damaged some clover fields. Honey is about all extracted. The demand is fair. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 5-lb. pails 25¢, 1-lb. jars 30¢; section comb honey, per case, Clover \$7.50-9.00.

Massachusetts. Weather continued very dry. The fall flow should have started a week or more ago, but to date scale hives have recorded but 4½ pounds gain in a month.

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The demand was fair for honey direct to consumers and nearby retail stores. Many beekeepers have sold 1/3 to 1/2 of their crop.

New Jersey. The fall flow in the northern part of the State from goldenrod and aster has been very light so far. The season has been almost a failure. Many colonies may not secure enough from fall plants for winter stores. Heavy feeding in all probability will be necessary for winter.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Aug. 27-Sept. 13)

Maryland. The weather continued very warm and humid with enough showers to keep fall honey plants in good condition. Goldenrod is beginning to bloom, but as yet the bees have not worked it. The flow should start soon. There has been a heavy loss of queens in some outyards where inspections have not been too frequent since stamming season. This has resulted in the loss of colonies that became weak and robbed out.

Virginia. The summer crop of honey was variable in size, being good in some locations of the State and only fair in other. The summer flow is over and goldenrod is commencing. Aster is beginning to bloom. Nights have been too warm for best bee activity during this period, but recent good rains have been very beneficial for goldenrod and aster and the outlook is excellent for a fall flow from these sources. Honeydew has made the clover honey quality poorer than desired in some yards. Bees are generally in fair condition, although some requeening is necessary. With a good fall flow they should have ample stores for the winter. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, White to Dark Clover-Poplar, 5-lb. pails 30¢, 1-lb. glass jars 35¢; bulk comb (chunk) honey, White Clover and Sourwood, 5-lb. pails 33¢; Section Comb honey per case, White Clover \$9.00. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 48¢ per lb.

South Carolina. The northern half of the State has been very dry and honey plants have suffered. The fall flow should be good in the southern part where there were good rains. A large percent of the honey is out of the producers hands.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES (Per. Aug. 27-Sept. 13)

Kentucky. Recent rains have improved fall plants and prospects for a fall flow from goldenrod and aster are good. Clover honey is about all extracted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted White Clover, 5-lb. pails 30¢, 1-lb. glass jars 35¢; bulk comb (chunk) honey, per lb. White Clover 10-lb. pails 30¢, 5-lb. pails 30¢, glass jars 35¢.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 26-Sept. 12)

Georgia. The honey inflow from cotton and Mexican Clover is still good in south Georgia and the bees are storing some surplus. It now appears that a fall surplus may be extracted, which will make up a little for the spring shortage. Broodrearing is at a higher rate than during the spring, and much increase is being made. The general outlook has improved considerably during the past two weeks. Honey is selling slowly. Beekeepers are holding for higher price than buyers are offering. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flavors, 60s 15-20¢; packers sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., 5-lb. cans 30-33 1/3¢, 1-lb. jars 35¢.

Florida. Frequent rains occurred during the period. Bees were bringing in much pollen and a little nectar. Bees are in average condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Light Amber, mixed flavors, barrels 145¢, 5-lb. pails 23¢, 1-lb. glass jars 26¢; White Opelo 5-lb. pails 24¢, 1-lb. glass jars 29¢.

Alabama. Dry hot weather continued over the southern part of the State. Bees were making some honey during this period from fall flowers. Bees are in fair condition. Sales and quotations f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 3-lb. jars 23 2/3¢, 2 lb. jars 26¢.

Mississippi. Bees were securing a fairly good flow from fall flowers which should provide adequate winter stores. The crop produced in the southern part of the State was about normal in some yards. Honey sales are slow.

Louisiana. Scale colonies lost weight during this period. Partridge pea is still providing pollen and bonaset will soon be in bloom and should furnish pollen and possibly some nectar. No major flow is expected until the second week in October when goldenrods are expected to begin blooming. The weather continued hot and dry, except for scattered local showers. A deficiency of 11 inches of rainfall has accumulated in June, July and August. Brood-rearing is beginning to increase. Sales and quotations f.o.b. shipping point, mostly to consumers in small lots, various flavors, 60-lb. cans 15-16 2/3¢, 10-lb. pails 20-25¢, few 30¢, 5-lb. pails 25-30¢.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS:Central & Northern Districts, California:

In some locations bee clusters are small due to losses of field forces from DDT dusting on cotton fields, but most colonies are in good condition with a good amount of stores, pollen and bees. A few apiaries are being moved to blue curl locations. Blue curl is scarce but in good condition. Bees were working blue curl, cotton, jack clover, alfalfa and various weeds during this period. Limited reports indicate light yields of honey.

Missouri. This period saw a continuation of the hot dry weather of the previous four weeks. White clover may be damaged for next year, but sweet clover plants are withstanding the adverse weather. The heartsease flow, which started around mid-August, still continued despite the hot, dry weather. Strong colonies have stored large surpluses. The sale of honey is slow. Prices generally for all sized containers are holding around wartime O.P.A. ceiling prices.

GAS TREATED VIRGIN QUEENS PRODUCE DRONES: Discovery that subjecting unmated queen bees to a carbon dioxide gas anesthetic causes them to lay eggs which later hatch into dronebees makes possible a rapid speeding up of production of strains of hybrid bees in which parentage is absolutely controlled. The carbon dioxide treatment and the development of standard apparatus and equipment for the artificial fertilization of bees have been worked out by entomologists of the Dept. Bur. of Entomology & Plant Quarantine in cooperation with the Wisconsin & Louisiana Agr. Exp. Stations. Equipment necessary for the artificial insemination of queen bees by this method production for sale has been arranged by Dept. of Economic Entomology, College of Agri. of the University of Wisconsin.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No.18TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals: 1431 cases extracted Ohio. Demand rather light, market slightly weaker. Extracted, Brokers' sales to jobbers & large retailers; Ohio White Clover jars, cases of 24 8-oz. \$3.70; 24 1-lb. \$6.90; 12 2-lb. \$6.70; six 5-lb. \$8.00.

CHICAGO: No carlot arrivals. Receipts increasing but still very light. Demand slow because of hot weather. Market unsettled and slightly weaker. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users, MIDWESTERN, New Crop White Clover, 60-lb. cans per lb., 21-22¢; 10-lb. pails 24¢, 5-lb. pails 24-25¢, few higher. Light Amber, 60-lb. cans 20-21¢, 5-lb. pails 24-25¢. No jar sales reported. Comb offerings light. No. 1 White in new cartons, 24 sections, cellophane wrapped, \$10.00-11.00. Beeswax dealers report paying country run 46-48¢.

DENVER: Honey receipts ample for present with very limited demand. Trading activity light. Prices variable and not always consistent.

EXTRACTED: Clear, light colored, COLO., TEXAS, and IOWA, sales to retailers, cases 12/8 oz. 2.25, 24/8 oz. 4.00, 12/17 oz. 4.40; 12/23 oz. 5.85, 12/2 lb. 6.50, 6/5 lb. 8.00. Wide range in prices for pails and no generally established market.

DETROIT: Receipts none. Supplies moderate. Demand very slow. Market extremely dull. Very few sales. Sales by local bottlers:

EXTRACTED, per case, Argentine, White, flower source unknown, 24/1 lb. jars 6.75-6.90, 24/8 oz. jars 3.75-3.95.

KANSAS CITY: Truck repts, approximately 2 cars Iowa. Supplies light. Demand light. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers, cases 2 doz 1 lb. glass jars 6.05, 1 doz 2-lb. glass jars 5.80, 1 doz 5-lb. containers \$14.20.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck: 250 60-lb. cans Minn. White Mixed Clovers, 50 60-lb. cans Minn. Light Amber.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand good. Market steady. Sales delivered Minneapolis to Bottlers, US No.1 Blended honey, White Mixed Clovers, 18¢ per lb., Light Amber 15¢ lb. Sales US No.1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers: 24/1 lb. jars 6.90, 12/2 lb. jars 6.70, 24/6 oz. jars 3.00, 12 14/oz. tumblers 3.80; to retail grocers, 24/1 lb. jars 7.90, 12/2 lb. jars 7.70, 24/6 oz jars 3.60, 12/14 oz. tumblers 4.25. Sales to bakers and institutions: Light Amber to Amber Bakers grade 22¢ lb.

BEESWAX: Demand slow, market dull. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic, crude light yellow, per lb., cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

SEATTLE: Arrivals: Extracted none, Comb Idaho 275 cases. Demand slow. Market dull. Sales to Wholesalers, **EXTRACTED:** Idaho Light Amber 24/1 lb jars 5.35, 12/2 lb. jars 5.10; 24/1 lb. paper cartons spun honey few 5.35, delivered Seattle.

COMB: Idaho 24/12 oz. Fancy per case \$8.25, unclassified 12 oz. very few sales 7.50, delivered Seattle.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: By boat- Calif. 188,301 lbs., Canal Zone 53 bbls, Cuba 210 bbls, Mexico 20 bbls, Cuba 80 drums. By truck- New York 38,000 lbs and 350 tons. Demand limited for light and white honey, but slow for darker grades. Market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users, imported bbls 15-17¢, occasional sales 10-12¢, cans 17-18¢, Cuban cases 48/1 lb tins Light Amber 13.00-13.44. New York Light Amber Clover 18¢, White Clover 21¢, Buckwheat 18¢. California Sage 23¢, White Orange 30-32¢, dozen 5-lb. tins f.o.b. California blended Orange and Clover 13.20, straight Clover or Orange 15.50.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: By boat- Cuba 60 bags, Dominican Republic 86 bags. Demand very slow. Market dull and weak. Sales by receivers and nominal quotations, wide range in prices: African, Cuban, West Indian and Central America Light waxes 45-50¢, darker waxes 41-44¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: By rail, Calif 48,000 lbs direct to large retailers. No other arrivals reported. No quotations reported.

BEESWAX: No sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: Extracted 1,200 lbs. Illinois. Demand slow. Market steady. Brokers delivered sales to bakers, manufacturer and large users:

EXTRACTED, Illinois & Iowa, No. 1, White Clover, 24/1 lb. jars 6.90, 12/2 lb. jars 6.70, 24/8 oz. jars 3.70, 6/5 lb. jars 8.00.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers,

EXTRACTED, Iowa, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 1 doz. 16 oz. jars. 4.50.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: Oregon/125 5-lb. cans Clover Vetch and Sweet clover Alfalfa. From Calif. 1 car mixed flowers cased honey. Supplies in wholesale hands light, but retailer continue to be well supplied with both new & old crop honey. Demand slow. Brokers sales and quotations:

EXTRACTED: New crop, Idaho, Sweet Clover Alfalfa, case lots, 12/5 lb. pails \$12.40, with some asking high as 14.60; 12/2 lb jars 5.05; 24/16 oz. jars 5.30. Oregon Clover Vetch, 12/5 lb. pails 12.60.

COMB: No arrivals. Quotations, 12 oz. No. 1, \$8.00 per case f.o.b. Idaho.

BEESWAX: Market firm with stronger feeling prevailing. Dealers paying 45¢ per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO: Receipts: 1046 cans of Light Amber Orange-Lippia Central Calif., 1,200 cans Extra Light Amber to White Cotton Cent. Calif. 400 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers Cent. Calif. 100 cans Cappings Central Calif. 110 cases Light Amber Comb Honey Nevada. Wholesale prices by bottlers, unchanged to slightly lower:

EXTRACTED: 24/12 oz. jars 5.90-6.30, 24/1 lb. jars 6.90-8.50, 24/24 oz. jars 9.90-12.40, some dark color 7.90; 12/2 lb. jars 6.65-8.35; 12/5 lb. cans 13.50-18.60, some dark color 12.75.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 18CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of September 1, 1947, together with comparative figures for same date a year ago.

	<u>Consumer Containers</u>		<u>Bulk Containers</u>	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Montreal	31,750	14,700	585,500	6,000
Ottawa	2,880	3,360	----	----
Toronto	----	----	114,000	250,000
Winnipeg	260,112	111,312	423,920	224,320
Saskatoon	22,320	17,664	----	6,800
Edmonton	----	15,184	----	----
Calgary	59,718	540	64,378	36,616
Lethbridge	22,752	----	----	----

(From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, released Sept. 11, 1947, Ottawa, Canada.)

Washington 25, D.C.

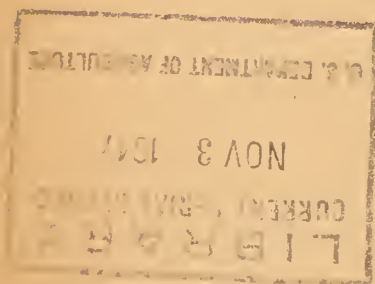
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September 15, 1947

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SUMMARY

Honey plant and production conditions were variable over the country. The fireweed crop was poor in the Coast range of the Pacific Coast, but was fair in the Cascades. The early fall flow was very light in the Yakima Valley. In the Intermountain region honey production was light except in western Colorado and western Nevada and in some irrigated valleys. The crop was light in New Mexico. The weather continued too hot and dry in Arkansas and Oklahoma and bees were barely holding their own. Fall honey conditions were good in east Texas, but were extremely variable in other sections of the State. The surplus season has ended in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota and reports indicate poor yields. In Nebraska conditions improved during this period and a fair late summer and fall flow was on from Hubam clover, but continued light from other sources. A good flow of heartsease was in progress in the lowlands of Missouri. In Iowa, the late summer yield was turning out better than anticipated in spite of the prolonged dry spell. In North Dakota hot weather cut the clover flow short, but buckwheat yielded well. Yields in Wisconsin and Michigan were variable, but were generally better than last season in most southern counties. The heartsease flow in Ohio was good during this period and asters, just beginning, were in good condition. The buckwheat flow in New York State was variable, being good in some locations and poor in others; goldenrod was not yielding well to date. In other New England States prospects for the fall flow were fairly good. Yields of honey in northern New Jersey were poor, and prospects for the fall flow were only fair. In Virginia and Maryland goldenrod and asters were coming into bloom and were in good condition. Dry weather damaged honey plants in northern South Carolina, but fall plants are in good condition in the southern half of the State. In Kentucky prospects are favorable for a good fall flow from goldenrod and aster, and in south Georgia a fair flow has been on during the past two weeks from cotton and Mexican clover. There was little bee activity in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana during this period.

The demand for honey was reported as generally slow, and much less than at this season last year. A better demand is anticipated when cooler weather arrives and when schools open. In some thickly populated areas movement of honey direct to consumers was fair. Packers were for the most part standing by or offering lower prices than growers were asking. In sections where cooperatives operate a considerable volume of honey was being handled for the growers. Producers sales f.o.b. shipping point showed a wide variation in prices, ranging from 12-25¢ per lb in 60-lb. cans with most large sales of best flavors to packers or other large buyers at 15-20¢ and poorer flavors at 12-13¢; sales to grocers of 5-lb. cans ranged 20-33¢, mostly 25-30¢, and 1-lb. jars 25-40¢, mostly 30-35¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers were steady at mostly 46-48¢, although a slightly weaker market was reported in some sections of the country with prices down to 42¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS (Period Aug.22-Sept.8)

Southern California. The weather was variable. In the Los Angeles district the first few days were rather warm but cooled off considerably during the last part. In San Luis Obispo County there was very little rain and creeks were becoming dry. Some sweet clover was in bloom, but little else. In Eastern Kern County, the period was unusually hot. Bees were active, but were securing very little honey. Trading in honey is practically at a standstill, with only limited amounts changing hands. Some members of the trade anticipate a better retail movement of honey with the opening of schools and the starting of school lunch programs. Beeswax f.o.b. beekeepers 45-46¢ lb.

Imperial Valley. Normal summer weather was prevailing. Bees were gathering honey from tamarisk, but extracting has been completed. The Valley is estimated to have a much less than normal crop. Dealers were offering 15¢ per lb. for Light Amber Alfalfa honey in 60-lb. cans, but beekeepers were moving very little at these prices.

Northern and Central California. The weather during the first half of the period was somewhat above normal in the interior, except for a few days when light showers occurred in the northern part of the State and temperatures dropped below normal. Along the north coast temperatures were near normal with considerable fog, while along the central coast temperatures averaged a little above normal with intermittent fogs. The movement of honey was slow but an improvement is anticipated when the weather becomes cool. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, in large lots, extracted, per lb., 60-lb. cans, Light Amber Orange -Lippia 20¢; Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12¢, White Cotton 13¢. (Cont'd. Page 5)

PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Period Aug.22 - Sept.8)

West of the Cascades. There was considerable early morning cloudiness throughout the Willamette Valley and along the coast. - Showers have been insignificant. Bees are being moved from fireweed locations. Coast mountains produced no fireweed crop, but bees have secured winter stores. Cascade mountain locations produced a fair surplus of fine quality amber colored honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover and Vetch, 60s, 14-17¢, White Alfalfa 15¢. Producers in most instances are holding for higher prices.

East of the Cascades. Clear weather has generally predominated with daytime temperature warm and humidity low. In the higher altitudes night temperatures approached freezing. The honey flow has slowed down to almost nothing. Sweet clover is done, and a little alfalfa is still in bloom, and some mint. Mint, however is being cut very fast. Colonies are strong, and most of the late gathered honey is going into the broodnests, though they still have large amounts of brood. Sales f.o.b. shipping

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point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 60-lb. cans to consumers 25¢, 5-lb. pails to grocers 25¢, to consumers 30¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Aug.23-Sep.9)

Summary: Weather conditions were fairly favorable for bees and flower during this period, but reports indicate that the season's surplus flow is over. Bees were making a living and in a few favorable locations were bringing in a little surplus. Reports indicate, however, that in many areas summer crops are light. Some beekeepers are not intending to set up their extractors. In a few areas, particularly in southwestern Colorado and western Nevada good honey crops have been obtained. The demand for honey was slow and there was a wide range in prices reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover and Alfalfa, 60-lb. cans in single lots 21½-25¢, trucklots 17-20¢ with some as low as 12-15¢, but little interest was shown from big packers to whom honey usually moves in volume at this date; 5-lb. pails in case lots mostly to nearby retailers 30¢, 1-lb. jars in case lots to nearby retailers few 40¢; section comb honey, per case Light Amber 6.00. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 42-48¢ per lb. Details by States follow:

Colorado. In the northeastern and northeastern portion of the State many yards of bees have not made enough honey to warrant extracting and some beekeepers do not expect to set up their extractors. Bees in this district were working on 3rd cutting alfalfa and a good flow from this and other fall flowers is badly needed. On the west slope of the Divide from the central part of the State down through the southern part reports indicate that conditions have been much more favorable and good yields have been secured and the outlook for fall is good. Bees were working late blooming second cuttings of alfalfa and rabbit brush. Good showers and alternate days of hot weather were very favorable during this period.

Wyoming. Reports indicate that the honey crop may be very light. The summer was too late, and in high elevations was too wet and in low elevations was too dry. Weevils and grasshoppers damaged alfalfa and other flowers. In high elevations sweetclover failed to yield. Some colonies have not made enough stores to go into the winter.

Nevada. A light frost in some higher elevations brought the commercial honey flow to an end in areas affected. In other districts alfalfa was unharmed and a fair flow continues. The crop has been very spotted with exceptionally good yields in the western part of the State, while in eastern areas drought cut the flow off early.

Utah. Weather was favorable for bees and flowers during this period. Extracting, while running later than usual because of the late

season is mostly done except for the fall cleanup late this month. Reports indicate that the crop in the area adjacent to Salt Lake will be comparatively light. Weevil damage to alfalfa was a contributing factor.

Montana. The late spring freezes and hail in some areas during the summer cut the crop short. Some extracting has been completed and the crop appears to be running light. Some locations have good yields while others have no surplus. Late bloom on alfalfa is enabling many colonies to add stores for winter. Generally bees are in good condition, but continued hot weather is keeping hives brooding heavily.

Idaho. Bees were about making a living this period, and were storing a little surplus in favored locations where sweetclover and alfalfa were still in bloom. The season for surplus gathering of honey is about over, and reports indicate that yields, while variable, are generally light. Quality is fairly good. Bees generally have surplus stores for winter.

ARIZONA: (Period Aug.23-Sept.9)

Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Mesquite 60s 16½-17¢, Extra Light Amber Alfalfa 13½-14¢; bulk comb (chunk) honey White Mesquite, 5-lb. pails 25¢. Beeswax sale f.o.b. beekeepers 46¢.

10) SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Aug.24-Sept.

East Texas. With good rains the early part of the period, prospects for a good fall build-up of colonies are good. Honey is moving very slowly. Producers report some offers of 12¢ per lb. for extracted White Clover in 60-lb. cans, but no sales at this price were reported. Much honey is moving to the Co-operatives for which returns are not yet available. Orders for package bees and queens for 1948 are coming in.

Southeast Texas. Beekeepers are busy re-queening and dividing a few colonies to replace any losses that may have occurred during the summer. Colonies that have young queens are increasing in strength but they are securing very little honey. Showery weather has prevented milkweed and other late summer plants from yielding any quantity of honey. Prospects for a fall flow are only fair.

Northwest Texas. Bees are in good condition. Requeening is taking place. Pollen and some nectar, mainly from cotton, purple thistle, and broom weeds and also honeydew is being brought in. The weather remains hot and dry and the ground is very dry. A large acreage of vetch and a fair sized acreage of clover are expected to be planted as soon as the ground has sufficient moisture.

Southwest Texas. Scattered rains fell during the forepart of the period which should

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materially improve conditions where they occurred for a fall honey flow. Bees were barely making a living although much pollen was coming in. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, 60-lb. cans, per lb., Sumac 20¢, various flavors 18¢, 12-lb. pails Various Flavors to retail stores 19-20¢, to consumers 20-25¢.

Central Texas. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb. White Cotton, in 60s, few small lots 12½¢ per lb.

New Mexico. Reports indicate that the honey crop in the lower and middle Rio Grande Valley is light. The best flow occurred in August in the lower valley. Producers are holding their honey prices a little above wartime ceiling levels, however, there is very little demand at any price.

Oklahoma. The weather was hot and dry during this period and very little honey was stored by the bees. Bees are in fair condition and plants are in poor condition, except in localized areas where thundershowers occurred at the end of the period.

Arkansas. Dry weather has reduced the fall flow and if it continues bees may not get winter stores.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Aug. 26-Sept. 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Reports indicate that the crop, while variable is generally poor. While yields are light, bees generally are in good condition. Queen supercedure and the cold wet spring was a detriment to the bees. The fall flow to date is light from goldenrod and asters, but recent rains have stimulated these plants. Extracting of the main crop is well along. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover 60s in large lots few sales 20¢, 5-lb. cans to retailers 25-30¢, 1-lb. glass jars to retailers few 30¢. Considerable honey was shipped to co-operators for which price returns were not available.

Nebraska. Scattered showers fell over the State during this period but in insufficient quantities to completely relieve the drought. Bees have been working heartsease and 3rd crop alfalfa and Hubam clover. In a few locations where beekeepers distributed Hubam clover seed to farmers during the past few years and established a fairly large acreage fair yields were secured. In many other yards nearby where Hubam Clover was not available bees have taken in only enough honey to winter on from heartsease. Some yards with apparently plenty of heartsease have made but little. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted White Clover, per lb., in 60-lb. cans were reported at 24-25¢ in single can sales, at 22¢ per lb. in large lots and 18¢ with cans returned; 5-lb. pails 28¢ per lb. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 48¢ per lb.

Kansas. Hot, dry weather prevailed most of this period. Cool air moved in the afternoon of September 11. Good rains fell in the south-

eastern areas of the State the latter part of the period. Colonies were barely able to maintain themselves in some locations and were consuming their stores in poorer locations. Unless the dry weather is broken soon, the fall flow will be light. Beekeepers report very little demand for honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 60-lb. cans, carlots, 18¢ per lb. Missouri. Information on Page 5.

North Dakota. Sweetclover has been more plentiful, but lack of moisture in some regions reduced the honey flow. Buckwheat is furnishing a good late flow in the south-eastern part of the State. Beekeepers who cyanogas their bees have already done so. Colonies to be wintered are well stocked with honey and young bees. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Sweetclover, 60-lb. cans in carlots 18¢, single 60s 25¢, 5-lb. pails 28¢, 1-lb. jars 32¢. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 48¢.

Iowa. Very high temperatures and extreme drought conditions prevailed during this period, except in scattered localities where thundershowers occurred. A slow flow is on from alfalfa, Hubam clover and heartsease. Yields in some yards appear better than earlier anticipated. Reports indicate that heartsease on bottomlands is yielding very well. Colonies are generally in good condition. Medium red clover maintained a good growth during the drought and yielded considerable honey. Next season's white Dutch clover crop may have been hurt by the hot, dry weather.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Aug. 26-Sept. 12)

Michigan. The honey production in the lower peninsula is variable, being good in some locations and poor in yards only a few miles distant. However, it appears that the crop in the southern part of the State will be larger than in 1946, but the northern end is lighter. Bees were working goldenrod and aster. There is considerable consumer resistance to current honey prices, and the demand is not up to last year when much was used in the place of sugar for canning fruit. There has been a fair movement of extracted mixed flavors honey direct to consumers at 30-32¢ in 5-lb. pails and 20-25¢ in 60-lb. cans per lb. No large lot sales to packers were reported. Section comb honey per case \$9.00. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 46¢. On the upper Peninsula the honey crop is larger than last season but less than two years ago. Dry weather reduced the flow. Recent rains have improved conditions and a fair flow from aster and goldenrod is anticipated.

Wisconsin. Good rains fell over the State during this period. Temperatures were mild and bees were working on goldenrod, heartsease and buckwheat. They were bringing in much pollen. Yields are good, although a few yards report low yields. In some sections grasshoppers are cutting the flowers. Colonies are generally in good condition, however, in some

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yards bees have stored heavily in the brood chambers and have reduced the brood space. The outlook for a fall flow is favorable. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 60s, large lots 17-19¢, single cans and small lots 20-27¢, 10-lb. cans to nearby retailers 29¢, 5-lb. cans to consumers and nearby retailers mostly around 30¢, one lot to nearby stores 24¢; section comb honey, per case \$8.15. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 48¢ per lb.

Minnesota. Showers occurred at the beginning and at the close of period. Pastures and clovers are in better condition than a year ago. Grasshoppers have done considerable damage during the past month, and farmers fear a heavy infestation next year. Most yards of bees made a living or a little better. Bees may secure enough fall honey in winter on, but the fall crop to date has been light. Goldenrod yielded very little, and most gains were from scattered fields of Hubam clover and alfalfa. Heartsease yields were light. Dandelions are blooming again. Bees are bringing in much pollen. The demand for extracted honey of various flavors in 5-lb. pails from consumers has been fairly good at 32-35¢ per lb. and 10-lb. cans 27¢-31¢ per lb. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted White Clover, per lb. in 60-lb. cans 18-20¢ in large lots, with the dealer furnishing the cans in some instances and 22-30¢ in single 60s. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 45¢ per lb.

Ohio. While the clover flow was light, the fall flow in most areas is turning out good. Heartsease has yielded well and goldenrod is commencing. Late fields of alfalfa and buckwheat have done well where available. Asters are in good condition. However, in a few locations bees are not securing much of a fall flow. Bees and honey plants are in good condition for next year. Much honey is being moved co-operatively, but considerable quantities are being put up in small containers and sold locally. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, White Clover per lb., 60s, few sales 23¢, 5-lb. cans mostly to consumers and retailers 30-35¢; section comb honey, per case, Clover few sales \$8.00; Buckwheat, No. 1, few \$7.00-7.50. Beeswax f.o.b. beekeepers 46-48¢ per lb.

Illinois. Scattered rains fell over the State during this period and where occurring materially aided fall plants, but in other areas the dryness is commencing to be felt. Bees are working actively on heartsease, goldenrod, and Spanish needles, and in areas favored with showers are securing a fair fall flow, but in dry areas are not securing much nectar. While no large surplus is expected from these fall flowers, they should provide stores for winter. Aster has not yet started to bloom. Some large beekeepers have commenced to move their hives south for the winter. The demand for honey was light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, per lb., White Clover, 60s in large lots 20¢, in single can lots 22¢-25¢, 5-lb. pails few 24-25¢, (delivered to retailers 28 1/3¢), 1-lb. jars delivered to nearby jobbers 28 3/4¢, section comb honey, per case, White Clover in several case lots \$7.50, in single case lots \$8.50-9.75.

Indiana. The honey crop in the northwestern part of the State is estimated to be less than last year. Bees in upland areas have, to date, stored very little fall honey. Apiaries along river bottoms and other low ground locations are reported to have done much better. Unless too much honey is removed, most colonies will have sufficient winter stores. Recent rains have helped to revive clovers and to increase the prospect for some surplus from aster and late goldenrod. Consumer demand for honey is about half that of last year. Sales to consumers, 5-lb. pails, extracted White Clover, per lb. 32¢.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 27-Sept. 10)

New York. The buckwheat honey flow is practically finished and the bees are working on goldenrod. A few of the commercial beekeepers are extracting their buckwheat crop and in a few apiaries fair to good yields have been secured. In other locations little or no surplus buckwheat was gathered even though considerable buckwheat was grown around the locations. Where no buckwheat was grown many colonies do not have enough honey to winter on at the present time, and considerable feeding will be necessary if no additional honey is secured from goldenrod and aster. The weather so far has not been ideal for goldenrod secretion but bees

have gathered some nectar from this source. There are an abundance of goldenrod plants and it is unfortunate that conditions for secretion have not been better. However, in some parts of the State a fairly good goldenrod flow is under way. The demand for honey has been light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover and Basswood, 60-lb. cans 20-23¢, 5-lb. pails mostly 25¢, few 30¢, 1-lb. jars 32¢-35¢; Dark Buckwheat, 60-lb. cans 18-20¢, barrels 15-18¢. Considerable honey was being marketed through co-operatives. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeepers 48¢ per lb.

Connecticut. The total crop secured to date is above normal. Quality is not equal to that of 1946, being amber in color, yet of good flavor. Bees have begun on goldenrod and it is very promising. If weather holds warm with sunny days, there will be a bumper crop. Average colony condition is very good. Demand for honey is very slow.

Vermont. Weather continued hot and dry during this period. Bees are not getting much nectar in the Champlain Valley, but are in good condition for winter. Goldenrod is coming into bloom. Grasshoppers have damaged some clover fields. Honey is about all extracted. The demand is fair. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 5-lb. pails 25¢, 1-lb. jars 30¢; section comb honey, per case, Clover \$7.50-9.00.

Massachusetts. Weather continued very dry. The fall flow should have started a week or more ago, but to date scale hives have recorded but 4½ pounds gain in a month.

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The demand was fair for honey direct to consumers and nearby retail stores. Many beekeepers have sold 1/3- to 1/2 of their crop.

New Jersey. The fall flow in the northern part of the State from goldenrod and aster has been very light so far. The season has been almost a failure. Many colonies may not secure enough from fall plants for winter stores. Heavy feeding in all probability will be necessary for winter.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Aug. 27-Sept. 13)

Maryland. The weather continued very warm and humid with enough showers to keep fall honey plants in good condition. Goldenrod is beginning to bloom, but as yet the bees have not worked it. The flow should start soon. There has been a heavy loss of queens in some outyards where inspections have not been too frequent since swarming season. This has resulted in the loss of colonies that became weak and robbed out.

Virginia. The summer crop of honey was variable in size, being good in some locations of the State and only fair in other. The summer flow is over and goldenrod is commencing. Aster is beginning to bloom. Nights have been too warm for best bee activity during this period, but recent good rains have been very beneficial for goldenrod and aster and the outlook is excellent for a fall flow from these sources. Honeydew has made the clover honey quality poorer than desired in some yards. Bees are generally in fair condition, although some requeening is necessary. With a good fall flow they should have ample stores for the winter. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, White to Dark Clover-Poplar, 5-lb. pails 30¢, 1-lb. glass jars 35¢; bulk comb (chunk) honey, White Clover and Sourwood, 5-lb. pails 33¢; Section Comb honey per case, White Clover \$9.00. Beeswax sales f.o.b. beekeeper's 48¢ per lb.

South Carolina. The northern half of the State has been very dry and honey plants have suffered. The fall flow should be good in the southern part where there were good rains. A large percent of the honey is out of the producers hands.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES (Per. Aug. 27-Sept. 13)

Kentucky. Recent rains have improved fall plants and prospects for a fall flow from goldenrod and aster are good. Clover honey is about all extracted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted White Clover, 5-lb. pails 30¢, 1-lb. glass jars 35¢; bulk comb (chunk) honey, per lb. White Clover 10-lb. pails 30¢, 5-lb. pails 30¢, glass jars 35¢.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 26-Sept. 12)

Georgia. The Honey Flow from cotton and Mexican clover is still good in south Georgia and the bees are storing some surplus. It now appears that a fall surplus may be extracted, which will make up a little for the spring shortage. Broodrearing is at a higher rate than during the spring, and much increase is being made. The general outlook has improved considerably during the past two weeks. Honey is selling slowly. Beekeepers are holding for higher price than buyers are offering. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flavors, 60s 15-20¢; packers sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., 5-lb. cans 30-33 1/3¢, 1-lb. jars 35¢.

Florida. Frequent rains occurred during the period. Bees were bringing in much pollen and a little nectar. Bees are in average condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Light Amber, mixed flavors, barrels 14 1/2¢, 5-lb. pails 23¢, 1-lb. glass jars 26¢; White Tupelo 5-lb. pails 24¢, 1-lb. glass jars 29¢.

Alabama. Dry hot weather continued over the southern part of the State. Bees were making some honey during this period from fall flowers. Bees are in fair condition. Sales and quotations f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 3-lb. jars 23 2/3¢, 2 lb. jars 26¢.

Mississippi. Bees were securing a fairly good flow from fall flowers which should provide adequate winter stores. The crop produced in the southern part of the State was about normal in some yards. Honey sales are slow.

Louisiana. Scale colonies lost weight during this period. Partridge pea is still providing pollen and boneset will soon be in bloom and should furnish pollen and possibly some nectar. No major flow is expected until the second week in October when goldenrods are expected to begin blooming. The weather continued hot and dry, except for scattered local showers. A deficiency of 11 inches of rainfall has accumulated in June, July and August. Brood-rearing is beginning to increase. Sales and quotations f.o.b. shipping point, mostly to consumers in small lots, various flavors, 60-lb. cans 15-16 2/3¢, 10-lb. pails 20-25¢, few 30¢, 5-lb. pails 25-30¢.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS:

Central & Northern Districts, California: In some locations bee clusters are small due to losses of field forces from DDT dusting on cotton fields, but most colonies are in good condition with a good amount of stores, pollen and bees. A few apiaries are being moved to blue curl locations. Blue curl is scarce but in good condition. Bees were working blue curl, cotton, jack clover, alfalfa and various weeds during this period. Limited reports indicate light yields of honey.

Missouri. This period saw a continuation of the hot dry weather of the previous four weeks. White clover may be damaged for next year, but sweet clover plants are withstanding the adverse weather. The heartsease flow, which started around mid-August, still continued despite the hot, dry weather. Strong colonies have stored large surpluses. The sale of honey is slow. Prices generally for all sized containers are holding around wartime O.P.A. ceiling prices.

GAS TREATED VIRGIN QUEENS PRODUCE DRONES: Discovery that subjecting unmated queen bees to a carbon dioxide gas anesthetic causes them to lay eggs which later hatch into drones makes possible a rapid speeding up of production of strains of hybrid bees in which parentage is absolutely controlled. The carbon dioxide treatment and the development of standard apparatus & equipment for the artificial fertilization of bees have been worked out by entomologists of the Dept. Bur. of Entomology & Plant Quarantine in cooperation with the Wisc. & Louisiana Agr. Exp. Stations. Equipment necessary for the artificial insemination of queen bees by this method production for sale has been arranged by Dept. of Economic Entomology, College of Agri. of the University of Wisconsin.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 18TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals: 1431 cases extracted Ohio. Demand rather light, market slightly weaker. Extracted, Brokers' sales to jobbers & large retailers; Ohio White Clover jars, cases of 24 8-oz. \$3.70; 24 1-lb. \$6.90; 12 2-lb. \$6.70; six 5-lb. \$8.00.

CHICAGO: No carlot arrivals. Receipts increasing but still very light. Demand slow because of hot weather. Market unsettled and slightly weaker. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users, MIDWESTERN, New Crop White Clover, 60-lb. cans per lb., 21-22¢; 10-lb. pails 24¢, 5-lb. pails 24-25¢, few higher. Light Amber, 60-lb. cans 20-21¢, 5-lb. pails 24-25¢. No jar sales reported. Comb offerings light. No. 1 White in new cartons, 24 sections, cellophane wrapped, \$10.00-11.00. Beeswax dealers report paying country run 46-48¢.

DENVER: Honey receipts ample for present with very limited demand. Trading activity light. Prices variable and not always consistent. **EXTRACTED:** Clear, light colored, COLO., TEXAS, and IOWA, sales to retailers, cases 12/8 oz. 2.25, 24/8 oz. 4.00, 12/17 oz. 4.40, 12/23 oz. 5.85, 12/2 lb. 6.50, 6/5 lb. 8.00. Wide range in prices for pails and no generally established market.

DETROIT: Receipts none. Supplies moderate. Demand very slow. Market extremely dull. Very few sales. Sales by local bottlers: **EXTRACTED,** per case, Argentine, White, flower source unknown, 24/1 lb. jars 6.75-6.90, 24/8 oz. jars 3.75-3.95.

KANSAS CITY: Truck repts, approximately 2 cars Iowa. Supplies light. Demand light. Market steady. **IOWA White Clover**

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers, /cases 2 doz 1 lb. glass jars 6.05, 1 doz 2-lb. glass jars 5.80, 1 doz 5-lb. containers \$14.20.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by trucks: 250 60-lb. cans Minn. White Mixed Clovers, 50 60-lb. cans Minn. Light Amber.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand good. Market steady. Sales delivered Minneapolis to Bottlers, US No. 1 Blended honey, White Mixed Clovers, 18¢ per lb., Light Amber 15¢ lb. Sales US No. 1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers: 24/1 lb. jars 6.90, 12/2 lb. jars 6.70, 24/6 oz. jars 3.00, 12 14/oz. tumblers 3.80; to retail grocers, 24/1 lb. jars 7.90, 12/2 lb. jars 7.70, 24/6 oz jars 3.60, 12/14 oz. tumblers 4.25. Sales to bakers and institutions: Light Amber to Amber Bakers grade 22¢ lb.

BEESWAX: Demand slow, market dull. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic, crude light yellow, per lb., cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

SEATTLE: Arrivals: Extracted none, Comb Idaho 276 cases. Demand slow. Market dull. Sales to Wholesalers, **EXTRACTED:** Idaho Light Amber 24/1 lb jars 5.35, 12/2 lb. jars 5.10, 24/1 lb. paper cartons spun honey few 5.35, delivered Seattle.

COMB: Idaho 24/12 oz. Fancy per case \$8.25, unclassified 12 oz. very few sales 7.50, delivered Seattle.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: By boat- Calif. 188, 301 lbs., Canal Zone 53 bbls, Cuba 210 bbls, Mex.co 20 bbls, Cuba 80 drums. By truck- New York 38,000 lbs and 350 tons. Demand limited for light and white honey, but slow for darker grades. Market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users, imported bbls 15-17¢, occasional sales 18-19¢, cans 17-18¢, Cuban cases 48/1 lb tins Light Amber 13.00-13.44. New York Light Amber Clover 18¢, White Clover 21¢, Buckwheat 18¢. California Sage 23¢, White Orange 30-32¢, dozen 5-lb. tins f.o.b. California blended Orange and Clover 13.20, straight Clover or Orange 15.50.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: By boat- Cuba 60 bags, Dominican Republic 86 bags. Demand very slow. Market dull and weak. Sales by receivers and nominal quotations, wide range in prices: African, Cuban, West Indian and Central America Light waxes 46-50¢, darker waxes 41-44¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: By rail, Calif 48,000 lbs direct to large retailers. No other arrivals reported. No quotations reported.

BEESWAX: No sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: Extracted 1,200 lbs. Illinois. Demand slow. Market steady. Brokers delivered sales to bakers, manufacturer and large users:

EXTRACTED, Illinois & Iowa, No. 1, White Clover, 24/1 lb. jars 6.90, 12/2 lb. jars 6.70, 24/8 oz. jars 3.70, 6/5 lb. jars 8.00.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers, **EXTRACTED,** Iowa, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 1 doz. 16 oz. jars. 4.50.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: Oregon/125 5-lb. cans Clover Vetch and Sweet clover Alfalfa. From Calif. 1 car mixed flowers cased honey. Supplies in wholesale hands light, but retailer continue to be well supplied with both new & old crop honey. Demand slow. Brokers sales and quotations:

EXTRACTED: New crop, Idaho, Sweet Clover Alfalfa, case lots, 12/5 lb. pails \$12.40, with some asking high as 14.60; 12/2 lb jars 5.05; 24/16 oz. jars 5.30. Oregon Clover Vetch, 12/5 lb. pails 12.60.

COMB: No arrivals. Quotations, 12 oz. No. 1, \$8.00 per case f.o.b. Idaho.

BEESWAX: Market firm with stronger feeling prevailing. Dealers paying 45¢ per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO: Receipts: 1046 cans of Light Amber Orange-Lippia Central Calif., 1,200 cans Extra Light Amber to White Cotton Cent. Calif. 400 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers Cent. Calif. 100 cans Cappings Central Calif. 110 cases Light Amber Comb Honey Nevada. Wholesale prices by bottlers, unchanged to slightly lower:

EXTRACTED: 24/12 oz. jars 5.90-6.30, 24/1 lb. jars 6.90-8.50, 24/24 oz. jars 9.90-12.40, some dark color 7.90; 12/2 lb. jars 6.65-8.35; 12/5 lb. cans 13.50-18.60, some dark color 12.75.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 18CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of September 1, 1947, together with comparative figures for same date a year ago.

	<u>Consumer Containers</u>		<u>Bulk Containers</u>	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Montreal	31,750	14,700	585,500	6,000
Ottawa	2,880	3,360	----	----
Toronto	---	---	114,000	250,000
Winnipeg	260,112	111,312	423,920	224,320
Saskatoon	22,320	17,664	---	6,800
Edmonton	---	15,184	---	---
Calgary	59,718	540	64,378	36,616
Lethbridge	22,752	---	---	---

(From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, released Sept. 11, 1947, Ottawa, Canada.)

Washington 25, D.C.

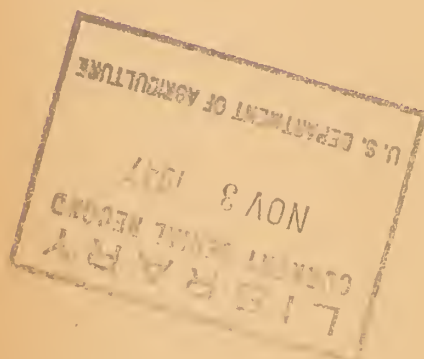
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September 15, 1947

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 19

SUMMARY

Frost extended from the areas east of the Dakotas over the northern border of States and ended the honey flow from tender flowers and goldenrod. Aster was not damaged in many areas and may yet produce some honey for winter stores. The hurricane which swept across southern Florida caused extensive losses of bees and hives in areas affected, and drowned out fall flowers which will make starvation a serious menace. While the hurricane extended into Louisiana no damage was reported to bees or bee plants. In southern California bees were barely making a living during this period. In Central and Northern California the flow from several major flowers was drawing to a close prematurely because of dry weather. In the Pacific Northwest bees were about making a living, and no surplus flows were anticipated for the balance of the season. Surplus flows were over in the Intermountain Region and starvation was a serious problem in many yards where yields were poor. Conditions were favorable during this period for bees and plants in northeast Texas, but poor in southwestern locations because of dry weather. The drought was broken in Arkansas and fall plants were in good condition, but it was still too dry for bee plants in Oklahoma. A fairly good fall flow was reported in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, in Iowa, Nebraska and most of Wisconsin, and most colonies have ample stores for winter. The fall flow in Kansas was a near failure, and only a fair fall crop was reported in southern Minnesota. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio reported good to fair fall yields from heartsease, and asters just beginning were in good condition. Fall flows in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England states were variable, but generally poor, and winter stores may be low in many yards. Fall flowers have not yielded well in Maryland and Virginia. Conditions in South

Carolina were variable, but plants were generally in good condition. Prospects for a fall build-up were favorable in Kentucky, and good in Tennessee even though it was a little too dry. Bees were working Mexican clover in farming areas along the Gulf Coast in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The preliminary estimate of the 1947 honey production and stocks of honey for sale on Sept. 15 released each fall by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is scheduled for release October 8th, and excerpts will be carried in this report. Those desiring the entire crop estimate report may secure it by mailing a request direct to "Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C."

The market for honey continued unsettled with producers holding for higher prices than packers were offering. Considerable quantities of honey were moving to cooperatives, and in areas of dense population beekeepers were moving as much honey direct to consumers or nearby retail stores as possible. While the demand from this source has improved with cooler weather, it is still far short of last season.

Sales of extracted honey in 60-lb. cans in large lots ranged 13-20¢ per lb., with a few higher sales reported in a few eastern states. Beeswax prices were about steady at 46-48¢ per lb., with occasional sales reported higher and lower.

In the tabulation immediately following beekeepers f.o.b. sales are listed by States as reported. Sixty lb. can sales are in all cases sales by beekeepers, while sales in smaller containers are in most instances sales by producer-packers but in a few instances are by packers. Beeswax sales are f.o.b. beekeepers.

STATE	60-lb. cans	5-lb. cans	1-lb. cans	Comb	Beeswax
	Case to : Single : ton lots: Cans	To : To : Whole : Retailer: Con-	To : To : Whole : Re-	Case : lots	
	-cents per lb.-	-Cents per lb.-	-Cents per lb.-	Dollars	Cents Per lb.
Colo.	CA22 $\frac{1}{2}$	CA30			
Utah	CA15 CA21 2/3				46
Mont.	CA25	CA26-28 CA27-30	CA29-31	CA9.60	
Idaho	CA15-19 CA21 2/3	CA27			
Nevada	CA15				
Ariz.	CA13-15				46
Texas	C12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Iowa	C16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18* C20-25	C19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27	C24-30 C24-30		46-48 few 52.
Mo.	H18 C25				48
Nebr.	C20 C20-27 C27		C28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30	C8.40	48
N.D.	C18 C25				
Kans.	C18* C19	C24		C25-26 C32(Bulk comb chunk)	A8.40-8.44

* - Includes carlot sales.

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	60-lb. cans	5-lb. cans	1-lb. cans	Comb	Beeswax
STATE	Case to : Single : ton lots: Cans	To : To : To : Whole-:Retailer:Con- salers :sumers :sellers :tailers :	To : To : To : Whole-:Fe- : sellers :tailers :	Case : lots :	Cents
	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	Dollars	per lb.
Mich.	C17-20	-	C35-40	WC9.60	46-48
Wisc.	C18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 Bass. 19	-	MF25-27 MF30-33	-	45-46
Minn.	C20	C 22	CA25 C32-35	-	-
Ohio	Buck15	C26-30	C39-40 $\frac{1}{2}$	C28 $\frac{1}{2}$ C43	Buck7.25
Ill.	C19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 C22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 few 23-25	C24-28	C27-28 $\frac{1}{2}$	C29 C31 $\frac{1}{2}$	C9.50-9.75
N.Y.	C18-25	C20-28 C25	C27 C30-40	Buck25 C28-29	MF7.50-8.00
Fa.	C20	C25	C26-40	-	50
Conn.	-	-	C25-33	-	-
Vt.	-	C20	C25	C30	-
Va.	-	-	-	-	9.00 46-48
Ky.	-	-	-	-	48
Cent. Calif.	CA14	-	-	-	-
Wash.	-	CA30-34	CA20-30 CA30-40	CA39	9.00 48
Oreg.	CA14-16	-	-	-	-

C - Clover. CA - Clover-Alfalfa. Buck - Buckwheat. Bass - Basswood. MF - Mixed Flavors.
- Includes carlot sales.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers F.O.B. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Sept. 8-22)

Southern California. The weather during this period was clear and warm. A light scattered precipitation occurred on the 17th. Rabbit and burro brush blooming in the hills and in the valleys garden flowers, mustard, sweetclover, alfalfa and off-season oranges were furnishing some bloom. Blue gum was just beginning to bloom. In poor locations there was very little for the bees to work on. Bees were generally in good condition with ample stores. Trading for honey continued slow with only an occasional sale of any consequence being made.

Central California. Temperatures during the last half of September were about normal except for a few days in the middle of the period when they were somewhat above. There was no precipitation except for light showers in the mountains and very light showers in the San Joaquin Valley on the 17th. There was about the usual amount of fog along the coast. Honey flows are ending and very little if any more surplus is expected from now on. Cotton, spike-weed, blue-curls, and sunflowers are being worked some, but are maturing fast. Alfalfa was also supplying some nectar. Colonies generally are in good condition for this season of the year. They should be heavy with stores if beekeepers do not over-extract the last time. In some areas losses from tomato dusting have been serious.

Northern California. Plants are sub-normal because of the dry soil. In many locations

very little spikeweed or tarweed has lived to the blossom state and star thistle is far gone. Bees were working a little alfalfa and star thistle, and securing some pollen from Canary Island palm. Colonies which were removed from tomato areas before dusting commenced are in good condition.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Sept. 8-22)

West of the Cascades. Above normal temperatures and only a few scattered showers occurred during the period. Third and fourth-cutting of alfalfa was in progress in southern Oregon. Humidity was extremely low during most of the period, but serious forest fires resulted from the scattered thunderstorms. The fireweed crop is reported to have been almost a total failure. A heavy growth of underbrush is choking out the fireweed plants.

East of the Cascades. Some hay was damaged by scattered showers, but generally temperatures were normal or above. Light frosts occurred in higher altitudes but did little damage. Bees were still working on alfalfa, red and sweetclover, weeds and some ornamentals. There was no gain during the period, but bees did make a living. Bees are going into the winter in good condition.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Sept. 9-23)

Killing frosts have ended the honey flow for this season in nearly all sections.

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Yields are variable over the district, but most reports indicate that bees will go into the winter in good condition where they are overwintered. Many beekeepers are gassing their bees planning to restock with package bees in the spring. The demand for honey was light and only a very limited amount of trading was reported.

Colorado. In the lower valleys of the western slope of the Continental Divide a good sized crop of honey was secured and bees are going into the winter in fine condition. In higher altitudes lower yields were secured. In the northern portion of the State unusually low yields were secured and bees are light on stores for wintering. Killing frosts have ended the flow in all areas, however, bees are continuing to work rabbit brush where available.

Wyoming. On the eastern slope of the Continental Divide reports indicate that yields of honey vary considerably ranging from no surplus to one-third of a normal crop. Factors involved include over-crowding of pasturage, lygus bug, alfalfa weevil and unfavorable weather. Some beekeepers are moving their apiaries out of the State in search of better pasturage.

Nevada. Reports from beekeepers in the eastern part of the State indicate a fairly good surplus production of honey, of which a large percentage is grading white and waterwhite. Most honey is still in the hands of producers.

Utah. Most of the honey has been extracted and the crop is very spotted with most beekeepers reporting very small crops although some good yields by migratory beekeepers were reported. Factors mentioned for curtailing the honey flow included dry south winds and weakening of many colonies from spray poisoning. Beekeepers are readying their bees for winter.

Montana. The crop is nearly all extracted. In the Milk River Valley very few bees will be wintered this year, according to reports. Honey plants are in average condition but there is a scarcity of white sweetclover. In the vicinity of Missoula bees are reported to be in good condition.

Idaho. The honey season is practically over for this year, and most producers are finishing their clean-up and getting their bees ready for winter. Bees should go into the winter with plenty of bees and stores as the fall flow has been fairly good.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES (Period Sept. 10-24)

Northeast Texas. Bees were gathering honey from broomweed, aster and late cotton all of which were in good condition. Hubam clover in this area yielded an unusually fine crop of honey and during its heaviest blooming period, bees preferred it to cotton.

Southwest Texas. Bees are not making a living on account of the dry weather. Broomweed, which is usually plentiful in the fall, is very scarce,

and a flow from this source or other fall flowers is badly needed for winter stores for the bees.

Arkansas. The dry weather ended during this period and plant conditions are much improved. Bees have been working on heartsease, but the season is about over. Asters are in good condition and should furnish nectar soon.

Oklahoma. Dry weather continued to depress the outlook for a fall flow. Bees were bringing in some pollen from late flowers. Reports from southwestern areas of the State indicate that bees are heavy with stores and should go into the winter in good condition. In the northeastern portion of the State bees are light on stores and it now appears that 25 to 30 percent of the colonies will need feeding beginning about October 1st.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Sept. 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Beekeepers report they have had a year characterized by adverse spring weather, a too dry summer, and one of the best falls, for many years. Extracting is practically completed and bees are now being checked and prepared for winter. Many colonies are light in stores and will either be killed off or fed, however, most reports indicate that many colonies are going into winter quarters in good condition from honey gathered from late fall flowers. A killing frost struck the valley around September 22nd, and little bee activity is expected for the balance of the season. Beekeepers report moving considerable quantities to cooperatives for marketing - others report they are holding their honey for 30¢ per lb. in wholesale quantities.

Iowa. Hubam and alfalfa have moved out as nectar sources, and fall flow was on from heartsease, goldenrods, and late blooming white clover. Asters were beginning. A good fall flow from Hubam clover was secured in some yards, and light in others. In some yards the fall flow was the best of the year. Because of the good late fall yield colonies are generally in good condition, strong in stores and bees.

Missouri. The first part of this period continued hot and dry. On September 19th good rains fell, and the weather turned cooler. Bees were still storing honey on warm days. A good fall yield was secured from heartsease. Bees are going into the winter with an abundance of honey. Upper brood chambers are full of sealed honey and there is quite a lot in the lower chambers. Queens were still laying and most colonies have 4 or 5 frames of brood. There has been quite a lot of supercedure of old queens. With cooler weather and the starting of schools the local demand for honey has improved slightly.

Nebraska. Heat and drought in the latter part of July and all of August held down the yield of honey very seriously over much of the

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State. However, there was a fair to a good flow during late August and the first 10 days of September from heartsease, Hubam clover and alfalfa. Weather was cool during the period in review and a light flow continued from heartsease on warmer days. Light frosts occurred. With the fine late fall flow brood nests are full and bees are in good condition to go into winter quarters as for honey, but may be lighter in bee population owing to the flow filling up the broodnest and restricting the queen in laying eggs. Recent good rains have helped young clover plants and the pastures are good again. Alfalfa is in good condition for winter as are the sweetclover plants, but the dry weather may have damaged the white Dutch clover. Dandelions will survive but may not be so plentiful as last spring. Beekeepers report that new supers and frames are very scarce, but the supply is expected to improve soon. The damage for honey continued sluggish.

North Dakota. Bees were still gathering a small amount of honey from aster, late sweetclover and dandelions, and a few miscellaneous sources. Frosts occurred toward the end of the period which have finished many of the plants.

Kansas. The weather continued hot and dry throughout most of this period until the close when it turned colder. There was no appreciable rain. Plants and trees are suffering from lack of water. As a result the fall honey flow has not been good, and in some locations is reported as a complete failure. Smartweed is scarce and goldenrod is not too plentiful. The demand for honey continued slow and the market was unsettled.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:(Period Sept. 12-26)

Michigan. Bees did not gain during this period, but used up feed gathered earlier. The surplus honey flow for this season has ended. Heavy frosts were reported September 26th over most of the State. A good basswood yield was secured in some northern apiaries, while other apiaries only a few miles distant secured as much as 50 pounds less. The market continued unsettled with most trading reported direct to consumers or to local retail stores.

Wisconsin. The first half of this period had above normal temperatures and there was a small surplus gathered, mostly from alfalfa and goldenrod. The last half was colder with light frosts in the southern part of the State and killing frosts further northward. Much of the late fall flow was going into broodnests, and most reports indicate that bees are going into the winter in fine condition. In a few locations, however, winter feeding is expected to be necessary. Robbing has been excessive in a few locations. The demand for honey continued slow from packers, but there was a fair local demand.

Minnesota. The weather was dry and changeable with several light to heavy frosts at the close of the period. The fall honey crop was a

failure, so far as a surplus is concerned, but bees did make a living from asters and Spanish needles. Extracting is underway and the quality is reported to be excellent. Many colonies will be or have been gassed, but where wintering is intended, bees are in good condition and have sufficient stores. The local demand for honey improved with the cooler weather, but the demand by packers continued light.

Ohio. Favorable bee weather prevailed during the early part of this period with high winds and much cooler and frost during the later part. Beekeepers are rapidly winding up their extracting, and according to reports the clover crop through central Ohio will go on record as the shortest in history. Fair to good fall flows have been reported from heartsease, buckwheat, goldenrod and aster in the northern part of the State, while in the central area the heartsease yield has been very spotted with asters just beginning to come in. In southern Ohio goldenrod and aster have not come through as yet. Prices are steady with beekeepers holding, while markets are extremely dull.

Illinois. Heartsease yielded well in most locations during this period, and asters were just commencing. Light frosts occurred at the end of the period. Good rains improved conditions for plants. Bees are going into the winter in good condition, but in some locations light on stores. Bees were securing some nectar and pollen from goldenrod.

Indiana. A week or more of warm weather at the start of the period enabled bees to store a considerable amount of fall honey. Recent light frosts in northwest Indiana, however, have killed most of the fall flowers. Aster bloom should yet furnish some nectar. Most colonies will have sufficient stores. Clover plants appear to be in good condition.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 13-27)

New York. Bees were gathering honey during this period from goldenrod and aster. Yields were variable, good in some locations and poor in others. Frost ended the flow from goldenrod on September 23rd and frost again occurred on September 26th. Asters were not damaged and a fall flow should continue from this source, weather permitting. Most beekeepers report that their bees have ample stores for winter and are strong in bees, however, in some locations stores are light and feeding will be necessary. The demand for honey, except to consumers was light.

Pennsylvania. A fall flow was on from goldenrod and asters, but heavy frosts ended the goldenrod flow. Asters should continue to yield if weather is favorable. The fall flow has been very light, especially in the southern part of the State and bees are short on winter stores. Much feeding will be necessary. However, in some favorable locations bees are well-stocked with stores. The demand for honey continued slow.

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Connecticut. The goldenrod flow for a fall fill-up has been lighter to date than last season, but is still fairly good in most locations. The demand for honey was improving.

Massachusetts. The fall flow has been poor to date. In some yards scale hives have lost weight during the past six weeks and many will need feeding. The failure of goldenrod to secrete nectar is attributed principally to lack of moisture in the soil, and now that killing freezes have occurred, all prospects of any nectar from goldenrod are gone. Aster could yet provide some winter stores if weather is favorable.

Vermont. Weather has turned cold and preparations are being made for feeding and packing for winter. Heavy frosts have killed tender vegetation. Sales of honey were moderate.

New Jersey. The fall flow was poor and prospects are for heavy feeding. Many colonies will have to be doubled up to survive the winter.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Sept. 13-27)

Maryland. In eastern Maryland the fall honey flow has been poor. After two weeks of goldenrod bloom scale hives show not net gains. While rain, low temperatures and cloudy weather have restricted bee activity, no gain of any consequence was made on days which should have been favorable for nectar secretion and bee activity. Asters are blooming, but as yet are not out enough to be a factor in the honey flow. Some hives are short of stores due to heavy consumption of stores during the summer dearth and will need feeding unless the asters make a better showing than goldenrod. In the mountains of western Maryland bees have been gathering honey from goldenrod and aster and bees in many yards are in good condition for winter. In reviewing the past season, one large beekeeper reports that his early tulip-locust crop was better than last year, clover was poorer. Basswood-Sumac (in the Cumberland area) was about the same, lima beans (on the Eastern Shore) were slightly better, and goldenrod is failing to yield much.

Virginia. Killing frosts occurred the last two nights of the period in the northern part of the State and in the mountains. Aster is in bloom, but to date has yielded little honey. Moisture conditions are good. Bees are in good condition except where queens are failing.

North Carolina. Reports indicate that bees are in good condition for wintering.

South Carolina. The fall flow is beginning in all sections of the State. In upper parts of the State goldenrod is past and apparently did not produce much. Aster is starting. In the lower half of the State bush or flat-top goldenrod is just starting and the common goldenrod has been in bloom for a week or more. Aster will not start for several days. Moisture is needed in the Piedmont section for fall plants.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 13-27)

Kentucky. Bees were working goldenrod during the warm part of the days. Light frost has fallen and the nights are chilly. Prospects for a fall flow are good from both goldenrod and aster.

Tennessee. Aster and goldenrod are blooming, bees are working both, but are not getting much nectar. Bees in higher elevations have ceased broodrearing due mainly to pollen shortages. The peak aster bloom will be during the first week in October, but the yield is not expected to equal last season's good flow because of the dry weather.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 12-26)

Georgia. In south Georgia fall honey plants are in good condition with Mexican clover yielding well. Bees are in better condition than a year ago. In a few sections dwindling has been bad for the past thirty days, however, not in excess of the past several seasons. Some extracting of the fall crop may be possible. The spring crop is all extracted and much still remains unsold.

Florida. In south Florida much damage was done to bees by the recent hurricane. High water has drowned many hives, and the loss of bees from wind and water is large. Flowers were drowned and many hives will have to be fed. Oldtime beekeepers in the hurricane's path report that 1947 has been the poorest honey producing season in their memory. In north Florida bees are building up in good shape for winter, and most yards will have plenty of stores. Some of the poorest may require feeding.

Alabama. Fall flowers are being worked and some nectar is coming in. Recent rains have improved the condition of plants.

Mississippi. Bees are in average condition in the southern part of the State. Hives moved to farming sections are doing good on Mexican clover. The demand for honey is slow.

Louisiana. There was no honey flow except from goldenrod in a few locations in south Louisiana and considerable stores have been consumed. A small amount of pollen is available from partridge pea and bonaset. Fall honey plants are promising with no damage from the recent hurricane which struck the south coast. The condition of the colonies is good, but summer increases need additional stores. Colonies try to rob whenever other colonies are opened. The demand for fall queens is above normal, and many package shippers report that they are nearly booked to capacity with orders for next spring's shipments.

HAWAII: (As of Sept. 25) Most Hawaiian honey is ready for shipment. Mainland bids during September ranged 10-17¢ per lb. in 60 lb. cans. Sales of about 900 cases, 60's, Algaroba White, were reported during September at about 17¢ per lb. delivered Los Angeles.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 19TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand rather light. Market dull. No supplies on wholesale spot market; no sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts still very light. Demand moderate. Market about steady with unsettled undertone except for best. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users.

EXTRACTED, MIDWESTERN new crop White Clover 60-lb. cans, per lb. 21-22¢, 10-lb. pails 24¢, 5-lb. pails 24-25¢. Light Amber, 60-lb. cans 20-21¢.

COMB: Offerings light. Demand good for good stock, rather slow for other. Receipt: 140 cases Ohio, Ohio No. 1 White in new cartons 24 sections, cellophane wrapped, mostly 10.00. Some Indiana, fair quality 8.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paid country run 46-48¢ per lb. during week, but with softness in the market in the east, anticipate lowering paying price momentarily.

DENVER: Scarcely any supplies arriving or moving in trade channels but jobbing prices on TEXAS and UTAH honey in glass at Denver:

EXTRACTED, 24/8 oz. 4.75-4.90, 24/16 oz. 8.50 12/2 lb. 7.80, 6/5 lb. 9.35. **COLORADO** in glass priced to retailers: 12/8 oz. 2.25, 12/23 oz. 5.85.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted, 13,560 lbs. Wisc. Supplies including old crop moderate. Demand slow but increasing slightly with better feeling prevailing. Market steady. Sales by bottlers delivered Detroit and by local bottlers

EXTRACTED, WISC, White Clover per case 24/1 lb. jars 6.90, 24/8 oz jars 3.90. **ARGENTINE,** White: Flower source unknown, 24/1 lb. jars 6.75-6.90, 24/8 oz. jars 3.75-3.95, 6/5 lb. jars 7.90, singles 1.50.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals: 1 car Idaho. Truck receipts Iowa moderate. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers, IOWA, White Clover cases 24/1 lb. glass 6.05, 12/2 lb. glass 5.80. IDAHO Sweet Clover 12/5 lb. tins 14.20, 24/1 lb. paper cartons, spun 6.05.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 150/60 lb. cans Minn. White Sweet Clover, 35/60 lb. cans Minn. Light Amber, 270 cases 12/2 lb. jars, 385 cases 24/1 lb. jars Minn. White Sweet Clover.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand fair. Mark t steady. Beekeepers sales to bottlers, Delivered Minneapolis Basis, US#1 blended honey White Sweet Clovers, 60-lb. cans 18¢ per lb., Light Amber 15¢ per lb. Sales by bottlers, US#1 blended honey, to wholesale grocers, 24/1 lb. jars 6.90, 12/2 lb. jars 6.70, 24/6 oz. jars 3.00, 12/14 oz. tumblers 3.80; to retail grocers, 24/1 lb. jars 7.90, 12/2 lb. jars 7.70, 24/6 oz. jars 3.60, 12/14 oz. tumblers 4.25. Sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users, in 60-lb. cans Light Amber to Amber Bakers grade 22¢ per lb.

NEW YORK: Arrivals by boat, Puerto Rico 50 bbls; Canal Zone 53 cases; Cuba 100 bbls, 833 cases, 200 cartons; Mexico 100 drums. By rail, Calif 188,301 lbs. By truck, Pa. 10,000 lbs., New York 55,000 lbs. Demand limited for best light and white grades, very slow for darker grades. Market dull.

EXTACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users, IMPORTED bbls 15-17¢, occasional 18¢ per lb., some offerings made at lower prices, cans 17-18¢ lb. CUBAN cases 43/1 lb. tins Light Amber \$12.50-13.50. NEW YORK Light Amber Clover 18¢, Buckwheat 18¢. PA. & NEW YORK White Clover 21¢-22¢ per lb. for 60-lb. cans. CALIF, 60's, Water White Orange 30-32¢ (Correction: Make last report Water White Orange instead of White Orange), Sage 23¢. Brokers sales to jobbers, INTERMOUNTAIN & CALIFORNIA, delivered New York City, Light Amber various flowers, 60-lb. cans 18¢ per lb. 12/5 lb. tins blended orange and clover \$13.20 straight Clover or Orange \$15.50; 12/1 lb. jars straight clover or orange or blended 3.57. NEW YORK cases 24/1 lb. Creamed White Clover honey 7.25. INTERMOUNTAIN cases 24/1 lb. creamed White Clover honey 7.36.

BEESWAX: Arrivals boat, Dominican Republic 54 bags, Cuba 10 bags, Haiti 142 bags. Demand slow. Market dull and weak. Sales by receivers and nominal quotations, wide range in prices, AFRICAN, CUBAN, WEST INDIES & CENTRAL AMERICAN, light waxes 44-48¢ per lb., occasional quotation 49¢, darker waxes 40-44¢. BRAZIL, asking higher prices, no sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Arrivals, Northwestern 1 ton, African 1 ton. Supplies light. Demand slow. AFRICAN 45-50¢ per lb., DOMESTIC 52¢ per lb.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals, Comb, none; Extracted: 5,360 lb. Illinois, 13,720 lbs. Bottled mid-western demand slow, Market steady. Brokers delivered sales to bakers, manufacturers and large users, extracted ILLINOIS, IOWA, No. 1, White Clover 24/1 lb. jars 6.90, 12/2 lb jars 6.70, 24/8 oz. jars 3.70, 6/5 lb. jars 8.00.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers.

EXTRACTED, IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 12/1 lb. jars 4.25-4.50.

COMB, OHIO, Mixed Flowers, cartons 24 cellophane wrapped, \$9.00.

(Continued on page 7)

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 19TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS (Continued)

PORTLAND: Arrival, Ore. 120/5 gallon cans, Ida. 200 cases 5-lb. pails, 375 cases 1 lb. jars, 300 cases 2 lb. jars. Demand slow, market generally unsettled although slightly stronger on cased goods in small containers.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales and quotations to wholesalers or large buyers, IDAHO Sweet Clover Alfalfa, 5-lb. pails, cases of 12, \$14.20, 12/2 lb. jars 5.80; 2/1 lb. jars 6.05. OREGON Clover Vetch 12/5 lb. pails 12.50-12.60. Retail prices continue in wide range from \$1.09-1.89 for 5-lb. pails.

COLEB: Receipts, from Colo. 420 cases, from Eastern Ore. 176 cases. Supplies moderate. Demand slow. Market about steady. Sales to retailers, COLO, 24/10 oz. choice \$8.00, 24/12 oz. Fancy 8.50. ORE 24/12 oz. Fancy 8.50.

BEESWAX: Market steady. Dealers paying 45¢ per 1 lb. delivered at Portland.

SEATTLE: No arrivals. Extracted, demand slow, market dull. Sales to wholesalers, IDAHO Light Amber 24/1 lb. jars 5.35, 12/2 lb. jars 5.10, 24/1 lb. paper cartons spun honey, few sales 5.35 delivered Seattle.

COMB: Demand slow, market weaker. IDAHO Light Amber sales to wholesalers 24/12 oz Fancy, per case \$8.00.

SAN FRANCISCO: Receipts: Nevada 500 cans, Idaho 1000 cans. Market unchanged to slightly lower. Wholesale prices by bottlers

EXTRACTED, blended, 24/12 oz. jars 5.90-6.30 24/1 lb. jars 6.50-8.50, 24/24 oz jars 9.90-12.40, some dark color 7.90; 12/2 lb. jars 6.00-8.35, 12/5 lb. cans 13.50-18.60, some dark color 12.75.

BEESWAX: No receipts or sales reported.

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES JULY 1947 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Argentina	303,466
Cuba	333,056
Mexico	193,366
Chile	57,335
Guatemala	7,240
Brazil	5,413
Costa Rica	30,503
Syria	44
Greece	19
TOTAL	935,492
TOTAL JULY 1946	2,445,312
TOTAL JAN-JULY 1947	15,843,562
TOTAL JAN-JULY 1946	9,304,161

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII TO U.S. DURING JULY 1947

	Pounds
Puerto Rico	7,916
Hawaii	0
TOTALS 1947	7,916
TOTALS 1946	1,300

TOTAL IMPORTS OF HONEY (Including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii)

	Pounds
Jan. - July 1947	16,269,928
Jan. - July 1946	9,525,427
Calendar year 1946	19,934,816
8 year (1939-46) average	16,983,000

TOTAL IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (Including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii)

	Pounds
Jan. - July 1947	2,579,538
Jan. - July 1946	4,546,174
Total Calendar Year 1946	6,373,394
8 year (1939-1946) average	5,523,000

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MONTH JULY 1947 BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Canada	27,600
Hong Kong	1,725
Curacao (NWI)	1,800
Belgian Congo	735
Phillipine Islands	240
Saudi Arabia	120
TOTALS 1947	32,220
TOTAL 1946	4,172

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM U.S. JAN-JULY

1947 - - - - -	172,791
1946 - - - - -	138,091

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR

1946 - - - - -	197,937
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TOTAL EXPORTS FROM U.S. FOR

EIGHT YEAR AVE (1939-46)	927,000
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IMPORTS OF BEESWAX INTO THE U.S. DURING JULY 1947 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Ethiopia	55,629
Brazil	76,144
Dominican Republic	42,967
Cuba	26,203
Chile	10,403
Haiti	9,441
Egypt	4,387
Guatemala	4,235
El Salvador	3,333
TOTAL	232,742
TOTAL 1946	772,911

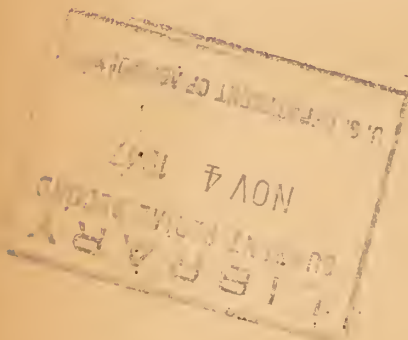
SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO UNITED STATES DURING JULY 1947

	Crude - Pounds
Puerto Rico	1,215
Hawaii	0
TOTAL	1,215
TOTAL 1946	0

Note: All above import export information secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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October 15, 1947.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 20

SUMMARY

the
Light to killing frosts extended from Plains States east and south along the Atlantic Coast to South Carolina the fore part of the period; followed by high temperatures the latter part. In Concordia, Kansas a record October high of 102 degrees was established. In western States above normal temperatures prevailed. Rains broke the drought in central and northern California and heavy rains fell in the southeastern States. No flow of honey of any consequence was on in southern California during this period, and only a light diminishing flow from various plants continued in the northern and central portions of the State. In the Pacific northwest the honey flow was ended and bees were reported in good condition for wintering. In the Rocky Mountain district extracting was nearing completion, bees were inactive, and in some locations they were in poor condition for the winter while others were in good condition. In northeast Texas a good fall flow was on from asters, broomweed and cotton, but in other sections conditions were variable but generally poor for the fall flow because of dry weather. Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona plants were suffering from dry weather many colonies will need extra feed for winter. Bees were still gathering a little nectar from hardy asters in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, and from Hubam clover in Iowa. The fall flow was unusually good in nearly all of Iowa. In Nebraska a good fall flow was in progress from Hubam, Alfalfa and heartsease. In Missouri a good fall heartsease flow was being secured in bottomlands along the Mississippi river and asters were beginning. In southern Minnesota and Wisconsin a light fall flow from goldenrod and asters was on but killing frosts ended the flow in the northern sections. Bees in Michigan were going into the winter in variable condition, some with ample stores, other light. In parts of Ohio the fall flow continued and was good, but in the northwestern part was poor. A light fall

flow was in progress in Indiana and Illinois. Frosts ended the honey flow in New York State except in protected locations where asters, was still yielding lightly on warm days. In other New England States the fall flow was light. In New Jersey, bees were too weak to take advantage of the fall flow. In parts of Maryland a fairly good fall flow from asters was reported, badly needed for a fall fill-up. Through the Carolinas, Tennessee and Kentucky, the fall flow to date has been light. In south Georgia and southern Mississippi Mexican clover has yielded well. In south Florida honey plants were under water from too much rain, but in the northern part of the State bees were in good condition and were bringing in nectar from purslane. Dry weather was dimming the outlook for a fall flow in southern Louisiana.

The preliminary honey production report for October by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is shown on pages 8 and 9.

The market for honey continued unsettled and prices fluctuated greatly over the country. Reports indicate that packers were offering lower prices than growers were asking in many instances. Producers in some sections were moving considerable quantities through cooperatives, for which returns were not yet available. Reports indicate that retail sales for packaged honey have increased since the first of the month. Many producers report that they have disposed of a much smaller percent of their crops than they had moved at this date last season. Beeswax prices were lower.

In the tabulation immediately following, beekeepers f.o.b. sales are listed by States, as reported. Sixty pound can sales are in all instances sales by beekeepers. Sales in smaller containers are in most instances sales by beekeeper-packers, but a few are for packers. Beeswax sales are f.o.b. beekeepers.

STATE	60-lb. cans	5-lb. cans	1-lb. cans	Comb	Beeswax
	Case to : Single : ton lots: Cans	To : To : Whole- : Retailer : salers : samers	To : To : Whole- : Re- : salers : tailers	Case : lots :	Cents Per lb.
Calif.	-cents per lb.- A18 CA20 *12-14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-Cents per lb.- --	-Cents per lb.- --	Dollars --	40-48
Ore.	--	--	--	--	45
Wash.	CA 20 F-B26-27 C25	CA20-25 CA25-30	--	C9.00	--
Colo.	-- CA30	--	--	--	41
Mont.	-- CA25-30	--	--	--	--
Idaho	CA16-17 CA20	CA20-22	--	--	50
Nevada	C13	--	--	--	--
Utah	CA15-18	--	--	--	--
Intermountain (State not shown)	C18-19	--	--	--	--

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		60-lb. cans	5-lb. cans	1-lb. cans	Comb	Beeswax
STATE	Case to : ton lots:	Single : Cans :	To : Whole- Retailer :	To : Con- sumers :	To : Whole- Re- tailers :	Case lots
		cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	Dollars	Cents per lb.
Ariz.	A14	110½				46
Texas	CA20		CH-C20			
			C18 1/3-30		C 30	
N.Mex.			C25			
Red River Valley of Minn. & N.D.						
	MF18	MF25	MF25	MF26	MF30	41½-52
		C30				
Iowa	C17, U13½	C25			MF19-20	41-52
Nebr.	CA25	CA20-27	CA20-27	CA29		43
Kansas	CA20	CA20-22	A21 1/6	CA33-35	A24	
Mo.	CA22		CH-A21¼			
Mich.	C19-20			C38	CA10.50	
	(Cans furnished)				C 3.40	41-43
	Bass20					
	MF16					
Wisc.	C17	C20-25	C25-30	C35-40		45-48
Minn.	C15	C20	CBass22-30		MF5.52 (with- out cases)	41-47
	(cans returned)					
Ohio	C19½-23 (cans returned)	C26½	CH-C 27½ C30½-31			
	MF15-17½ (darker color cans returned)					
Ind.				C24-32 (in buyers containers)		
Ill.	C20	CBass22½	Class25-27	CBass 27-30		41-46
	Mf 15 (poor flavor)					
N.Y.	Duck15	Duck20		Duck24	Buck29	
	C18-20	C20		C24	C29	
N.J.			T20		I30	
Vt.	C20			C25		C30
Pa.		C25			C40	
Md.						Bass-Beans 33
Va.						
N.C.						C8.00
Ga.	Gall 15				Gall 30	Gall.10.00
Fla.					Or25	Or33
					MF20	MF27

C - Clover. CA - Clover-Alfalfa. Buck.-Buckwheat. Bass. -Basswood. MF - Mixed Flavors.
M - Mesquite. U - Unknown. T -Tulip Poplar. Ch -Bulk Comb (chunk)honey. F-B. Fireweed
& Blackberry. Or Orange. Cotton, Cotton-bean, Alfalfa, Cotton, and Mixed flowers.
Gall - Gallberry.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by Beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Sept.22-Oct.8)

Southern California points - Temperatures were rather high during the first part of the period, but normal during the last half. There was no rain or wind. In the hill areas bees have been quiet and are practically broodless. Burrow brush and rabbit brush are blooming and are yielding some pollen. Turkey mullein and blue curls are not too abundant and have practically no bees on them. In the orchard areas there is some activity and pollen and a trace of nectar is coming in. Mustard, blue gum, a little sweetclover, and flower gardens are being worked by the bees. Queens are laying a little.

Central California points - The first general rainfall of the season fell on October 7, but was rather moderate in volume. Temperatures ranged from slightly above to somewhat below normal. The honey producing season is about to close. Colonies are generally in good condition in most locations, but poor where bees were weakened from tarant spray poisoning. A fair sized crop of honey was secured in the San Joaquin Valley in some locations but was poor in others. Bees were working spike-weed, blue curl, late alfalfa bloom, cotton, and sunflowers. In the Sierra mountains bees were securing some honeydew

-continued-

from fir trees. Broodrearing has fallen off.

Northern California points - The long summer drought was ended October 7 when rather general moderate rains occurred. In the central part of the Sacramento Valley beekeepers report that the thistle yield was poor. In the alfalfa - Ladino clover section among the dairies some surplus honey was gathered. During the period in review bees were working on late thistle, alfalfa, Ladino clover and a few other miscellaneous flowers. In Placer county colonies in the lower elevations are in good condition for winter. There is very little activity in the hives and only small amounts of brood are present.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Sept. 22-Oct. 8)

West of the Cascades. There were scattered showers over most of the area with temperatures slightly lower but about normal for the period. Rainfall has been beneficial to pastures but of little benefit to bees. Bees were generally going into the winter in good condition. A few colonies will have to be fed before packing for winter.

East of the Cascades. Cool daytime temperatures with moderate night minimums characterized the weather for this period. Showers were general over most of the area but total rainfall was light. Sunshine was lacking except in the extreme southern part of Oregon. In the Yakima Valley scale hives lost weight during this period. Bees are strong and only a few will have to be fed for the winter. Not many flowers were in bloom and it was too cool for much bee activity. Extracting is about finished. Hives are well stocked with brood, bees and honey. Honey was in slow demand with considerable consumer resistance to current asking prices.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Sept. 23-Oct. 9)

Extracting has been completed and beekeepers are busy making their bees ready for winter. In yards where gassing is practised, bees have been exterminated. In yards where colonies are overwintered, weak colonies are being doubled up where necessary and preparations for feeding are being made. In many locations hives are well stocked with honey and young bees. The demand for honey was reported as generally light, although somewhat better since the turn to colder weather. Packers were making a few bids for honey. Many beekeepers were shipping their honey to cooperatives for bottling and marketing. Details by States follow:

Colorado - Extracting has been practically completed. Bees are in good condition in the southwestern part of the State where good fall flows were secured, but in the area just north of Denver bees in some yards have not secured enough honey for winter stores and preparations for heavy winter feeding are being made. Bees secured a little nectar from third crop alfalfa in this area which will add to the scanty winter stores. Beekeepers in the southwestern corner of the State report that sweetclover has germinated well this fall. Many beekeepers are shipping their honey to cooperatives.

Montana - Weather was showery and cool during this period. In yards where bees are exterminated and replaced in the spring with package bees, the bees have been gassed. Extracting is nearly completed and much honey has been shipped to cooperatives for marketing.

Idaho - Extracting is nearly completed. Bees have quit gathering honey and are being readied for winter. Reports indicate that most bees are going into the winter in good condition with ample stores and strong with young bees. Broodrearing is about finished for this season.

Utah - The weather was cold and rainy during much of this period. Bees have been made ready for winter in many yards, and reports indicate that their condition is variable. In some apiaries colonies are being united and feeding will be necessary for winter. Fruit spray or other poisons are reported as the principal factors weakening the colonies.

ARIZONA: (Period Sept. 23-Oct. 9)

There was very little bee activity during this period, and very little honey was coming in principally because of continued dry weather. The yield of cotton honey was lighter than usual this summer because of the dusting of cotton fields with various insecticides. Some colonies made good yields from tamarisk. Bees are in good condition for winter.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 24-Oct. 10)

East Texas - The weather continued dry and good rains are badly needed. Unless they come very soon the fall flow from aster will be very short. Packages and queens have been in good demand for 1948 and some package shippers are booked to capacity. Demand for honey was reported as slow.

Northeast Texas - Weather conditions were favorable with hot days and cool nights. Plants are in good condition. Broodweed and asters are supplying a good flow of nectar. Cotton is making excellent growth and is now beginning to bloom, and the outlook is for a good yield of nectar from this source.

Southwest Texas - The weather continued hot and dry during this period and in most locations bees were securing very little nectar. Starvation was reported in some yards. Bees are much inclined to robbing. Colonies are losing weight and broodrearing has slowed down in many yards. In other yards a good fall honey flow from asters and broodweed occurred in spite of the dry weather, and bees are in fine shape for winter.

Arkansas - Dry weather prevailed during this period. Bees are still continuing to raise brood. Feeding is necessary to prevent starvation in many yards.

Oklahoma - The weather continued hot and dry, broken only by local thunder showers. Bees have been carrying in considerable pollen and are still raising brood. Most yards are in good condition.

New Mexico - Dry weather prevailed in the Lower Rio Grande Valley but most bees are in good condition having good supplies of honey and fairly strong with young bees. In the middle Rio Grande Valley reports indicate that the honey crop in many yards for this season is almost a failure, although a few scattered yards have stored a little surplus honey. Many yards have not sufficient stores for winter.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Sept. 28-Oct. 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Extracting operations are nearing completion. Quite a few migratory beekeepers have moved their bees south; others are preparing their bees for winter. The weather was seasonal during the period and on warmer days bees were securing a small amount of pollen and nectar from hardy asters. Broodrearing has stopped. Clovers are in good condition for next season but reports indicate that the acreage was smaller than pre-war. Honey is in fair demand locally, but the demand from packers is light.

Iowa - Weather continued dry and warmer than seasonal. A good late honey flow was experienced by most beekeepers. There is very little forage left for bees to work on except a little Hubam clover. The quality of fall honey was above average. Bees will go into winter in good condition. There is some concern over the condition of honey plants for next year. Extracting is progressing rapidly, but is being delayed in some apiaries because of a shortage of cans. The demand for honey was light. Many beekeepers were reported to be holding for higher prices than packers were offering.

Nebraska - A good fall honey flow was in progress during this period and supers have been filled with a good grade of honey, mostly from Hubam clover, alfalfa, and heartsease. Bees are going into winter quarters heavy with honey and strong with young bees. If beekeepers will leave sufficient honey with the bees, they should come out of the winter next spring with large populations. Clover plants and alfalfa are in fine condition, and dandelions will probably be plentiful next spring as fall rains have brought them out in fine shape. The demand for honey is slow.

Kansas - Hot, dry weather continued during this period except for occasional light showers which did not greatly relieve the drought conditions. Many days of strong south wind occurred. Practically all fall flowers are dried up except sunflowers which are furnishing bees with a little pollen. The fall honey flow has been practically a failure. Some bees may run short of stores before spring. Extracting is nearing completion and beekeepers are preparing their colonies for winter. Demand for honey was reported as slow and most beekeepers were holding for higher prices than bottlers were offering.

Missouri - Heartsease is abundant on flooded Mississippi River lands and is still yielding. This is later than usual for a nectar flow from this source. Wild aster has begun to yield.

PACIFIC CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period Sept. 28-Oct. 12)

Michigan - Extracting of honey is nearing completion and feeding and preparing bees for winter is under way. Some yards need no feed, having sufficient stores to carry them through the winter; others will need considerable assistance. In general colonies are in better condition for wintering than last season. New clover seedlings and voluntary white clover appear to be in good condition. There was practically no fall flow of honey on the upper peninsula.

Wisconsin - Hard frosts have killed nearly all flowers in the upper half of the State, but in

the lower half goldenrod and asters were still supplying pollen and nectar on warm days. On some days there has been a slight gain on scale hives. Brood is still being raised in the southern part of the State, but in the northern half broodrearing is slowing down. Extracting is nearing completion. Most reports indicate that bees are well stocked with winter stores. However, several reports indicate that this is not uniformly so. Some yards are light on stores and will have to be supplied with food before winter sets in. Honey plants are generally in good condition for next year.

Minnesota - The first portion of the period was cold with some rain, the balance was warm and dry. Bees are inclined to rob and many beekeepers are waiting for cooler weather to finish extracting and preparing bees for winter. Some nectar from asters and Hubam clover came in during the period and considerable pollen. Some yards may have made a living, while others lost slightly in weight. Little or no sugar feeding will be necessary this fall. Many bees are being gassed. Damage by moths has been severe due to the warm weather and dry conditions.

Ohio - Reports from beekeepers in the central and southern sections of Ohio indicate an exceptionally good fall flow, particularly from wild asters. Colonies of bees which were fed sugar sirup through August and September have secured enough fall honey for wintering and it is possible that some surplus will be made. Reports from beekeepers in the northwestern corner of the State indicate that bees gained very little during the heartsease flow. Asters are now blooming but no nectar is coming in. Unless rains come soon the flow from this source will be a failure. Bees are populous enough in this area for good wintering, but considerable feeding will have to be done. Clover plants are generally in good condition over the State and are not as yet showing adverse effects from the dry spell or from recent freezes. Demand for honey although slightly improved was still generally slow.

Indiana - Warm weather following several light frosts has enabled bees to gather a considerable amount of aster honey in upland areas. The heartsease flow in some low areas was good until ended by frosts. Notwithstanding the summer drought, clover plants appear to be in fair condition. Bees are well stocked with stores and strong with young bees for winter. Broodrearing was heavy during August and part of September, but is now falling off.

Illinois - The weather continued warm and dry during this period and bees were getting a little honey from late heartsease and asters. There was some frost damage to blooms the forepart of the period which has reduced the flow. Brood chambers are well filled with honey and indications are that bees should be in good condition for the winter. Demand for honey is slow. Some beekeepers report that at this time last year they had disposed of their entire crop at CPA ceiling prices while at this time this season less than one-third

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of their production has been disposed of. New seedlings of clover are in good condition.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 27-Oct. 13)

New York - Killing frosts the forepart of the period ended the honey flow. Dry, warm weather has prevailed since. In the eastern part of the State honey plants for next season are commencing to suffer from lack of moisture. Reports vary as to the condition of bees for going into the winter. In many locations insufficient fall honey was gathered to provide winter stores, especially in the eastern part of the State. In the western and central areas a fairly good fall flow was secured and most bees have ample stores. Broodrearing has ceased, which is earlier than usual. In the central part of the State in favored locations bees are still securing a little nectar from asters which were not ended by the freeze.

New Jersey - The fall flow from aster commenced at the beginning of this period but many colonies were close to starvation and in too weak a condition to take full advantage of the bloom. Heavy feeding is anticipated to carry many colonies through the winter.

Massachusetts - No rain has fallen since Sept. 2, and the water table is so low that many wells have gone dry. Most colonies will need feeding to put them in good condition for the winter. The fall flow which looked very promising up to Sept. 1st proved to be a total failure. The early fall flow prior to this date was fairly good.

Vermont - The weather was warm and dry most of this period. Bees and clovers appear to be in good condition. Most bees are being furnished extra feed for the winter. The demand for honey locally is good and beekeepers are rapidly disposing of their crops.

Pennsylvania - Beekeepers in the north-central portion of the State report that the fall crop of honey is now all extracted, but that the crop was light. Bees, however, have sufficient stores for wintering, but clusters are small. The ground is very dry for this season of the year.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Sept. 27-Oct. 13)

Maryland - The early part of this period was very cool with several frosts. The remainder has been mild to warm with several heavy morning fogs. During the mild period aster yielded fair to good in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. A scale hive in this area has shown a net gain of 20 pounds for the two weeks. There will be no surplus from fall sources but winter stores will be benefited. On the eastern Shore the fall flow has been poor, but bees are in good condition so far as feed is concerned as they stored plenty of late bean honey in the brood chambers. Numerous queens have disappeared and requeening has been necessary. Honey sales are slow.

North Carolina - Bees will need feeding due to too much cold rainy weather during the fall flow. Crimson clover is growing well for next year.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 27-Oct. 13)

Kentucky - Apiculturists in the northern part of the State reported that weather was warm, but quite dry for the season of the year. Bees were

gathering much pollen and some nectar from goldenrod and asters. Bees are vigorous and numerous. Extracting of spring honey is finished, but little fall honey has been extracted. Bees have plenty of stores for winter.

Tennessee - Reports from southeast Tennessee indicate that weather was very dry until the end of the period when a few light showers relieved the drought. The heavy expected aster flow did not materialize. Some feeding must be done, or a switching of honey from heavy colonies to equalize stores. To date an estimated 10 pounds per colony average of aster honey has been secured. Honey sales are slow.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 26-Oct. 12)

Georgia - Bee activity in the fields and in the hives was normal. There has been much rain, and cool weather. Mexican clover in the southern part of the State and asters and goldenrod in north Georgia are still blooming and yielding, and it looks as if it will be unnecessary to give the bees additional feed. Goldenrod did not yield too well in some north Georgia locations, partly because of dry weather in September. Some fall surplus was made but beekeepers are leaving it with the bees. Honey is moving very slow.

Florida - Beekeepers in south Florida report heavy rains during this period added more water to the already flooded area. Honey plants are under water and there will be no flowers this fall for bees to work. Much feeding will have to be done if bees are to live through the winter. In north Florida purslane is producing some surplus honey for winter stores. Many colonies have enough for winter and others are adding to their stores. With favorable conditions until frost, no feeding will be necessary.

Alabama - The honey crop is light, but slightly better than last year. The movement of honey has been slow to date.

Mississippi - Bees in the southern part of the State are in good condition as a result of a good fall flow from Mexican clover which has furnished them with a good supply of winter stores. Honey sales are slow.

Louisiana - Colonies were making slight gains at the close of the period, probably getting a small amount of nectar from boneset, and early goldenrod. Asters are about ready to begin. Fair amounts of pollen are being gathered from boneset, goldenrod and ragweed. There has been no rain during the period and the ground is extremely dry, this in spite of the recent hurricane which brought some rains. It is too dry for farmers to plant their fall crops. The outlook for a fall flow is doubtful. Bees are generally in good condition since broodrearing expanded with the fresh pollen gathered during the past few weeks. Some beekeepers report they still have most of their production for the season on hand.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 20TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of October. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are 24 section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand light, market dull, very little inquiry. No supplies on wholesale spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Truck and l.c.l. express receipts light. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - **MIDWESTERN**, new crop, White Clover, per lb.; 60-lb. cans 21-22¢, 10-lb. cans 24¢, 5-lb. cans 24-25¢; Light Amber 60-lb. cans 20-21¢. **WISCONS**, 6, 5-lb. jars White Clover few \$8.50. **MICHIGAN**, 10-lb. jars White Clover 22¢ per lb.

COMB: Few sales. **WISCONSIN**, 24 sections cellophane-wrapped White Clover \$9.00. **OHIO**, 24-section cellophane-wrapped Dudaheat \$9.00-9.25.

BEESWAX: Market weaker. Dealers report paying for country run 41-43¢ per lb.

DENVER: No receipts reported. Supplies very light as dealers not willing pay producers prices and reported producers unwilling reduce quotations, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: Few sales. **COLORADO**, Alfalfa-Sweet-clover 12, 8-oz. jars \$2.25; 12, 17-oz. jars \$4.40; 12, 23-oz. jars \$5.85.

COMB: **COLORADO**, 24, 12-oz. sections U.S. No. 1, \$11.00 per case.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 3,000 lbs. Iowa. Some Mich. being sold in consumer packages by small beekeepers on farmer's markets and stands. Supplies of old stock only moderate. Demand only fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - **ARGENTINE**, White Flower source unknown 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.75-6.90; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.75-3.95; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.90. Sales by bottlers delivered **DETROIT** - **IOWA**, White Clover per case 24, 1-lb. jars 6.90; 5-lb. tins \$1.35.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts Iowa moderate. market slightly stronger.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - **IOWA**, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$6.40; 12, 5-lb. tin \$15.30.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck, 175, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclovers, 100, 60-lb. cans Minn. Light Amber to Amber 40 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered **Minneapolis** - U.S. No. 1 Blended honey White Sweetclover 18¢ per lb., Light Amber to Amber 15¢ per lb. Sales by bottlers, U.S. No. 1 blended honey to wholesale grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.00; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.80; to retail grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$4.25. Sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users, in 60-lb. cans Light Amber to Amber Bakers grade 22¢ per lb.

MINNEAPOLIS (Cont'd)

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers - Domesite, Crude Light Yellow, per lb. cash 38¢; in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail 1 car Calif.; by truck 31,000 lbs. N.Y.; by boat 50 bbls. Puerto Rico, 85 drums Cuba, 371 bbls. Cuba; 250 cases Cuba; 2100 cartons Cuba; 200 bbls. Haiti. Demand light, mostly for light and white grades, slight improvement noted in demand for darker honeys, market rather unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - Imported, bbls. 14-17¢, cans 16-18¢, occasional sale White and Light colored higher. **CUBAN**, cases 48, 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$12.50-13.50. **NEW YORK**, Light Amber Clover 18¢, Buckwheat 16-18¢. **PENNSYLVANIA** and **NEW YORK**, White Clover 21-22¢. **CALIFORNIA**, White White Orange 30-32¢, Sage 22-23¢. Brokers sales to jobbers - **INTERMOUNTAIN** and **CALIFORNIA**, delivered New York City, Light Amber Various Flowers, 60-lb. cans 18¢ per lb.; 12, 5-lb. tins Blended Orange and Clover \$13.25, straight Clover or Orange \$15.50; 12, 1-lb. jars straight Clover or Orange or Blended \$3.57. **NEW YORK**, cases 24, 1-lb. creamed White Clover \$7.25. **INTERMOUNTAIN**, 24, 1-lb. creamed White Clover honey \$7.36.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - bags - 39¢ Cuba, 18 Puerto Rico, 231 Chile, 200 Dominican Republic. Demand slow, market dull. Sales by receivers and nominal quotations - wide range in prices: **CUBA**, **WEST INDIES** and **CENTRAL AMERICAN**, Light 44-48¢, Darker 40-44¢. **AFRICAN** and **BRAZIL**, asking 49-52¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - approx. 48,000 lbs. Calif., 4800 lbs. N.Y., 1800 lbs. Iowa. Offerings light. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales - **CALIFORNIA**, Light Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.45; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; Amber Sage, asking 17¢ per lb.; Alfalfa asking 18¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - approx. 1 ton Africa, 1 ton Calif. Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady. Sales by receivers - per lb. **AFRICAN**, 45-50¢; **CALIFORNIA**, 52¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 9,372 lbs. Iowa, 750 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Demand moderate, market steady. Brokers' delivered sales to bakers, manufacturers and large users -

EXTRACTED: **IOWA**, No. 1 White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 20TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS (CONTINUED)

PORTLAND: Arrivals from Oregon 57, 5-gal. cans Clover-Vetch; from Idaho 350 cases. Supplies moderate. Demand slow but market stronger. Some honey being consigned to wholesalers who have made advances. Wholesalers sales and quotations to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, 6, 10-lb. cans \$15.00-15.50; 12, 3-15, glass jars \$9.75-10.00; 12, 5-lb. cans \$15.00-15.20; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$6.25-6.50; 24, 1-lb. glass \$6.75.

CCMB: Arrivals - from Idaho 200 cases, from Colo. via express 200 cases. Sales to retailers - IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. fancy 9.00-9.50; 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$8.50-8.75; 24, 11-oz. No. 1, \$7.50-7.75; 24, 12-oz. No. 2, \$7.25-7.50.

COLORADO, 24, 12-oz. No. 1 and unclassified all \$8.50. Brokers sales to wholesales - IDAHO, 12, 1-oz. No. 1, \$7.75.

BEE SWAX: Market steady with dealers paying 45¢ per lb. delivered Portland.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 12, 16-oz. jars \$4.25-4.50.

CCMB: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers, cartons, 24 cellophane-wrapped 16-oz. few \$8.50-9.00, fair quality Dark, few \$7.00-7.50.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts Bay area dealers during the first half of October consisted of 275 cans of Northern and 825 cans of Central Calif. Light Amber Cotton, Cotton-Bean, Alfalfa-Cotton and Mixed Flowers; 324 cans of Extra Light Amber Alfalfa from Central Calif., 57 cans of Central and 126 cans of Southern Calif. White Orange; 92 cans of White Clover from Nevada; 720 cases of 24, 12-oz. sections of Clover-Alfalfa from Nevada. Wholesale prices by bottlers -

EXTRACTED: Blended, 24, 12-oz. jars \$5.90-6.30; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.50-8.50; 24, 24-oz. jars \$9.90-12.40, some dark color \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.00-8.35; 12, 5-lb. cans \$13.50-18.60, some dark color \$12.75.

BEE SWAX: Receipts consisted of 780 lbs. from Central Calif. at 48¢ per lb. delivered Bay area.

SEATTLE: No arrivals reported.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market slightly stronger. Sales to wholesalers - very few sales. IDAHO, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 5-lb. cans \$14.20; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80; 24, 1-lb. paper cartons creamed honey \$6.05. Sales to retailers -

WASHINGTON, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. cans \$13.95.

CCMB: Arrivals - 432 cases Colo. Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Light Amber 24, 12-oz. Fancy per case \$8.00, unclassified 24, 9-oz. \$3.50.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of October 1, 1947 together with comparative figures for 1946: (From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, 10/9/47)

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Halifax	--	--	--	--
Saint John	--	--	--	--
Quebec City	--	--	--	--
Montreal	6,750	49,700	1 500,400	2 18,600
Ottawa	2,016	1,834	--	--
Toronto	76,634	544,000	164,000	112,000
Winnipeg	247,776	241,310	646,740	411,799
Regina	--	8,016	--	--
Saskatoon	34,992	19,433	--	6,748
Edmonton	27,728	36,662	--	145,000
Calgary	109,104	62,247	157,902	91,725
Lethbridge	24,624	--	--	--
Vancouver	No report	67,200	No report	--

1 Imported for processing. 2 Includes 12,600 lbs. imported for processing.

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1947 (BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN).

	Pounds
Mexico	520,593
Cuba	213,464
Crete	821
TOTAL AUGUST 1947	734,891
TOTAL AUGUST 1946	1,694,540

RE-SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO U.S. DURING AUGUST 1947

	Pounds
Puerto Rico	4,183
Hawaii	0
TOTAL AUGUST 1947	4,183
TOTAL AUGUST 1946	44,004

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 20TOTAL IMPORTS OF HONEY (Including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii) IMPORTS OF BEESWAX INTO THE U.S. DURING AUGUST 1947 (BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)

	Pounds
January-August 1947	3,313,612
January-August 1946	6,234,718
Calendar Year 1946	19,934,816
8 YEAR (1939-46) AVERAGE	16,933,000

	Pounds
Brazil	112,047
Dominican Republic	50,660
Ethiopia	44,197
Cuba	35,927
Mexico	6,460
Guatemala	5,774
Haiti	5,000
TOTAL AUGUST 1947	260,065
TOTAL AUGUST 1946	550,899

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST 1947 (BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION)

	Pounds
Canada	24,911
Argentina	22,626
Italy	16,980
Belgian Congo	4,800
New Zealand	2,734
Saudi Arabia	1,224
Netherlands Indies	216
Curacao (N.W.I.)	192
Bermuda	144
TOTAL AUGUST 1947	73,827
TOTAL AUGUST 1946	11,315
JAN.-AUG. 1947	246,613
JAN.-AUG. 1946	149,406
CALENDAR YEAR 1946	197,937
8-YEAR (1939-46) AVERAGE	927,000

SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST 1947

	Pounds
Puerto Rico	696
Hawaii	0
TOTAL AUGUST 1947	696
TOTAL AUGUST 1946	0

TOTAL IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (Including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii)

	Pounds
Jan. - Aug. 1947	2,840,299
Jan. - Aug. 1946	5,105,073
TOTAL CALENDAR YEAR 1946	6,373,394
8-YEAR (1939-46) AVERAGE	5,523,000

2/ forging import & Export Information furnished by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and are preliminary.

HONEY REPORT - OCTOBER 1947 (Released October 1947 by Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

The 1947 honey crop is now estimated at 210,039,000 pounds - 2 percent below last year and 10 percent below the 1945 production, according to the preliminary October estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate is based on reports from about 5,000 beekeepers including both farm and non-farm apiaries. Average production per colony is estimated at 35.4 pounds, the lowest since this series of estimates began in 1939. It compares with 36.9 pounds last year and 40.7 pounds for the 1941-45 average. The 1947 crop is being produced by 5,910,000 colonies of bees - 2 percent more than 1st year when a crop of 213,214,000 pounds was produced. In mid-September producers had 80,550,000 pounds of honey on hand, or 33 percent of this year's production. This compares with 42,646,000 pounds or 20 percent on hand a year ago.

Production is below last year in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic and South Central areas where increases of 59 and 25 percent respectively are expected. Decreases from a year ago are, South Atlantic area 8 percent, Western 9 percent, West North Central 11 percent, and East North Central area 14 percent. Production in the leading commercial honey States varied widely from last year. New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin have much better crops than the exceptionally small crops of last year. The Iowa and Minnesota crops are about the same as last year, while the Ohio, California and Florida crops dropped sharply with decreases of 34 percent, 36 and 52 percent respectively from a year earlier. In contrast

Texas had the best crop in years.

The leading honey producing States this year are Iowa, Minnesota, California, New York, Texas, Wisconsin, Ohio, Florida and Michigan.

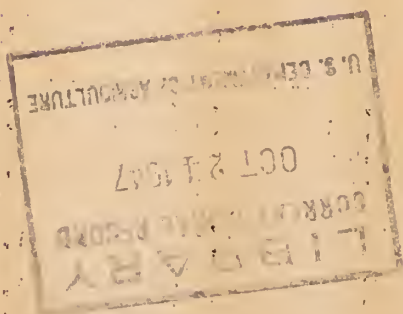
Weather during the 1947 season was unfavorable. A cold wet spring, followed later by hot dry weather retarded the growth of nectar plants over much of the country. California averaged 30 pounds per colony, a very low yield due mainly to exceptionally low yields in the southern part of the State. Florida beekeepers also had a very poor season averaging only 38 pounds compared with 80 pounds last year. The honey crop from citrus was very short this year. The average yield per colony in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin is up sharply from the exceptionally low yields of last year. Texas with a reported average of 45 pounds per colony has enjoyed probably the best season of record.

Mid-September stocks of honey on hand for sale were estimated at 80,550,000 pounds compared with 42,646,000 pounds a year earlier. The removal of sugar rationing had the effect of weakening the honey price structure and producers are holding a larger percentage of their crop. Stocks of honey on hand for sale are generally much larger than the very short holdings of a year ago.

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1947 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

State and Division	Colonies of bees 1946	Colonies of bees 1947	Yield per colony 1946	Yield per colony 1947	Honey production 1946	Honey production 1947	Money for sale in Producer's hand on Sept. 15, 1947
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand Pounds		
Maine	8	8	14	21	112	168	81
N. H.	4	4	26	30	104	120	78
Vt.	9	9	22	52	198	468	271
Mass.	21	24	22	27	462	648	207
R. I.	1	1	20	25	20	25	5
Conn.	13	19	35	37	630	703	316
N. Y.	209	219	33	60	6,897	13,140	4,336
N. J.	28	33	24	13	672	429	94
Pa.	181	195	28	35	5,068	6,825	1,570
N. A.	479	512	29.6	44.0	14,163	22,526	6,958
Ohio	352	373	32	18	11,264	7,460	2,887
Ind.	180	198	50	22	9,000	4,356	1,568
Ill.	221	232	37	23	8,177	5,336	2,134
Mich.	222	204	25	35	5,550	7,140	3,499
Wis.	212	212	37	55	7,844	11,660	4,664
E. N. C.	1,187	1,219	35.2	28.9	41,835	35,952	14,752
Minn.	299	299	62	57	18,538	17,043	6,647
Iowa	256	251	67	70	17,152	17,570	6,150
Mo.	190	209	35	21	6,650	4,389	1,317
N. Dak.	23	23	90	60	2,070	1,380	731
S. Dak.	18	18	66	65	1,188	1,170	328
Nebr.	58	55	103	76	5,974	4,180	794
Kans.	60	64	56	50	3,360	3,200	1,664
W. N. C.	904	919	60.8	53.2	54,932	49,932	17,631
Del.	3	3	35	30	105	90	30
Md.	27	30	32	26	864	780	296
Va.	148	145	20	35	2,960	5,075	1,776
W. Va.	129	107	16	21	2,064	2,247	742
N. C.	177	173	20	36	3,540	6,228	934
S. C.	66	66	13	20	858	1,320	475
Ga.	230	225	17	18	3,910	4,050	608
Fla.	191	195	80	38	15,280	7,410	1,927
S. A.	971	944	30.5	28.8	29,581	27,200	6,788
Ky.	214	208	13	17	2,782	3,536	424
Tenn.	187	189	11	18	2,057	3,402	816
Ala.	196	192	14	18	2,744	3,456	484
Miss.	78	80	17	20	1,326	1,600	560
Ark.	85	94	25	20	2,125	1,880	771
La.	81	87	15	24	1,215	2,088	1,023
Okla.	60	64	32	35	1,920	2,240	963
Tex.	273	292	40	45	10,920	13,140	5,782
S. C.	1,174	1,206	21.4	26.0	25,069	31,342	10,823
Mont.	52	53	66	69	3,432	4,002	2,081
Idaho	159	169	43	39	6,837	6,591	4,284
Wyo.	41	42	35	28	1,435	1,176	670
Colo.	75	75	50	70	3,750	5,250	2,468
N. Mex.	18	19	50	50	900	950	370
Ariz.	65	63	41	52	2,665	3,276	819
Utah	53	55	16	45	848	2,475	1,634
Nev.	13	13	100	70	1,300	910	655
Wash.	67	77	45	40	3,015	3,080	1,910
Oreg.	68	69	28	33	1,904	2,277	1,093
Calif.	461	470	48	30	22,128	14,100	7,614
West	1,072	1,110	45.0	39.7	48,214	44,087	23,598
U. S.	5,787	5,910	36.9	35.4	213,814	210,039	80,550



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
November 3, 1947.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 21

SUMMARY

A light flow of honey occurred during this period in orchard areas of southern California, some parts of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Light to moderate flows occurred in Nebraska, northeast Texas, Maryland, and in most South Atlantic, South Central and Southeastern States. In many of these areas unseasonable warm weather during October prolonged the fall flow. However, nectar sources were drying up in many of these States for lack of rain, particularly in the Plains Area and Northeastern States. In southeast Georgia and Florida too much rain curtailed the honey flow. While temperatures were unseasonably mild in the extreme northern tier of States during this period, practically no honey flow was in evidence as major flower sources were killed by the September freezes. Reports indicate that most areas are going into the winter with the bees in better condition than earlier anticipated, due to the favorable fall flows. However, where dry weather was extreme, as in New Jersey and eastern New York State, heavy feeding will be necessary. Additional feed will be needed for the bees in parts of Colorado, Wyoming, some yards in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota and to varying degrees in many other States.

The market for honey continued unsettled. While some reports indicated a slight improvement in local demand, most reports reflected a slow demand. Various factors influencing the slow demand mentioned by beekeepers included the plentifulness of sugar, jams and jellies in grocery stores at lower prices than honey; retail stores still stocked with last season's higher priced honey; and the general high cost of living which is making housewives price conscious. Factors mentioned improving the demand were the change to cooler weather, honey advertising in some cities and the light honey offerings in some areas. Producers were holding for higher prices than bottlers were offering, and trading continued light. The demand for beeswax was light and the market was dull.

In the tabulation immediately following beekeepers f.o.b. sales are listed by States as reported. 60-lb. cans sales are in all instances f.o.b. sales by beekeepers; sales in smaller containers are in most cases f.o.b. sales by beekeeper-packers, although a few are sales by packers. Beeswax sales are f.o.b. beekeepers.

STATE	EXTRACTED						CCMB		BEESWAX	
	60-lb. cans		5-lb. cans		1-lb. cans					
	Case to	Single	To	To	To	To	Case			
	Several	Cans	Whole-	Re-	Con-	Whole-	Re-	lots		Cents
	ton lots		salers	tailers	sumers	salers	tailers			Per lb.
	- cents per lb.-		-Cents per lb.-		-Cents per lb.-		Dollars			
CALIF.										
Cent.	Cot-A1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MF -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40-43
	Northern SCA-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Th-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC N.West.										
Oregon	SCA-14-17	-	-	SCA-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vetch	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wash.	SCA-20	SCA 25-	-	MF-24-25	SCA25-35	-	-	SCA-grade A	9.00	-
		26 2/3	-	-	-	-	-	MF-grade B	7.20-	-
	MF -20	-	-	-	-	-	-		8.00	-
INTERMOUNTAIN STATES										
State now shown										
	SC-18-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colo.	SCA-20	SCA-25	-	SCA-29	MF-30	-	SCA-31	-	-	-
Idaho	SCA-16-18	SCA-20	-	SCA-21-22	-	-	-	SCA 8.50-9.00	36-47	-
Utah	-	SCA-22	-	Ch-SCA-23	-	-	-	-	40	-
Wyo.	-	SCA-25	-	SCA-32	-	-	SCA-40	-	-	-
Nevada	SCA-16 3/4	SCA-25	-	SCA-25	-	-	SCA-30	-	48	-
ARIZONA	MF-12-13	M-15	-	M-30	-	-	M-35	A-10.80	-	-
SOUTHWESTERN STATES										
Texas										
N.East	U-12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.Mex.	SC-20	-	SC-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLAINS AREA										
R.River Vy.of										
Minn.-N.D.	-	MF-25	-	MF-25	-	-	MF-30	MF-9.60	-	-

- continued -

- over -

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E X T R A C T E D										CCMB	BEESWAX
STATE	60-lb. cans	Case to	Single	To	5-lb. cans	To	To	1-lb. cans	To	Case	
	Several	Cans	Whole	Re	Con	Whole	Re			lots	
	ton lots	salers	tailers	sumers	salers	tailers					
	-Cents per lb.-	-Cents per lb.-	-Cents per lb.-	-Cents per lb.-	-Cents per lb.-	-Cents per lb.-	-Cents per lb.-	-Cents per lb.-	-Cents per lb.-	Collars	Per lb.
<u>PLAINS AREA (Cont'd.)</u>											
Iowa	C-16-18	C-20-27	C-20-30	-	-	C-23-26 $\frac{1}{4}$	C-30 $\frac{1}{2}$	C-8.40			41-48
	MF-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bass.-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebr.	C-21	C-25	-	C-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Kansas	MF-18-20	SC-19	-	SC-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
	A-23	-	-	MF-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>EAST CENTRAL & NORTH CENTRAL STATES</u>											
Mich.	C-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisc.	C-16-19	C-20-25	-	C-24-25	C-30	-	-	-	-	-	41-48
	Buck-10-12	Buck-20	-	Buck-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MF-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minn.	SC-18(d)	MF-20	-	-	SC-28-29	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MF-15(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	Buck-15	C-20	C-26 $\frac{1}{2}$	C-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31	-	C-28	C-33	C-8.00	-	-	-
	C-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23	-	-	-	-	-	-	No.1 Buck	7.20-	-	-
	MF-15-17 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	No.2 Buck	7.25	-	-
Ind.	-	C-24	-	-	C-30-32	-	-	-	6.00	-	-
Ill.	C-16	MF-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27	-	MF-25	-	-	-	C-9.00-9.75	-	-	-
	MF-15	-	-	C-30	-	-	-	MF-8.50	-	-	-
	MF(dark)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>NORTHEASTERN STATES</u>											
N. Y.	C-12-20	C-20-23	C-20	Buck-25	-	-	-	MF-6.00-9.60	-	-	48
	Buck-15	Buck-20	-	C-25-30	MF-40	-	C-28 $\frac{3}{4}$	C-8.40-9.60	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buck -8.40	-	-	-
Mass.	-	-	-	-	MF-30-40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penn.	Buck-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Va. (So. Atl. State)	-	-	-	MF-25	-	-	Ch-SC-30	-	-	-	41-43
<u>SOUTH CENTRAL STATES</u>											
Ky.	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2-lb. jars	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	C-35-42 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ch-C-35-42 $\frac{1}{2}$)	-	-	-	-
<u>SOUTHEASTERN STATES</u>											
Ga.	-	-	-	Gall.-30	-	-	Gall.-30	-	-	-	41-43
Fla.	-	OR-25	OR-25	Tup-25	-	-	Tup-30	-	-	-	-
	-	-	MF-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ala.	-	MF-16	3/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	17- Algaroba	(delivered West Coast Pts.)					-	-	-	-	-
		Algaroba 17 (to Cahu retailers)					-	-	-	-	-

C-Clover. SCA - Sweetclover-Alfalfa. Buck-Buckwheat. Bass-Basswood. MF- Mixed Flavors. M - Mesquite. U - Unknown. Ch-Bulk Comb (chunk) honey. OR - Orange. Gall - Gallberry. SC - Sweetclover. A - Alfalfa. Th - Thistle. Cot-Al- Cotton-Alfalfa. (d) -Delivered to nearby bottlers. Tup - Tupelo.

SUGAR CEILING PRICES TERMINATED

Sugar ceiling prices were terminated on October 31, 1947. Little change in either the spot or futures sugar market was recorded immediately following the termination of ceiling prices. In a release dated October 9, 1947 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, entitled "The

World Sugar Situation" it is stated that sugar supplies available for United States consumption are substantially greater this year than the low levels of 1946 and probably will continue so in 1948. Available sugar will provide about 95 pounds refined per person for 1947 compared with almost 75 pounds consumed last year and 96 pounds during the 1935-39 period.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 21INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Oct. 8-22)

Southern California - Fine Indian summer weather prevailed with no rains, practically no winds, and no fogs. Bees in the hill areas were quiet and are practically broodless. Burrow brush is about the only plant blooming, but the bees are not working it even for pollen. In the orchard areas bees were quite active in the mornings, and were securing some nectar from eucalyptus, mustard and fall flowers in yards. Some pollen was coming in and bees have some brood.

Central California - Light rains occurred over most of the area just after the middle of the month and again on the 20th. Temperatures ranged from slightly above to slightly below normal. Most colonies in the San Joaquin Valley are in good condition with plenty of stores excepting yards that were subjected to spray and dust poisoning. Most plants have matured or are dormant except for eucalyptus trees and pasture clover from which bees were securing a little honey and pollen. Cotton was being dusted with defoliants.

Northern California - Light to moderate rains occurred around the middle of the period and again at the end. Practically all plants are now through blooming. The recent rains have caused animals to germinate early and well which should prove beneficial next spring. Only minor sources were being worked and the honey flow is over for this season. Colonies are irregular in condition, some good, others poor. Stores are also non-uniform, and some hives will need feeding. Many weak colonies are the result of dwindling from spray poisoning.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 8-22)

West of Cascades - Rainfall during the month of October was above average in all sections. Most days were cloudy and bees have used heavily of stores. Account of the very light yield from fireweed, some producers are feeding honey in order to strengthen hives for winter. The present indication is that many colonies will have to be fed all winter. The demand for honey has improved.

East of Cascades - Rainfall has been heavy with little sunshine. Temperatures were below freezing many nights at the higher elevations, and some snow has fallen on mountain peaks. Bees were inactive during the period but are generally in good condition for the winter.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Oct. 9-23)

Light showers fell over the entire Intermountain Region during this period, with good rains occurring in the lower part of Wyoming and northern part of Colorado. Temperatures were mild the forepart but turned colder the latter part. Bees were flying on many warm days and were consuming part of their stores. In areas where poor crops were secured fall feeding has been necessary and much feed has

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Cont'd)

been or will be placed with the bees to sustain them through the winter. Extracting is practically completed and bees are being readied for winter. The demand for honey is slow although some improvement has been noted with the turn to slightly cooler weather. Reports indicate that beekeepers with good crops of honey still have a large portion of their stocks on hand. Details by States follow:

Colorado - Good rains fell at the close of the period in the north central portion of the State, but little moisture fell in other areas. Temperatures were above normal the forepart but turned colder the latter part. Clovers were in good condition for 1948 in practically all areas. Bees in the portion of the State north of Denver were being supplied with additional winter stores. In other areas of the State bees were generally in good condition. In most low altitudes killing frosts have not yet occurred and on warm days bees were making flights and securing some nectar and pollen. Extracting is practically finished and some beekeepers report their bees about half packed for the winter.

Wyoming - Only light scattered showers fell over most of the State during this period except in the southeast portion of the State where good rains fell. The ground was becoming dry and more moisture is needed for most honey plants before winter sets in. Many bees have had to be fed during the fall; many will need feeding throughout the winter. In some yards bees have been killed to save winter feeding. Extracting has been completed in most yards, although other farm work has postponed extracting in some instances.

Montana - Bees have been made ready for winter or gassed. Indian summer weather prevailed during the period. Honey sales are slow.

Idaho - Most beekeepers have finished extracting and are now preparing their bees for winter. Most hives are well supplied with bees and are in good condition.

Utah - Most bees are set in winter locations. Hives generally are stocked with sufficient honey to take care of them until April, providing there are not too many nice days for them to fly and consume stores excessively. In some locations where the crop was poor extra feeding has been furnished. Extracting is practically completed.

Nevada - Light showers fell during the period, but a winter of much precipitation is needed to restore water in the mountains for irrigation purposes. Most honey has been extracted and the bulk of it is still in beekeepers' hands.

ARIZONA: (Period Oct. 9-23)

The weather was very dry and not much of a honey flow was in progress during this period. Most bees are in fair condition for winter, but some feeding will be necessary.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 21SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 10-24)

Northeast Texas - Temperatures were mild and above normal. Moderate rains fell during the period. Bees were securing a surplus of honey from broomweed and asters and prospects are good for a flow from cotton. Because corn rotted in the ground at planting time last spring, and much of this acreage was replanted to cotton, the cotton acreage is larger than last year. Reports from beekeepers indicate that Hubam clover has more than doubled the honey production of the other plants in the black land cotton belt of this section. In addition to Hubam's excellent honey producing qualities, it has worked wonders as a soil builder and yielded good crops of hay.

Northwest Texas - Bees are generally in good condition. Young queens were laying heavily in reguoned colonies. Bees were securing some honey and pollen from fall thistles and top cotton blooms and honeydew. The weather continued dry. Farmers were planting hairy vetch clover.

West Texas - Dry weather conditions continued to prevail - with the season's rainfall continuing to fall far below average. Bees were doing very poorly, and some have starved.

Southeast Texas - Asters are in full bloom and are yielding well, considering that the soil is very dry. Colonies dwindled considerably during late summer, and now bees are crowding broodnests with new honey. Broomweed has not yielded well because of the dry weather. Many colonies will go into the winter with rather small clusters, but will be heavy with stores. Much requeening is being done.

Southwest Texas - Unseasonably warm weather and acute drought conditions prevailed, with a consequent long dearth of nectar and pollen. Due to the lateness of the season prospects are slipping for nectar and pollen sources this fall. Also, unless rains alleviate the situation soon, there may be a scarcity of early blooming spring ground flowers as rain is badly needed to germinate the seeds. Broodrearing continued to decline and the bees are much inclined to robbing. In most yards bees were not holding their own, and in some feeding is necessary.

Arkansas - Weather was mild and good rains occurred. The season's crop of surplus honey has been secured, but bees were still bringing in nectar and pollen from aster, goldenrod, bitter weed and heartsease which will be left with the bees. Some feeding will be necessary. Extracting has not been completed.

Oklahoma - In the northeast portion of the State good rains fell during the period. There have been no killing frosts and a fair fall honey flow has been in progress from broomweed and a small white aster. Other areas of the State still need rain.

New Mexico - In the lower Rio Grande Valley fall frosts have not yet fell. Bees were still bringing in a little nectar, about enough to sustain them, and some pollen. Bees are well stocked with stores for winter. The drought continued, and only irrigated plants are in good condition. Packers and producers had not yet come to an agreement on prices.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Oct. 11-Oct. 25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Most colonies have been made ready for winter packing, which should start as soon as cooler weather comes. October has been too warm for winter outdoor packing. In yards where bees secured light crops, preparations for feeding are being made or the bees are being killed. In some yards bees have been purposely exterminated to be replaced with package bees in the spring. Migratory beekeepers have moved their bees south. Light rains have benefited clovers and in some areas the crops are in good condition, but in other locations the ground is still too dry. Honey continued in slow demand.

Iowa - The weather continued very dry and there may be some damage to legumes. Record breaking high temperatures prevailed, but there was little for the bees to work on because of the September frosts. However, in some locations bees were still making a living from late bloom Hubam clover. Broodrearing was continuing. Bees were being prepared for winter, but the temperature was too mild for packing. Colonies are expected to go into the winter in excellent condition. Honey sales were very slow and little trading was reported.

North Dakota - Sweetclover was commencing to show the effects of dry weather.

Kansas - Weather was unseasonably warm. Scattered rains occurred mostly in the eastern part of the State. While no killing frosts have fallen, late blooming flowers are nearly all finished because of the dry weather. Clovers are generally in fair condition. Bees are in good condition, with ample stores and strong with bees.

Nebraska - Recent rains have broken the prolonged drought period in the eastern part of the State, but only light showers occurred in the western part of the State. There have been no killing frosts and bees have continued to work on Hubam clover on warm days. In favorable locations supers have had to be added. Bees are well stocked with honey for the winter. Clovers are in good condition in the eastern part of the State where showers occurred, but in the western part of the State some damage to this year's seedlings may have taken place. The demand for honey continued slow and the market was unsettled.

Missouri - Warm weather prevailed during the period and bees were still gathering a little nectar and a considerable amount of pollen. Good rains broken the drought and white clover is making a remarkable comeback. Pastures are matted with young plants and sweetclover plants now look to be in good condition.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 12-28)

Michigan - Temperatures were above normal during the period. Light showers fell in the eastern portion of the State, while fairly good scattered rains fell in the western section. Bees are in fair condition for wintering although some fall feeding was

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necessary. Extracting is about finished and beekeepers are packing the bees for winter. There was no fall flow of honey in the upper peninsula, due to the killing of all blooms by hard frosts in September. Beekeepers report a little better demand for 60-lb. cans, but no improvement on the small glass containers.

Wisconsin - The weather was warm and dry during most of the period. However, good rains fell at the close of the period. Bees made flights almost daily and brought in some pollen. It was too dry for much nectar secretion. Brood-rearing has continued unusually late. Bees are generally going into winter in good condition, although in some locations some feeding has been done.

Minnesota - Temperatures were unseasonably warm during most of the period. Good rains fell in the southeastern half of the State the latter part of the period and relieved the drought situation which was becoming quite serious. Bees were able to make flights nearly every day and were consuming heavily on their stores. Bees were robbing excessively - the worst in years in some yards. Many colonies upon examination for winter were found queenless, and robbed out and combs destroyed by moths. Packing of bees and completion of extracting will take place as soon as the weather changes to cooler. The demand for honey was slow and the market was unsettled. Clovers are generally in good condition.

Ohio - Generally the fall crop from goldenrod and aster has been above average over the State except in Ashtabula County where they yielded poorly. Practically all colonies have filled up for winter and very little feeding, if any at all, will be required. The weather was unseasonably warm and dry throughout the period and some asters were still in bloom.

Indiana - The weather was abnormally warm during this period with the temperature in the lower 80s on several days. The days were mostly fair and sunny. However, some rainfall fell, enough to benefit clovers. There was a fairly large acreage of clover seeded this past spring, although probably not as large as in recent years. The bees have secured some additional stores of honey from wild aster. However, this plant was not plentiful enough to create a major flow, and in many locations very little surplus aster honey was secured. In a few favorable locations where plants were plentiful some colonies stored up to 40 pounds or more of aster honey. They are about done blooming. Bees are reported to be in excellent condition with sufficient stores to carry most colonies through to spring, providing the winter is about normal. Local demand for honey has improved but it is still slow.

Illinois - The weather was unseasonably warm during the period, but was good for the bees to gather aster honey and for beekeepers to feed the bees where necessary. In favorable locations bees have secured a good fall flow of aster honey but in other locations the fall flow has been light. The best flows were secured in the river valleys. Good rains fell at the close of the period, improving the condition of clover plants.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 13-27)

New York - The weather was unusually warm and dry for this season of the year. Very little frost occurred at nights, and record temperatures were reported during the day. Only a few asters in protected spots were left for bees to work on. The weather was too warm to complete packing bees for winter and in some locations beekeepers were reluctant to pack because of the danger from forest fires. In the eastern part of the State the drought was becoming serious and beekeepers are fearful that clovers and other honey plants may be injured. In the central and western parts of the State clovers were in good condition in spite of the dry weather. Bees consumed excessively of their stores during all of October and this may necessitate heavy feeding, especially in the eastern part of the State where the crop was the poorest. Reports indicated that there was a fair demand for honey locally.

New Jersey - Weather was mild and summer-like during much of the period. Some colonies stored small amounts of aster honey in the broodchambers for winter stores. Aster was about through and yielded poorly because of too dry weather. Feeding for winter has been about completed. Reports indicate that it has been necessary to feed 10-30 pounds of heavy sugar sirup to build up the bees' winter stores to a safe margin. Extracting where there was a surplus is about completed. The demand for honey was slow.

Connecticut - The yield from goldenrod was very poor in spite of a prolific bloom. Beekeepers report that they secured only about one-fifth of the yield obtained from this source last year. However, bees did stock their broodnests well, and not much feeding will be necessary for winter.

Massachusetts - No additional rains of any consequence fell during the period and brush and forest fires are raging in several parts of the State. While no reports have yet been received of bees being destroyed by fire, it is probable that some may have been destroyed. Prevailing winds have been northwest winds and many yards are placed on the southeast side of wooded areas for winter protection which makes them very vulnerable in case of fire in the vicinity. The water problem is the worst in years. Many farmers are driving their stock miles to water and water for drinking is none too plentiful. The crop of honey is pretty well out of the beekeepers' hands and it is expected that the honey will all be sold before the holidays, mostly direct to consumers. Beekeepers estimate that the retailer is getting a short half of the crop.

Vermont - Weather was very hot and dry, and there were some morning frosts. No rain of any consequence has fallen since August 1st which may hurt clover for next year.

Pennsylvania - Bees are going into the winter with a good supply of aster honey gathered during the mild October weather.

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In some yards the flow was so heavy supers had to be added. Clovers were showing the effect of dry weather.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Oct. 13-27)

Maryland - The aster flow was practically over at the close of the period. While there was still much aster bloom, it was not yielding because of dry weather. Clovers were suffering from the dry weather. While goldenrod failed completely, aster yielded well before it became too dry adding materially to the winter stores. Scale hives in the vicinity of the District of Columbia showed a net gain of 39 pounds from aster. The unseasonably high temperatures have made it possible for the bees to thoroughly ripen the honey improving its quality for winter stores. In western Maryland bees were gathering about enough honey to sustain them at the close of the period. Most colonies have ample stores for winter. While the demand for honey continued light, beekeepers report that the rate of movement is fast enough to dispose of their entire crops before the next honey flow.

Virginia - The weather continued very dry. Most colonies stored enough fall honey to make up any difference needed for winter stores. Many colonies are very heavy with stores and bees. However, no fall surplus for extracting was obtained. In most yards where feeding is necessary, it has been done. The number of colonies found queenless, and dead from that cause, is reported to have been excessive both during the summer and the fall.

South Carolina - The weather was very unsettled during this period, with heavy rainfall and much wind. Aster has been yielding nectar very freely on clear still days. Broodrearing has held up well.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 13-27)

Kentucky - The weather was favorable during this period. Good rains fell and bees have made considerable honey from aster and goldenrod. Robbing was apparent in several yards, an indication that the supply of nectar had been cut off for some reason or another. The reason was not apparent as there is still an abundance of blooms, and frosts have not been heavy. Bees are showing a tendency to cluster loosely, and queens have just about quit laying.

Tennessee - Several good showers fell during the period, and farmers were making late plantings of clover. Good stands are coming up. In some localities of the State asters did not yield well. Most colonies are continuing to rear brood and while this will help towards good wintering as far as young bees are concerned it may cause inroads on winter stores.

SCOUTEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 12-26)

Georgia - Bees are in good condition in south Georgia and in excellent condition in north Georgia, with plenty of food provided by the lateness of the season and ideal fall weather. Rains interfered with bee activity on several days in south Georgia. Mexican clover and other fall flowers were yielding. Demand for honey continued slow. Queens were still actively laying and plenty of pollen was coming in.

Florida - Heavy rains fell over most of the State during the period, but temperatures were mild and above normal. In northwest Florida bees were continuing to secure a good flow of honey from purslane and bonaset on clear days, and most colonies will have enough stores for winter. Some colonies are crowding the broodnests with honey and pollen so they do not have as many bees as desired. In north-eastern Florida the weather was mostly foggy and cloudy and very little nectar or pollen was secured. Sweetgum failed to yield as did goldenrod and peppermint in this area. In Volusia County on the east coast the production and the condition of the bees was reported as the poorest in many years. However, the fall outlook is favorable. Hundreds of colonies starved during the summer in this area. In the southwest portion of the State bees are reported to be in good condition, although the fall crop is a failure. One beekeeper reports that he lost one hundred hives during the recent hurricanes.

Alabama - Goldenrod, aster, and other fall plants have yielded well during this period, enabling bees to build up their winter stores. However, in some parts of the State fall flowers yielded little nectar because of dry weather. The weather was unseasonably warm.

Louisiana - In areas where goldenrod was plentiful, colonies made from five to ten pounds gain during this period, while in other areas they barely maintained their weight. Broodrearing is decreasing although considerable pollen is being gathered. Colonies generally are in good condition for winter as far as population goes. The weather continued warm and dry, although a few light showers fell. The demand for package bees and queens for 1948 continued fairly active and shippers report heavy bookings up to May.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of October 25)

Most of the Hawaiian honey crop has been sold around 17¢ per lb. in 2 can cases delivered at West Coast ports. Sales of Water White Algaroba honey in 5-gallon cans, to Oahu retailers, were reported at \$10.00 during October.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 21TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of October. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are 24 section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand light. No supplies on wholesale spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Truck and l.c.l. express receipts light. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - **MIDWESTERN**, new crop, White Clover, per lb. 60-lb. cans 20-23¢, Light Amber 18-19¢; cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.35-8.00; 48, 1/2-lb. jars \$8.90; 36, 1/2-lb. jars \$5.95.

COMB: Sales to retailers - **MIDWESTERN**, cases of 24 sections cellophane-wrapped \$9.00; 12 sections few \$4.00.

BEESWAX: Market about steady. Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢ per lb.

DENVER: Receipts generally light. Demand only fair, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots -

EXTRACTED: **COLORADO**, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, few sales 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.25; 24, 12-oz. \$6.15; 24, 16-oz. \$7.20; 24, 24-oz. \$10.80; 12, 32-oz. \$6.90; 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$17.10.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted - 14,400 lbs. Mich., 800 lbs. Iowa. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market steady. Sales by bottlers delivered Detroit -

EXTRACTED: **IOWA**, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.95. **MICHIGAN**, Dark Amber to bakers in 60-lb. tins f.o.b. Detroit 17¢ per lb.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - by freight part car Idaho; truck receipts from Iowa moderate. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - **IOWA**, White Clover and **IDaho** Sweetclover, cases 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$6.45; 12, 5-lb. tins \$15.30.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, 125, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover, 27, 60-lb. cans Minn. Light Amber; 140 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - **U.S. No. 1**, Blended honey, White Sweetclover, per lb. 18¢; Light Amber per lb. 15¢. Sales by bottlers - **U.S. No. 1** Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.00; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.80; Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$4.25. Sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users: in 60-lb. cans: Light Amber to Amber, bakers grade per lb. 22¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba, 40 drums, 371 bbls., 250 crates, 2300 cartons; Fla., 7 drums; Mexico, 400 bbls.; by freight 2 cars Calif. 38 lbs. Ga.; 64,625 lbs. Idaho, 105 lbs. Va., 525 lbs. N.J.; by truck N.Y. 15,000 lbs., 250 cans. Demand for honey suitable for bottling showing some improvement, darker honey continues in slow demand, market rather unsettled. Wide range prices.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - **MEXICO**, **CUBA** and other **WEST INDIES**, barrels 13-16¢, cans 16-17¢, some Argentine quoted for future delivery around 20¢. **CUBAN**, cases 48¢ 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$12.50-13.25. 60s - **NEW YORK**, White Clover 21¢-22¢; Mixed Flowers Light Amber 19¢; Buckwheat 16-17¢. **PENNSYLVANIA**, White Clover 21¢-22¢. **CALIFORNIA**, Water White Orange 30-32¢, Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa 19-20¢. **INTERMOUNTAIN** and **CALIFORNIA**, Light Amber Various Flowers 18¢. Sales to retailers - Imported, Flower source unknown, blended with Domestic Clover and Sage, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90. Brokers sales to jobbers - **INTERMOUNTAIN** and **CALIFORNIA**, 12, 5-lb. tins Blended Orange and Clover \$13.20; Blended Orange and Clover, straight Clover or Orange \$15.50; 24, 1-lb. creamed White Clover \$7.25. **INTERMOUNTAIN**, 24, 1-lb. creamed White Clover honey \$7.36.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 39 bags Cuba, 23 bags Dominican Republic. Demand slow, market unsettled. Sales by receivers and nominal quotations - wide range prices. **CUBA**, **WEST INDIES** and **CENTRAL AMERICAN**, Light 44-46¢, Dark 40-42. **AFRICAN**, spot 50¢. **BRAZIL**, asking 52-55¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by truck Domestic via New York City 7200 lbs.; by rail approx. 7,500 Ind., 7500 lbs. Ill. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - **ILLINOIS** and **INDIANA**, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.05.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market about steady. Sales by receivers - per lb. **AFRICAN**, 45-50¢; **CALIFORNIA** 52¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 7200 lbs. Iowa; 5010 lbs. Ill., 630 lb. unknown. Demand good, market firm. Brokers' delivered sales to bakers, manufacturers and large users -

EXTRACTED: Origin and Blend unknown, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50.

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PORTLAND: Arrivals from Oregon 90, 5-gallon cans, from Idaho 250 cases packaged honey. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market firm. Wholesalers sales and quotations to retailers or large buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, 6, 10-lb. cans \$15.00; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$9.75-10.00; 12, 5-lb. cans \$15.25-15.50; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$6.25-6.50; 24, 1-lb. glass \$6.75.

CCB: From Idaho 100 cases; from Colorado 200 cases. Demand fair, market steady. Sales to retailers - IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. fancy \$9.00-9.50; 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$8.50-8.75; 24, 11-oz. No. 1, \$7.50-7.75; 24, 12-oz. No. 2, \$7.25-7.50. COLORADO, 24, 12-oz. No. 1 and unclassified \$8.25-8.50.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies light. Market slightly weaker. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber, cartons, 12, 16-oz. jars \$4.00. WISCONSIN, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.90; 60-lb. tins Light Amber 18¢ per lb. IOWA, White 60-lb. tins 22¢ per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area dealers during the last half of October consisted of: 775 cans of Extra Light Amber Thistle from Northern Calif.; 200 cans of Extra Light Amber to White Alfalfa from Central Calif.; 450 cans of Light Amber Mixed Flower from Central Calif. Wholesale prices by bottlers remain unchanged.

EXTRACTED: \$5.90-6.30 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$6.50-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$9.90-12.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars, some dark color \$7.90; \$6.00-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$13.50-18.60 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans, some dark color \$12.75.

BEE SWAX: No receipts were reported.

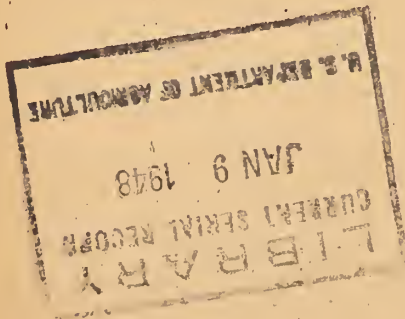
SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted: 761 cases Ida., 10 cases Wash.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market dull to slightly weaker. Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Light Amber, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.66-6.05; 12, 5-lb. cans \$14.20; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.40-5.80. OREGON and WASHINGTON, Light Amber, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.25.

CCB: Arrivals 422 cases Colo. Market dull. Too few sales to quote.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

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Washington 25, D. C.
November 17, 1947

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 22

SUMMARY

Weather conditions were generally favorable for bees, plants, and beeyard operations in all sections of the country during late October. Over most of the country temperatures turned colder shortly after the first of November. Fall beekeeping operations and preparation of bees for winter have progressed satisfactorily in nearly all areas. By the end of this period a high percentage of the bees in northern areas had been placed in winter locations and packed. In nearly all areas colonies were in average or better than average condition for winter. Food stores were fairly plentiful. This was especially true throughout the Mid-West and North Central States where a fairly good fall flow was obtained. About the only places where much feeding was necessary were in portions of the Intermountain Area and parts of the Northeastern States. Honey plants are in good condition for winter over the country except portions of the Southwest Southern California and Arizona where dry weather continues. Throughout the Clover Belt clover seedlings appear in favorable condition, although in some sections there is some shortage of sweet-clover plants. Furthermore, the acreage of sweetclover available for next season will depend to a considerable extent on the acreage which may be plowed under for planting to annual cash crops.

Demand for honey is far below that of last year at this time. The market continues somewhat unsettled. Demand for white honey has been fairly good in some sections, but has continued slow in others. Dark honey, on the other hand, is moving slowly in all parts of the country, and in most sections is being discounted somewhat in

comparison with the lighter grades. The general market on White Clover and similar types of light honey is around 17-18¢ per lb. in large lots, with occasional smaller lots moving at 19-20¢, and occasional lots as low as 15¢. Dark honey is showing a wide range of prices, being generally quoted at around 13-15¢, some at 12¢, and occasional lots of very dark honey as low as 10¢. Sales of light honey in single 60s mostly to consumers or other small users ranged generally from 20¢ to 25¢, with occasional lots running a little higher or a little lower. Five pound pails sold to retailers in most sections around 22½-25¢, with some as high as 30¢, and directly to consumers at from 25¢ to 35¢, with the prevailing price in most sections being around 30¢ per lb. Considerable more honey remains in beekeepers' hands than at this season for several years. Many beekeepers are holding for prices higher than those being currently offered. Others hope to sell a large portion of their crop to nearby retailers or consumers at prices above prevailing wholesale levels. Demand for honey seems to have shown a little improvement with the advent of cold weather, and some operators feel that this trend will continue. Many retailers have a carryover of old honey bought at prices above present levels which they want to dispose of before stocking up on new honey. Only occasional lot sales of beeswax were reported with the general price continuing around 41-43¢ per lb. with occasional lots of light colored wax or sales in small lots ranged somewhat higher. Prices on honey and beeswax by States of origin are shown on the table on Page 2.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCTION AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers F.O.B. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Oct.22-Nov.8)

Southern California - This area continues unusually dry, although there were some very light scattered showers during the first few days of November. The weather is gradually becoming cooler. Bees in hill areas are inactive and in most cases practically broodless. Winter stores are variable in hill sections. Some yards apparently have sufficient feed to carry them through the winter while others are very short. In the orchard sections most queens are still laying. A little nectar and pollen are being gathered from eucalyptus and mustard. Trading in this section is generally at a standstill with practically no sales or purchases being reported during this period. Retail movement continues very slow in most stores. Many dealers believe, however, that demand will increase with cooler weather.

Central California - Temperatures during this period were about normal, with sufficient rain to revive weeds and put honey plants in fair condition for winter. Some additional rain, however, is still needed in this section. Bees are generally inactive, although they are obtaining a little pollen from eucalyptus and various ornamentals. Most colonies are in very good condition for winter with ample stores. Movement of honey is still rather slow. Considerable remains in beekeepers' hands.

Northern California - Rainfall during the past month has been far above normal over most of northern California. This will go far towards replenishing sub-soil moisture and will put spring weeds and other honey plants in unusually good condition. Bees are in generally good condition for winter, in most cases with ample stores. Movement for honey has been only fair.

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EXTRACTED									
STATE	60-lb. cans	Single Cans	5-lb. cans	1-lb. jars	COMB	BEESWAX			
	Case to	mostly to	Re-	Con-	Case	Cents			
	ton lots	Consumers	tailers	sumers	lots	Per lb.			
	- cents per lb.		- cents per lb.	- cents per lb.	Dollars				
CALIF.									
Sou.	--	--	--	--	--	41-43			
Cent.	A-15-18	--	--	--	--	--			
	Cot.-15	--	--	--	--	--			
	MF -14	--	--	--	--	--			
North.	Th.-15	--	--	--	--	--			
PACIFIC N.W.									
Oreg.	C-17-20	--	--	--	--	--			
	QA-18	--	--	--	--	--			
Wash.	--	A 20-25	--	--	--	--			
	MF-15	MF - 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	--	MF-35	--	--			
INTERMOUNTAIN STATES									
Colo	SCA-18 1/3	--	SCA 20-22 $\frac{1}{2}$	SCA-25	--	48			
Ida.	SCA-17	SCA-20	SCA 22-23	--	SCA-9.00	47			
Mont.	--	SCA-25	SCA 30	SCA-32-35	--	52 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Nev.	SCA-16 2/3-17	--	--	--	--	--			
Utah	SCA-12-17	SCA-20	SCA 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25	--	--	--			
Wyo.	--	SCA 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	SCA 25	SCA-32 $\frac{1}{2}$	--	--			
ARIZONA	--	Me. 15	Me. 18	--	--	50			
FLAINTS AREA									
R.R.Valley	--	--	C 25	C-30	--	52			
Iowa	Un.14	C 20-22	C 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25	--	--	41-48			
Nebr.	C 18	C 20-21	--	--	--	--			
Kansas	C 18	C 18-20	C 22-24	--	C 8.50-8.80	40			
Mo.	MF 18	--	MF 25	--	--	--			
EAST CENTRAL & NORTH CENTRAL STATES									
Mich.	--	C 25	C 24	C 30	--	--			
Wis.	CA 20	C 18-22	C 23-25	C 30-36	C-BW 30	--			
	--	--	CA 27	--	--	--			
Minn.	--	20	--	--	--	--			
Ohio	C 15	--	--	C 30	PW 7.50	--			
	MF 15-19	C 18-25	--	BW 30	--	--			
	Dark MF 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	--	--	--	--	--			
Ind.	--	C 24-25	--	C 32	--	--			
Ill.	C 20	C 21-22 $\frac{1}{2}$	C 25	C 27-35	C 7.50-9.25	41			
	MF 15-20	MF 25	--	--	HE 8.50	--			
	C-Bass.20	C-Bass. 25	--	--	--	--			
NORTHEASTERN STATES									
N.Y.	--	C 20-22	C 25-27	C 30-35	C 30-31 $\frac{2}{3}$	BW 9.60			
Vermont.	C 22	--	C 25	--	C 30	--			
Pa.	--	C 25	--	C 30	--	--			
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES									
Va.	--	--	--	MF 30	MF 9.00	41-43			
	--	--	--	CH-MF 30-33	--	--			
SCUTH CENTRAL STATES									
Ky.	C 14	--	--	--	--	--			
SOUTHEASTERN STATES									
Fla. BbIs.	MF 12	MF 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	--	Tup. 25	Gall. 30	42			
	--	--	--	Cr. 32	CR 33 1/3	--			
La.	C 17-18	--	--	--	MF 27	--			

A - Alfalfa; Bass. - Basswood; BW Buckwheat; C Clover; Ch - Chunk honey (Bulk Comb); Cot. - Cotton; Gall. - Gallberry; HE - Heartsease; MF - Mixed Flowers; Cr - Crange; SC SweetClover; Th - Thistle; Tup. - Tupelo; Un.-Unknown. ME- Mesquite

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 22INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct.22-Nov.8)

West of Cascades - October was one of the wettest Octobers on record, with the result that honey plants are in unusually good condition. Reports indicate a heavy acreage of vetch in the Willamette Valley. Cane berries have made an unusually good growth. Colonies are in good condition for winter, most have ample winter stores. In some sections broodrearing continued a little later than normal, with the result that fall consumption of stores was heavy and some feeding has been necessary in preparation for winter. The honey market is a little more settled, but demand continues only fair.

East of Cascades - Temperatures were moderate with above normal rainfall and heavy snowfall in the mountain sections. Bees are in very good condition with ample winter stores in most cases.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Oct.22-Nov.8)

Colonies have been prepared for winter over most of this section, although there were still some bees to be packed in Utah and Colorado. October weather was very favorable but temperatures turned colder during early November. Colonies are generally in good condition for winter with ample stores except in portions of Utah and Colorado where colonies are weak and winter stores rather light. Local demand for honey in most section has been only fair, although it has improved slightly with cooler weather. Demand for large lots of honey has been fairly good in those sections where a high quality crop of White Clover was produced. Demand has been less active for light amber and darker grades of honey. In general considerable more honey remains in the hands of producers than at this time a year ago. Details by States follow:

Colorado - Bees have generally been prepared for winter on the Western Slope. On the northern portion of the Western Slope colonies are in fairly good condition for winter. In some sections of western Colorado dusting for alfalfa weevil caused heavy losses to hives and many colonies are weak to go into winter. Toward the end of this period temperatures were dropping. In north-eastern and north central Colorado many colonies were short of brood and some were short of stores for winter. Moisture conditions in this section are generally favorable.

Montana - The first part of this period was warmer than normal with the result that bees were very active and required some feeding in packing for winter. Colonies have nearly all been prepared for winter. Colony condition is average or better in most sections. Nearly all yards report ample stores of good quality honey for winter. Honey plants are going into winter in very good condition and with ample moisture. In some sections of Montana local demand for honey has been good, with most beekeepers fairly closely cleaned up for this early season.

Idaho - Very favorable weather during October enabled practically all beekeepers to finish extracting and get bees packed for winter. On November 2 temperatures dropped close to zero in the upper Snake River Valley. Practically all the Valley had some snow during the first few days

in November. Colony condition is generally better than average, with a good supply of young bees and heavy winter stores of good quality honey. Sections that produced a high quality white honey have moved a large proportion of their crop. Those sections that produced light amber honey, however, still have a fairly large proportion left in beekeepers' hands.

Utah - October was mild, but temperatures turned colder in early November with snow ranging from a light fall in some sections to a heavy fall in the mountains. Many beekeepers had not yet completed packing of bees for winter when the storm hit. Most colonies are in fairly good condition and in general have ample stores for winter. In some sections, however, swarms are unusually weak and bees produced insufficient honey during the past season to provide stores.

Nevada - Fall rains during this period broke the most serious drought in many years. In general bees are going into winter quarters in good condition.

ARIZONA: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

In southwestern Arizona the desert has been very dry with warm weather. Most colonies have ample stores for winter and are in fairly good condition.

SOUTHWESTERN STATED: (Period Oct.24-Nov.10)

Northeast Texas - Most of this period was rainy and cold with heavy frosts in the lowlands. In some sections the late cotton flow did not materialize due to the early cool weather. Further west as much as a super of cotton honey per colony has been gathered. In some sections practically all the cotton honey gathered is being left for winter stores. Colonies are generally in strong condition for winter with heavy stores. In the "black land" area of northeast Texas the honey crop as a whole for this season was larger than that produced for many years. Many beekeepers still have a fairly large proportion of their crop on hand. Demand for honey has been only fair.

East Texas - The fall to date has been dry. The aster flow was of short duration but in favorably situated yards yielded considerable honey, most of which will be left for winter stores. Honey is moving slowly, both from beekeepers and in retail stores. There is still considerable honey on shelves in some areas that cost somewhat more than present prices and retailers are trying to move this before stocking up on new honey.

Southeast Texas - In the vicinity of Bay City and Kingsville bees are generally better supplied with winter stores than for a number of years, having gathered a fairly large crop of goldenrod and aster. Some colonies in one story hives will require a little feeding in the spring. Some beekeepers have done

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more requeening than usual. Bees are being moved to timbered areas for early spring pollen and nectar. The soil is very dry. Much additional moisture will be needed to assure a good stand of annuals next spring.

Southwest Texas - Most of this section has been very dry during the past two or three months. This continued drought has ended prospects for additional pollen and nectar for the balance of this season. Most colonies are short of pollen and many are short of honey. Cooler weather has retarded broodrearing with the result that many colonies have a small proportion of young bees for winter. Considerable winter and spring feeding is anticipated.

North Central Texas - West of Fort Worth fairly heavy rains during this period broke the dry spell and put the soil in good condition for fall plants and planting of vetch and other fall flowers. Bees are in good condition and at the end of the period was still producing a little honey from Star thistle and obtaining pollen from sunflower and broomweed. Fall requeened hives contained considerably more brood than hives with old queens.

New Mexico - The Mesilla Valley was very dry. Temperatures during this period fell to around 18-20 degrees. Colonies are in generally good condition. Skunks have been more numerous than for several years and in some yards have done considerable damage. A fairly high percentage of the honey crop is still in the producers' hands with a very light demand.

Oklahoma - Most of Oklahoma received fairly good rains during this period. During most of the period bees obtained a little pollen but cold weather with heavy freezes during the first few days in November killed most plants. Bees are in fair to good condition, depending upon local conditions. Some colonies have sufficient stores for winter, while others may require considerable feeding before spring.

Arkansas - Frosts during this period killed all honey plants in northeastern Arkansas. Bees gathered considerable pollen and some late honey so are in generally good condition for winter. Honey sales have been slow locally. Most producers still have a fairly large proportion of their crop on hand.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Oct. 25-Nov. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Most of this period was cloudy and cool, with some rainfall in the Red River Valley and snow farther west. Honey plants particularly sweetclover seedlings appear to be in better condition than during recent years. Demand and movement of honey has been slow.

Iowa - The early part of this period was mild with favorable weather. The latter part was rainy and closed with lower temperatures and some snow in western Iowa. Some beekeepers have their bees ready for winter, while others still have considerable packing to do. Some have not completed extracting. Colonies are generally in good condition with ample winter stores where a good crop of fall flower honey was obtained, which was the case in most sections of the State. Good soaking rains during this period have greatly improved plant prospects. In some sections clovers are in

good condition, while in others they still show the effects of last summer's drought. Honey is moving slowly both to local retailers and consumers and in large lots to packers. Deliveries has been fairly heavy to the cooperatives.

Nebraska - Due to the late fall and heavy fall flow, colonies are in unusually good condition for winter with heavy supplies of winter stores. Many yards are reported to be in better condition than at any time during the past five years. In most sections there has been sufficient rainfall to put honey plants in very good condition for winter. The weather turned colder early in the month and some sections now have a very light covering of snow.

Kansas - In most sections of Kansas the weather has been very dry retarding growth of honey plants and cutting down the fall flow. There were some sections, however, of northern Kansas which had a fairly good fall flow and where there has been sufficient moisture to about maintain plant growth for winter. In the drought sections bees are not in a very favorable condition for winter with some shortage of stores. In other sections most yards have sufficient honey for wintering and late broodrearing has put enough young bees in the hives to carry through a normal winter in good condition.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 28-Nov. 12)

Michigan - In most sections packing of bees for winter has been completed. Considerable feeding was necessary. Fall rains and open weather have improved clover seedings. Prospects for white clover for next year are now fairly favorable unless serious winter injury occurs. In most sections of the State there is a serious shortage of sweetclover and alsike clover. Reports indicate that many colonies of bees are for sale in Michigan, due largely to the light crops of honey during recent years. Local demand for honey has been fair, but there has been very little demand for honey in wholesale lots. On the upper peninsula bees are being placed in cellars. A little snow has fallen and temperatures have dropped to a safe point for cellar storage.

Wisconsin - Milder than normal weather prevailed during most of October. Where pollen was available this resulted in heavy broodrearing and a fairly heavy consumption of stores. Most colonies, however, are in good condition and in general have plentiful food stores, although the quality of some of the fall honey left for winter feed was not especially good. Clover plants are in generally good condition and moisture conditions are favorable.

Minnesota - The latter part of October was mild, but shortly after the first of November cold weather set in and snow covered most of the State, ranging from only a few inches in the south to as much as a foot or more in the north. In southern Minnesota most beekeepers

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still have considerable winter packing to complete. Colonies are mostly in good condition, with fairly good clusters of young bees and in most cases ample winter stores. Demand for white or light colored honey has been fair, but there has been very little demand for amber grades except at sharp price discounts. Most beekeepers still have a fairly large portion of their crop on hand. Some apiaries are being put up for sale.

Ohio - Fall weather was a little warmer than normal for this section, with sufficient rain to maintain good plant growth. The fall honey flow in most sections was fairly heavy, consisting of buckwheat, heartsease, and aster. Because of the open weather the fall crop cured better than in most years. Bees are being rapidly prepared for winter. Colonies are generally fairly strong except in some hives having old queens where the clusters of young bees are rather small. In most sections ample winter food stores are available, although some beekeepers found it necessary to feed some sugar when packing. Demand for honey, especially lighter grades, has shown considerable improvement during the past month.

Indiana - Temperatures, which were somewhat above normal during most of October, returned to normal near the end of this period. Cloudy weather and temperatures below 50 have kept bees confined to their hives much of the time. Most colonies are strong and well supplied with winter stores. Sufficient aster honey was gathered in most sections to provide winter feed. This nectar was well cured and should make good stores. Demand for honey has improved somewhat but is still far below that of recent seasons. Much of the crop is still moving locally directly to consumers.

Illinois - In most sections of the State both bees and honey plants are in average or better than average condition for winter. A mild open fall permitted gathering of a fairly large crop of fall honey in nearly all sections. In most sections the main summer crop of honey was considerably below average, although a few beekeepers reported fairly good yields. Some beekeepers have completed packing and fall feeding operations, but many still have a large portion of this work to do. Movement of honey has been slow in most cases, although a few beekeepers report a fair local demand directly to consumers.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 27-Nov. 13)

New York - Colder weather set in toward the end of this period after a mild open fall. While the open fall weather was very favorable for bee packing operations, it resulted in a heavy consumption of feed in most yards. In most sections the fall flow was rather light with the result that considerable fall feeding will be necessary and bees will have to be closely watched during the late winter and early spring to prevent starvation. This is especially true since nearly all colonies have large winter clusters with many young bees. Cellar-wintered bees have nearly all been packed and beekeepers are now waiting for the final flight before placing them in cellars. Nearly all beekeepers report demand for honey has been slow, although a few beekeepers have been able to dispose of a large portion of their crop directly to local retailers and consumers.

Vermont - The weather has turned cold and wet practically ending bee flights for the winter. Movement of honey has slowed down some, but prices have shown little change.

Massachusetts - Good soaking rains during the last week in this period have greatly improved soil moisture conditions. The soil was becoming unusually dry. Packing of bees is completed. In most cases clusters are smaller than normal for this time of the year but the quality of winter stores is good and bees should winter fairly well.

Connecticut - Toward the end of this period bees had a very good flight and started forming their winter cluster. Colony condition is generally very good. Demand for honey is very slow especially as compared to last year at this time. Comb honey is moving fairly well, but extracted is meeting with a light demand.

New Jersey - Rain during much of this period confined colonies to their hives. In general colonies are rather weak and some beekeepers are still feeding in an attempt to get their colonies in shape for winter. Honey movement improved slightly.

Pennsylvania - Favorable weather throughout October enabled bees in central and northern Pennsylvania to gather a greater than normal amount of winter stores from goldenrod and asters, and also to rear large quantities of young bees for the winter clusters. Farther east in the State conditions were not so favorable and less fall honey was gathered. In northern Pennsylvania most bees are packed for winter and are in unusually good condition. Fall rains have been sufficiently heavy to put honey plants in good condition for winter. In eastern Pennsylvania considerable winter feeding will be necessary in some yards.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Oct. 27-Nov. 13)

Maryland - Bees have generally been prepared for winter. Most are in good condition with sufficient stores. Undivided colonies have good clusters and ample stores. Divided colonies have good clusters but are in many cases short on stores. Rains during early November ended the drought conditions which prevailed through most of October. Frost on November 10 killed all tender vegetation.

Virginia - Bees are going into winter quarters in good condition. With an average winter little winter or spring feeding should be necessary. The fall honey flow was light but with the open weather broodrearing was fairly active so that most colonies have good clusters of young bees.

West Virginia - In eastern West Virginia the aster honey flow was heavy which put bees in better condition for winter than in a number of years. No fall feeding has been necessary. Good quality winter stores should make heavy winter feeding unnecessary.

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South Carolina - Rain kept bees confined to their hives during a large portion of this period. In central South Carolina the aster flow was almost a failure. Broodrearing was stopped unusually early with the result that many colonies had small clusters and are already requiring heavy feeding. It is anticipated that unless stores have been saved from early flows there may be much winter starvation, due to the almost complete lack of fall honey.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct.27-Nov.13)

Kentucky - Kentucky has enjoyed one of the latest falls in years with the first killing frosts on November 7, 8, and 9. There was considerable rain, however, during this period which kept bees confined much of the time. In the vicinity of Louisville the goldenrod and aster flow was not up to earlier expectations. The few colonies that made a surplus in this section obtained it from aster, since goldenrod produced very little even though it bloomed profusely. Colonies are in generally good condition for winter and in most cases have sufficient honey to carry them over.

Tennessee - In south central Tennessee clovers look rather poor due to a long-continued drought. Colonies are still in fairly good condition with plenty of bees and some brood. In most sections stores are ample.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES (Period Oct.26-Nov.12)

Georgia - Most of this period was very unfavorable for bees with almost continuous rain since early November. South Georgia has had no frost yet and during brief periods when weather permits bees are still working a little on Mexican clover. In nearly

all sections of the State bees are in good condition with ample stores in most yards, although in some sections feeding has been necessary.

Florida - In central Florida colonies are in fairly good condition for winter, in most cases having gathered sufficient late summer and fall honey for winter stores. In those sections of south Florida hit by the September hurricane, colonies which survived are rather slow in building up to normal condition. Much of the area around Lake Okeechobee was still under water in early November so that very few sources of nectar or pollen were available. In northern Florida bees are going into winter in slightly better than normal condition from the standpoint of both bees and stores. Pre-season demand for package bees is fairly heavy.

Alabama - The first heavy frost of the season hit south central Alabama around November 10. Bees are in generally good condition for winter. Honey is moving slowly with prices showing some decline.

Louisiana - Dry weather during most of October cut the length of the fall flow, but it was very heavy for about five days. The honey flow is now over but a little pollen is still available from goldenrod. Heavy rains during the latter part of this period broke the drought and revived plants which were suffering. Broodrearing is decreasing rapidly as it is customary at this season. Colonies are in average or better than average condition for the winter with ample food stores in most cases to carry them through. Orders for package bees for next spring shipment are coming in rapidly.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of November. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are 24 section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand slower, market dull. No supplies on wholesale spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts very light. Demand moderate, market about steady. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - MILWESTERN, new crop, White Clover, per lb., 60-lb. pails 22-24¢, Light Amber 18-19¢; cartons 24, 1-lb. jars asking \$8.00. Practically no movement reported.

COMB: Sales to retailers - MILWESTERN, cellophane-wrapped, 24s mostly \$8.00, some \$7.50, some asking \$9.00.

BEESWAX: Market about steady. Dealers reported paying country run 41-43¢ per lb.

DENVER: Receipts light. Demand very slow, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweet-clover, Light Amber, very few sales and mostly dealers asking prices; 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.10-4.55; 24, 12-oz. \$6.15; 24, 16-oz. \$7.20-8.00; 24, 24-oz. \$10.50-10.70; 12, 2-lb. \$6.90-8.00; 6, 5-lb. \$9.35; 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$17.10.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 18,000 lbs. Mich; 24,400 lbs. other Mid-West. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market about steady. Sales by bottlers f.o.b. Detroit -

EXTRACTED: MID-WEST, Blended Light Amber cases, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.75; 5-lb. jars \$1.25.

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KANSAS CITY: Receipts very light. Market nominally steady, too few sales to quote.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 100 cases 24, 1-lb. jars, 145 cases 12, 2-lb. jars. Minn. White Sweetclover.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market dull. Beekeepers' sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - U.S. No. 1 Blended honey, White Sweetclover, per lb. 18¢, Light Amber per lb. 15¢. Sales by bottlers - U.S. No. 1, Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.80; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.00; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.80. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$4.25. Sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users: in 60-lb. cans Light Amber to Amber, bakers grade per lb. 22¢.

BEEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail 91,780 lbs. Colo., 596 lbs. Ohio; 150 lbs. N.Y.; by boat 225 drums Guatemala, 404 bbls. Cuba, 181 drums Cuba. Demand for light honey showed some improvement, with slight improvement for dark honey, market rather unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - MEXICO, CUBA and other WEST INDIES, bbls. 14-15¢, cans 15¢-16¢, some 17¢ per lb. HAITI, White Flowers 16¢. GUATEMALA, White Clover 18¢. ARGENTINE, quoting future delivery 18¢-20¢. NEW YORK, 60s, White Clover 21¢-22¢; Mixed Flowers 16¢; Buckwheat mostly 16¢. INTERMOUNTAIN, White Clover 20-22¢. CALIFORNIA, Extra Light Amber Sage 18¢-19¢, White Sage 22¢. Sales to jobbers - CUBAN, cases 48, 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$12.50. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN, 12, 5-lb. tins Mixed Flowers Light Amber \$13.20, 1-lb. jars \$3.32 per doz. IMPORTED, Flower source unknown, Blended with Domestic Clover and Sage 2 doz., 1-lb. jars \$6.90. NEW YORK, 24, 1-lb. creamed White Clover \$7.25. INTERMOUNTAIN, 24, 1-lb. creamed White Honey \$7.36.

BEEESWAX: Arrivals by boat 154 bags Guatemala, 90 bags Dominican Republic. Offerings lighter. Demand fair. Wide range prices, stronger tendency. CUBA, WEST INDIES and CENTRAL AMERICA, Light 46-49¢, Dark 43-45¢. AFRICAN, spot mostly 50¢. BRAZIL, asking 53-55¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail Ohio 1.c.1. 7200 lbs. Offerings very light. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - ILLINOIS, Blended SweetClover and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars 3.75; 12, 8-oz. jars \$2.05. (Correction in last report - 24, 8-oz. jars should have read 12, 8-oz. jars \$2.05.)

BEEESWAX: Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted Great Lake Region 1800 lbs.; Western 3720 lbs. Demand slow, prices unchanged. Brokers delivered sales to bakers, manufacturers and large users -

EXTRACTED: Origin and Blend unknown, per case 24, 1-lb. jars 6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 8-lb. jars \$3.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Oregon 200, 5-gal. cans Clover Vetch, from Idaho 100 cases 12, 2-lb. jars; 100 cases 24, 1-lb. glass jars; 150 cases 12, 5-lb. pails. Supplies moderate. Demand slightly improved, market steady. Wholesale sales to retailers or other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweet-clover-Alfalfa case lot 24, 1-lb. glass \$6.50-6.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$6.35-6.50; 12, 5-lb. tins \$15.00-15.60; 6, 10-lb. tins demand slow \$14.75-15.00; 12, 3-lb. glass \$9.55; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$6.60-6.75. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.05.

COMB: Supplies moderate. Sales to retailers - IDAHO, cases 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$8.75-9.00; 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$8.25-8.50; 24, 11-oz. No. 2, \$6.60-6.75; 24, 12-oz. No. 2, \$7.25-7.50.

BEEESWAX: Demand slow, market slightly weaker. Dealers paying 43-45¢ delivered Portland.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies light. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped and unwrapped Buckwheat \$9.00.

EXTRACTED: ICWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 12, 16-oz. jars \$3.85; 60-lb. tins per lb. 22¢. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 60-lb. tins, per lb. 20¢. WISCONSIN, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.90; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.95; 60-lb. tins per lb. 22¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts during the period were a little heavier and consisted of the following: from Northern Calif. 1220 cans Light Amber to White Thistle; from Central Calif. 1051 cans Light Amber to White Alfalfa, 315 cans Light Amber to White Cotton; from Nevada 70 cans White Clover. Retail demand for honey is rather spotted, with some reporting rather slow movement and other a gradual improvement.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices by bottlers show the following ranges - \$5.50-6.40 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$6.90-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$9.80-12.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$6.50-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$13.00-16.20 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans, some dark color \$11.75.

BEEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

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SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted, cases, Idaho 15; Calif. 175, Mont. 16, Wash. 661. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - Too few sales to quote. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, Clover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$13.50-14.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.50-6.90; 24, 12-oz. jars \$5.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.25; 24, 1-lb. cartons creamed honey \$6.70. CALIFORNIA, Amber Mixed Flowers, demand very slow 12, 5-lb. tins \$13.25-13.50.

COMB: Arrivals - Mont. 368 cases. Sales to retailers - OREGON, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$9.25. COLORADO, 24, 12-oz. Choice \$8.85; 24, 10-oz. Commercial \$8.25; 24, 12-oz. Commercial \$8.60. WASHINGTON, 24, 12-oz. A Grade \$9.00. Sales to wholesalers - MONTANA, receipts placed on consignment, no sales reported.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE: Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of Nov. 1, 1947, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago: (From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, 11/6/47)

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Halifax	---	---	---	---
Saint John	2,500	1,000	---	---
Quebec City	---	---	---	---
Montreal	5,000	98,114	446,650	20,600
Ottawa	1,488	2,832	---	---
Toronto	75,000	125,000	139,000	---
Winnipeg	196,868	314,668	716,368	1,010,000
Regina	---	31,968	---	470,670
Saskatoon	29,136	28,128	---	---
Edmonton	39,458	33,016	---	6,748
				231,500
Calgary	129,733	78,443	123,142	156,931
Lethbridge	28,032	12,720	---	---
Vancouver	23,760	6,219	---	---

Includes 12,600 pounds imported for processing.

1948 GOALS FOR COLONIES OF BEES

Summary: The U. S. Department of Agriculture proposes to the beekeepers of the country a 1948 goal of 6,087,000 colonies of bees. This figure would provide 3 percent more colonies than the 1947 preliminary estimate. Because of the sharply increased and more widespread use of poison sprays and dusts, which are rapidly lessening the numbers of bumblebees and other wild bees, the pollinating needs of the country would justify a much larger bee goal, but because bee supplies will again be very difficult to secure, the goal is being kept down to a figure which seems reasonable of attainment.

Continued Need for Bees: During the past decade the essential role of the honeybee in the setting of seed has become increasingly better recognized. Most of the legumes, including alfalfa, red, alsike, white and crimson clovers, sweetclover, melons, squashes, cucumbers, blueberries, cranberries, apples, pears, and nearly 50 other important fruits and vegetables, either depend upon the honeybees for pollination or yield more abundantly when honeybees are plentiful.

During the past year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working with several State agencies, has initiated experiments to make more effective utilization of bees in the field of seed production. The findings of the experiments carried on in Ohio a few years ago, showing that "honeybees increase clover seed production 15 times" have not, however, been challenged. Seed and fruit producers generally feel that it is conservative to say that the value of bees for pollination is at least 10 to 20 times the value of the honey and beeswax they produce.

Insect and weed killers, both dust and liquid, have been more widely used this past year than ever before. Spraying 2,4-D along roadsides to kill weeds has also destroyed nectar and pollen-bearing plants that would have kept many colonies alive and would have produced a large volume of honey. The airplane spraying of DDT and other new insecticides has killed countless millions of solitary bees as well as honeybees, still further emphasizing the need for a larger honeybee population in those areas. By moving their colonies at critical times, beekeepers have often been able to avoid the worst effects of indiscriminate spraying and dusting, but by doing so may have moved their bees from an area which was badly in need of their pollinating service. It will be necessary that future insect-killing programs of a community be timed and publicized in advance if beekeepers, seed growers and fruit growers are all to benefit to the fullest extent.

Bee Supplies Will Be Short: Ponderosa pine, the principal lumber used in making beehives and frames, is still scarce, and it is very difficult to obtain freight cars to haul the lumber from the West Coast to Eastern and Central supply manufacturers. Supplies of steel for extractors and tanks are also very short. Bee supply manufacturers are catching up on their orders, however, and it is hoped that during the coming months wooden beeware at least will become more available. (Continued on bottom Page 9.)

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COLONIES OF BEES: Suggested State Goals for 1948.					
State	1948 Suggested Goal	Number Colonies		% 1948 Goal is of:	
	Number Colonies	Indicated 1947	1942-1946 Average	Indicated 1947	1942-46 Average
				Percent	Percent
Maine	8,000	8,000	7,000	100	114
N. H.	4,000	4,000	4,000	100	133
Vt.	9,000	9,000	8,000	100	113
Mass.	25,000	24,000	18,000	104	139
R. I.	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	100
Conn.	19,000	19,000	18,000	100	106
N. Y.	226,000	219,000	206,000	103	110
N. J.	34,000	33,000	27,000	103	126
Pa.	198,000	195,000	185,000	101	107
Ohio	386,000	373,000	319,000	103	121
Ind.	203,000	198,000	163,000	103	125
Ill.	238,000	232,000	206,000	103	116
Mich.	210,000	204,000	193,000	103	109
Wis.	218,000	212,000	197,000	103	111
Minn.	311,000	299,000	266,000	104	117
Iowa	263,000	251,000	220,000	105	120
Mo.	213,000	209,000	169,000	102	126
N. Dak.	24,000	23,000	22,000	104	109
S. Dak.	19,000	18,000	17,000	104	112
Nebr.	58,000	55,000	52,000	105	112
Kans.	66,000	64,000	48,000	103	138
Del.	3,000	3,000	3,000	100	100
Md.	31,000	30,000	25,000	103	124
Va.	150,000	145,000	134,000	103	112
W. Va.	110,000	107,000	111,000	103	99
N. C.	177,000	173,000	176,000	102	101
S. C.	66,000	66,000	60,000	100	110
Ga.	233,000	225,000	199,000	104	117
Fla.	203,000	195,000	173,000	104	117
Ky.	212,000	208,000	177,000	102	120
Tenn.	191,000	189,000	173,000	101	110
Ala.	198,000	192,000	162,000	103	122
Miss.	81,000	80,000	66,000	101	123
Ark.	98,000	94,000	74,000	104	132
La.	90,000	87,000	68,000	103	132
Okla.	67,000	64,000	48,000	105	140
Texas	303,000	292,000	223,000	104	136
Mont.	61,000	58,000	44,000	105	139
Idaho	175,000	159,000	142,000	104	123
Wyo.	43,000	42,000	36,000	102	119
Colo.	77,000	75,000	71,000	103	108
N. Mex.	19,000	19,000	17,000	100	112
Ariz.	64,000	63,000	73,000	102	88
Utah	56,000	55,000	52,000	102	108
Nev.	14,000	13,000	14,000	108	100
Wash.	80,000	77,000	65,000	104	123
Oreg.	70,000	69,000	61,000	101	115
Calif.	481,000	470,000	457,000	102	105
U. S.	6,087,000	5,910,000	5,249,000	103	116

Continued from Page 8. Suggested Distribution of Colonies: Less variation will be seen in the suggested breakdown as between States than in the figures of previous years. It is hoped that beekeepers will consider the 1948 goals reasonable and feasible of attainment in all States.

Present Honey Market Firm: Present market levels for honey indicate that if current prices are maintained, in most areas beekeeping will be sufficiently profitable so that the increases proposed can be profitably met in all States if weather conditions and the availability of supplies permit. If the goals are exceeded in any States, no harm will be done. On the contrary, the pollinating needs of those States will be more adequately met. This goal statement, showing the need and opportunity for expanding the bee population of the country, does not imply an obligation on the part of the Department to support the price of honey.

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M3440
cop 2
Telephone - Republic 4142,
Extension 2176.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Washington 25, D. C.
December 1, 1947.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 23

SUMMARY

There was very little bee activity in any part of the country during this period. Cool, wet weather restricted bee activity in the Central and Southern tiers of States. Practically no plants were in bloom in California for bees to visit. Snow and freezing temperatures prevailed over most of the Northern tier of States. In some States a few beekeepers were caught with their bees not fully prepared for winter and operations are being finished under disagreeable conditions. For the most part bees are going into the winter in good condition over most of the country, although in a few areas it has been necessary to double up colonies to increase their strength. The good fall flows of honey have supplied most colonies with ample winter stores, also with sugar plentiful beekeepers have been able to supplement honey stores where light with additional food. In New York State bees in some locations flew excessively during the mild fall and consumed heavily on their winter reserves which may necessitate equalizing stores early in the spring or adding additional feed.

Plant conditions are generally favorable over most of the country. Exceptions are in Oklahoma where the summer drought killed much of the new seeded sweetclover and in southern California where more rains are badly needed to start spring plants. Some concern is felt by beekeepers in Nebraska because of the use of weed-killer sprays in corn fields and rumors of the anticipated use of weedkillers along roadsides, power lines and telephonic lines which might reduce bee pasture.

The market for honey continued unsettled with a slightly weaker trend recorded in Western and Intermountain States and about steady in Central and Eastern States. While the demand has improved slightly with the advent of colder weather, the volume of trading continued to lag far behind last season. In some eastern States beekeepers with small holdings reported that their holdings were cleaning up well mostly from local sales, but in mid-western and western States where large individual holdings are held by beekeepers supplies were not cleaning up. Beekeepers report that many stores in their local communities still have on their shelves higher priced honey carried over from last season which they are trying to dispose of before making purchases of new crop. Sugar supplies in stores are plentiful as are jams, jellies, and preserves at prices substantially lower than honey and are giving honey strong competition for the housewife's dollar. In markets where honey advertising campaigns are being carried on movement has been fair. Sales of extracted honey f.o.b. shipping point in 60-lb. cans ranged mostly 16-20¢ for desirable grades and flavors, 12-15¢ for the less desirable grades and flavors and down to 10¢ per lb. for poorly flavored dark honey. The demand for beeswax was light and the market was about steady with most trading around 41-48¢ per lb., occasionally 50¢. Price details by States appear on page 2.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Nov. 8-22)

Southern California - The weather was generally clear and cold, with early morning frosts in some areas. A very light precipitation occurred on the 22nd. Most honey plants appear to be in fairly good condition in spite of the long dry spell. Some brush on shallow soil has dried up, however, the light rain on the 22nd should improve its condition. Because of the lack of rain no grass or filaree has started and unless good rains occur soon it appears likely that the season will be late this coming year. As practically no plants are now in bloom bees were very quiet and doing very little flying. Yards located near eucalyptus trees were getting some pollen and nectar and a little pollen was coming from mustard in irrigated sections. Colonies are generally in good condition for winter and those that were not extracted too close should have plenty of honey for winter.

Central and Northern California - Temperatures were mostly somewhat below normal. There was considerable frost and temperatures dropped to the freezing point on several mornings at valley points. Generally fair weather prevailed and there was practically no precipitation. In Kern County the

condition of bees was good with plenty of stores. Broodrearing had practically stopped. Bees were doing a little flying during the warmer part of the days. Some bees were being moved from cotton locations to wintering locations. In Madera County bees were dormant. Most colonies have sufficient stores for wintering and fair sized clusters. On warm days bees were working eucalyptus where it was in bloom. Some beekeepers were moving their bees from orchard locations. Annual spring plants and wild flowers were making a good start from recent rains. In the lower Sacramento Valley bees were quiet but were working occasional mustard plants which were in blossom along irrigation ditches and irrigated fields. Annuals, including Star thistle, have germinated well. Filaree is particularly abundant. Sufficient rain has fallen to keep annuals growing. Colonies are in generally good condition, although some are weak in numbers and light in stores and some feeding will be necessary. There was light movement of bees to orchards for spring pollination service.

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HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED:

EXTRACTED									
STATE	60-lb. cans	5-lb. cans	1-lb. jars	CCMB	BEESWAX				
	Case lots to	Single Cans	To	To	To	To	To	Case	
	Several	mostly to	Whole-	Re-	Con-	Shole-	Re-	Lots	Cents
	Ton Lots	Consumers	salers	tailers	sumers	salers	tailers		
	- cents per lb. -		- Cents per lb. -		- Cents per lb. -		Dollars	Per lb.	
CALIF: South.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40-43
Cent.	Cot.14-15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	A 14-15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PACIFIC N.W.									
Ore.	V 14-17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43-45
	SCA 18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	SCA 20	SCA 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	--	SCA 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25	SCA 27	--	SC 9.00	--	--
INTERMOUNTAIN STATES									
Calo.	--	--	--	SCA 27	--	--	--	--	--
Ida.	SCA 16-18	SCA 20	--	SCA 25	--	--	SCA 8.00	--	43
Nev.	SCA 16 3/4	SCA 21 3/4	--	SCA 25	--	--	SCA 30	--	48
Wyo.	SC 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	SCA 25	--	--	--	--	--	--	48
Utah	{ SCA 17-18	--	--	SCA-Ch.23	--	--	--	--	43
	{ MF 14-15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	{ Dark 12-13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ARIZONA	--	ME 15-20	--	--	ME 25	--	--	--	--
SOUTHWESTERN									
Texas	SC 18	--	--	SC 22-23	--	--	SC 29	--	--
N.Mex.	--	--	--	SC 21 2/3	--	--	--	--	--
FLAINS AREA									
Red River Vly.	MF 20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iowa	{ C 16-18	{ C 20	--	C 20	C 30	--	C 24	C 8.40	45-48
	{ MF 12-15	{ MF 18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	SC 20	SC 25	--	SC 25-26 2/3	--	--	--	--	43-48
		MF 21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	C 25-32	--	--	--	--
Mo.	C 18	--	--	C 25	--	--	--	--	--
EAST CENTRAL & NORTH CENTRAL STATES									
Mich.	C 17-20	--	C 26 2/3	--	--	--	C 7.20	--	41-43
Wisc.	--	C 25	--	C 30	--	--	--	--	--
Minn.	--	MF 20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chio	C 20	C 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	--	C 25	--	C 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 3/4*	BW 7-8.00	--	--
	Fall.F1.17-19	MF 20	--	--	--	--	MF 6-8.00	--	--
	BW 18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ind.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ill.	{ C 20	C 25	--	MF 25	U-Aster 32	--	--	--	--
	{ MF 20	C-Bass. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	--	--	C-Bass 27	--	C 9.50-9.75	--	--
	{ Fall-F1.15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	{ Dark 10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NORTHEASTERN STATES									
N.Y.	C 20-22	CA-Bass 20-22 $\frac{1}{2}$	--	CA-Bass 24-25	--	--	C 30	--	5C
	A & C-Bass 18-19	BW 20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	C 25	--	--	C 30	--	--
Pa.	BW 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	MF 25	--	--	--	--	--	--	45-5C
	MF 20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.J.	--	--	--	C 25-30	--	--	--	--	--
			--	(10-lb.pails)	--	--	--	--	--
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES									
Md.	--	--	--	--	--	--	C-Bass-Bean	--	--
			--	--	--	--	31	--	--
Va.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41-43
SOUTH CENTRAL STATES									
Ky.	--	--	--	--	--	--	U-Aster 18-20	--	41-43
			--	--	--	--	(for 2-lb.jars)	--	--
SOUTHEASTERN STATES									
Ga.	Gall.15-16 2/3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41-43
Fla.	{ Or. 25	--	--	{ Un.20-25	--	--	{ Un.25-31	--	--
	{ Gall.Pal.15	--	--	{ Or.30	--	--	{ Or.31 2/3	--	--
		--	--	{ Gal.Pal.20	--	--	{ Gall.Pal.24	--	--
Ala.	--	--	--	{ Un.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ for	--	--	--	--	--
			--	(10-lb.cans)	--	--	--	--	--
La.	C 15 for	C 16 2/3	--	--	MF 25-27	--	--	--	--
	(Barrels)	MF 14-16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
HAWAII	Algaroba White 17	--	--	--	--	--	Algaroba 35	--	--
	Light Amber 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

A-Alfalfa; Bass.-Basswood; BW Buckwheat; C Clover; Ch.-Chunk honey (Bulk Comb); Cot.-Cotton; Fall Fl.-Fall Flowers; Gall.-Gallberry; ME-Mesquite; MF-Mixed Flowers; Cr-Oranges; Pal.-Palmetto; SC-Sweetclover; GR-Goldenrod; Un.-Unknown; V-Vetch. * delivered.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 23INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Period Nov. 8-22)

West of Cascades - Temperatures were moderate with moderate rainfall and intermittent sunshine. Bees were able to make short flights on several days.

East of Cascades - In the Yakima Valley temperatures were cold with freezing temperatures nearly every night. Bees were making an occasional flight during the warmer part of the day. Extracting was about finished. Most colonies have enough honey to carry them through the winter, although it may be necessary to equalize stores in the spring. However, in some yards bees will need feeding before spring. Good rains have occurred and plants are in good condition. Beekeepers report that they have had little or no American Foulbrood this season. Demand for honey continued slow and it was reported that some of last year's honey still remained on the grocers' shelves.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Nov. 9-23)

Temperatures were below normal over the entire area. Precipitation was plentiful and increased the moisture content of the soil. During the three month period August-October precipitation was above normal in all States except Nevada, and with above normal precipitation during November plants are in good condition. Bees were nearly all prepared for the winter, although in instances the early snows caught some with bee work yet to be done. Most bees have ample stores. Generally clusters are strong, although in a few districts they are not too strong. The demand for honey improved slightly during the period, although it was still slow. Beekeepers report that they still have on hand large stocks of extracted honey, however, comb honey holdings are light. Detailers by States follow:

Colorado - Temperatures were below normal during this period, while moderate to good precipitation fell. Bees were mostly on winter stands and were in satisfactory condition where stores were plentiful and clusters strong. In the north central portion of the State some colonies were weak as the result of losses of bees from grass-hopper spray treatments. Snowfall was accumulating in the mountains in adequate amounts for next season's irrigation reserves.

Wyoming - Reports indicate that moisture and plant conditions are good for next season. Bees are generally in good condition for wintering and are all in cellars or on winter locations. Fall feeding was necessary in many instances and some yards will have to be fed early in the spring.

Montana - Temperatures were below normal during the period and there was considerable snow. Some bees were still being fed at the beginning of the recent cold wave. Bees were nearly all prepared for winter and were wintering well.

Idaho - Extracting has been finished and bees are mostly all prepared for the winter. A considerable portion of the extracted honey crop still remains in beekeepers' hands, however, most comb honey has been sold. Most bees are going into the winter heavy with bees and stores. Weather has been stormy, and there is considerable snow in the mountains.

Utah - An early winter set in during this period bringing an end to the Indian summer. Most bees were packed or prepared for winter before the recent cold weather arrived, although it may have caught some beemen unprepared. In some sections of the State clusters are strong, while in other areas clusters are not as strong as desired. Most colonies have ample stores. There were no flights during the period.

Nevada - Reports indicate that fair sized lots of honey were moving more freely with the advent of cold weather.

ARIZONA: (Period Nov. 9-23)

Most bees in the Gila Valley were going into the winter in good condition. There has been heavy losses of bees in some of the desert locations due to the excessively dry conditions this year. Precipitation during the three-month period August-October was eight percent above normal and light showers fell over most of the State during this period. However, crop conditions for next year are poor because of the earlier lack of rainfall. Temperatures were below normal during the period and freezing weather occurred two to three weeks earlier than normal. In the South western portion of the State beekeepers have been feeding bees for the past month and now have their stores built up so that they should last until late winter.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 10-24)

East Texas - Bees are going into the winter in much better condition than last year. Most colonies have ample stores. Fall rains were late in arriving and it is difficult to anticipate what effect this may have on next year's horsemint and other honey plants. Demand for honey is slow.

Northeast Texas - In the Blackland cotton section bees have stored plenty of honey for winter, but in the timber section some colonies will have to be fed to survive. Weather during this period was wintry and very wet and farmers were having difficulty in harvesting crops. A large portion of the cotton crop still remains in the field. Demand for honey was very slow. Beekeepers still have much honey on hand and local retail merchants are heavily stocked and report that supplies are not cleaning up. Some attribute this to the fact that ribbon cane sirup is being offered at retail along with other preserves, jams, and jellies at lower prices than honey.

Southwest Texas - Recent rainfall has helped to revive the late fall bloom. However, cool and cloudy weather has kept the bees in the hives. The rain has helped to germinate early spring ground flower seeds in favored locations, while in less favored areas the rain has been too light to do much good. No killing frosts have occurred. Colonies are lighter in stores than in some recent years.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 23INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)

Southeast Texas - Bees are in good condition both in numbers and supplies to go into winter dormant stage. Honey is moving very slowly.

Arkansas - The demand for honey was slow but improved slightly due in part to cooler weather. Temperatures during the period were below normal and light to good rains fell. Plants are in fair condition. Bees are in good condition, however, many yards are being fed. Reports from package bee and queen shippers indicate that orders for both are heavier than last year and may exceed supply.

Oklahoma - Good rains fell during this period and ended the drought. Bees were still securing a little nectar from fall asters. Some bees were being fed and in a few yards weak colonies were being doubled up. Reports indicate that much sweetclover planted last spring died out during the summer because of the extreme summer drought and as a result clover acreage will probably be light in affected areas next season.

New Mexico - Temperatures were below normal and light to moderate rains fell. Sweetclover has benefited and appears in good condition. Bees were inactive and made very few flights because of the cool weather. Many bees are light in stores. The demand for honey continued slow, and reports indicate that varying amounts of honey remain in producers' hands - some having nearly exhausted their offerings, while others still retail most of their crops.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Nov. 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Below normal temperatures and heavy snowstorms occurred during this period. Some beekeepers had not finished packing and are being hindered in completing this job by the heavy snow. However, the snow is furnishing a good protective cover to the clover fields. Most clover plantings germinated well and were making good growth. While the acreage to clover is reported to be lighter than usual, it is believed ample providing growing conditions continue favorable.

Iowa - Bees went into the winter generally with strong clusters of bees and well stocked with fall honey. Moderate to heavy snows fell and caught some beekeepers with their yards not fully prepared for winter, however, the only adverse effect so far is in the inconvenience of finishing the operations in the snow. The ground was not frozen under the snow and plowing of fields continued. Clover seedings were in good condition with plenty of soil moisture in the ground, and the snows will add needed protection to them as well as additional moisture. The demand for honey continued sluggish, although a little improvement due to the colder weather was reported.

Nebraska - The coldest weather of the season moved in during this period. Rains occurred the forepart and were followed by snow which was partially melted at the close. The recent precipitation has offset the dry summer and moisture soil conditions are now fairly good. Clovers are in good condition. Most colonies were strong with young bees and have adequate food reserves to go into the winter. The cold weather kept the bees

from flying during this period and a good cleansing flight is needed in those yards where the bees are overwintered in cellars before placing the hives in cellars. Outdoor over-wintering preparations were nearly completed. The spraying of corn fields with weed killer is causing some worry among beekeepers. Also there is some talk of spraying roadsides and along telephone and power lines with weed killer which will mean killing large amounts of good bee pasture. In some locations where beekeepers have paid location rent in honey, it is reported that cash is requested this year.

Kansas - Cold stormy weather with light snowfalls occurred during the period. Bees made no flights. They are generally in good condition with strong clusters and ample supplies. Crop conditions improved greatly during the last two weeks due to good rains which have helped all vegetation.

Missouri - Temperatures were below normal during this period. Moderate to heavy rains occurred over most of the State adding much needed moisture to the soil. Beekeepers report the demand for honey continued inactive.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Nov. 12-26)

Michigan - Rainfall during the three-month period August-October was four percent below normal. However, moderate rains during November have fallen and improved the soil moisture content. A light snow fell over the State at the close of the period and was furnishing good protection to the clovers in the event cold weather should follow. Bees were wintering satisfactorily. They were quiet and made no flights during the period. There was a moderate local demand for honey and quantity buyers were making some purchases.

Wisconsin - Temperatures were below normal during this period. There were light to heavy snowfalls over the State which has furnished some protection to clovers and added moisture to the soil. Clovers are in good condition. There were no bee flights during the period because of continuous cloudy weather. A good cleansing flight is needed before the winter sets in for good. Otherwise, bees are in good condition, strong in numbers and with ample stores. Local demand for honey is reported as fair in some localities and slow in others. Offerings of honey with poor flavor in some localities have dulled the consumer demand.

Minnesota - The first half of the period was wet and cloudy and during the latter half there were rains and light to heavy snows. At the end of the period snow cover ranged from two feet in northern areas to two inches in the southern part of the State. The cold snowy weather interfered with preparing the bees for winter and there are still many colonies to be packed. There has been no damage to unpacked bees, however, as the weather has not been severe enough to cause losses. Bees are well stocked with stores and strong clusters. Demand for honey con-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 23INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)

tinued slow. Reports indicate that many beekeepers are offering to sell their apiaries because of the dull condition of the honey market.

Ohio - Bees are practically all in winter quarters and are stocked with ample stores. In a few locations where early frosts occurred it is feared that the fall honey left with the bees may not have been properly ripened and may cause spring losses. Some snow and rain fell during the period and vegetation is in good condition. The movement of honey improved steadily during the period.

Indiana - Colder weather prevented bees from making flights during this period in the northern part of the State. Most colonies are in good condition with adequate stores.

Illinois - Additional rains fell in central Illinois, with snow in the northern part. Honey plants are generally in good condition, with soil moisture plentiful. Bees are in good condition in most sections of the State, although in some yards in the extreme northeast corner it is feared that winter starvation may occur because of a shortage of honey stores. The demand for honey was variable, being moderate in some localities and slow in others. While considerable extracted honey remains in beekeepers hands, it is for the most part the poorer grades. Good white extracted honey and comb honey holdings are reported to be relatively light.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov.13-27)

New York - The weather was cold during this period with rain the fore part and snow the latter part. Recent rains have improved the moisture content of the soil and plants are in good condition. Bees are generally in good condition. The mild fall caused continued late flights in some locations and the bees used stores excessively which may necessitate early spring feeding. Many sections of the State, however, report stores are ample. Bees are on winter locations and prepared for winter. Where over-wintering in cellars is practised, bees have been placed in cellars. The demand for honey was reported as fair, but the market was dull and unsettled.

Vermont - The weather was cold accompanied by snowstorms. Demand for honey improved a little with the advent of cold weather.

Massachusetts - Although light to moderate precipitation fell over the State during the period, more moisture is needed in the soil before the ground freezes for the soil is still dry one to two feet down. Because of the failure of the fall flow supplementary food reserves are being furnished many bees. It is believed that a good many colonies may starve this winter.

Connecticut - Good rains fell during the period and honey plants seem to be in good condition for next season. Bees were able to make a good cleansing flight during the period and colonies are in good condition. Demand for honey improved slightly but was still slow.

New Jersey - The weather was cold during this period with moderate to heavy precipitation. Most of the surplus honey crop has passed from the hands of producers. The demand improved slightly and the market was slightly stronger.

Pennsylvania - Bees were quiet and made no flights during this period. Most are in good condition for winter except for a few which are rather low on stores. They are mostly packed for winter and conditions are generally favorable for good wintering. Clover plants are in excellent condition. Beekeepers' estimates indicate that only about 25 percent of the honey produced remains in the producers hands. Demand for honey was slow.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Nov. 13-27)

Maryland - The bees were quiet and inactive during this period except for one day toward the latter part when they had a cleansing flight. Additional rains continued to improve the soil moisture content. Extracted honey continued to move slowly with prices about unchanged. A few beekeepers report they are nearly sold out.

South Carolina - Bees are entirely out of brood in the northern part of the State. The weather continued rainy and bees were confined to their hives during most of the period.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov.13-27)

Kentucky - Cool, rainy weather with occasional snow flurries occurred during the period and bees were unable to make flights. Yard flowers are still blooming and some hardy bushes still have green leaves. Bees are all prepared for winter and are in good condition. Clover plants are in good condition. Demand for honey continued slow.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov.12-26)

Georgia - Rainfall during the three-month period August-October was 10 percent above normal and moderate to heavy rains occurred during November, adding more moisture to the soil. Temperatures were below normal in the northern half of the State but above normal in the lower part. Bees were confined to their hives during most of the period. Bees in most sections of the State are in good conditions with ample stores, although some feeding is necessary in the southern part.

Florida - Heavy rains fell during the period in the northern part of the State and halted all bee work. This will make beekeepers who migrate late in moving their bees and checking for stores. A few colonies may starve. In the central part of the State the weather was unusually warm and wet and bees were rearing brood, with some yards having about four to six frames. Broodrearing is expected to continue as long as pollen keeps coming in. The water level in the lakes and swamps was still very high and this should give a good build-up from January on. In the vicinity of Ft. Myers bees were reported in good condition for winter, but no nectar was coming in.

Mississippi - Weather during the period was damp, cloudy, and chilly, and bees made no flights on many days.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No.23INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)

Louisiana - The honey flow is about over for the year, although the bees continued to gather a little pollen on warmer days and in a few favored yards secured enough honey for their requirements. Broodrearing has stopped. Bees are in fairly good condition as to stores and population. Rainfall was plentiful during November and put much needed moisture in the soil and white Dutch clover is now assured a normal start for next season. Local bakeries have been using quite a lot of honey and have about used up the supply produced by local beekeepers. Orders for package bees and queens for next spring's shipment continued brisk.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of November 25)
 * sale of approximately 600 cases of Algaroba honey was reported during the middle of November at around 16 cents per pound for white, 15 cents for Light Amber, and 14 cents for Amber, c.i.f. New York. Thirteen cases of beeswax were sold at 45 cents per pound, c.i.f. New York.

Raw honey in 60 pound cans was sold to Honolulu wholesalers and bakeries at 17 cents per pound for White and about 15 cents for Light Amber. Beekeepers sold 1-lb. jars of honey to Honolulu retailers at 35 cents per pound.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of November. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Arrivals - 125 cases Ohio extracted by truck. Demand fair, market barely steady.
EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers - OHIO, White Clover jars, cases of 24, 1-lb. \$6.90; 6, 5-lb. \$7.50; 24, 1-lb. cartons creamed \$6.90.

CHICAGO: Receipts - 7, 60-lb. cans Ind.; 7, 60-lb. cans Ind. Dark Amber; 100, 60-lb. cans N.Y. Buckwheat; 46 cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars Wis. White Clover; 85 cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover. Receipts light. Demand very slow, market dull and slightly weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - MIDWEST, new crop White Clover, per lb., 60-lb. cans. 18-19¢, Light & Dark Amber 17-18¢, best 18¢. MIDWEST, cartons 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover 1 lot Ohio \$6.85.

COMB: Sales to retailers - MIDWESTERN, cellophane-wrapped, 24-section cases White Clover \$7.50-8.00; No. 2, \$6.00-6.50.

BEESWAX: Dealers reported paying country run 41-43¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 60,000 lbs. S.D. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull. Too few sales to quote.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - 1 car packaged honey Idaho. Market dull. Sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Sweetclover, cases 2 doz. 1-lb. glass \$6.70, 2 doz. 1-lb. paper cartons \$6.60.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, 255, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 50, 60-lb. cans Minn. Amber; 245 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market weaker, for White Sweetclover, dull for other honey. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - US #1 Blended honey, White Sweetclover 17¢ per lb., Amber 15¢ per lb. Sales by bottlers - U.S. No. 1, Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.00; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.80. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$4.25. Sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users: in 60-lb. cans Light Amber to Amber, bakers grade per lb. 22¢.

MINNEAPOLIS (CONT'D)

BEESWAX: Demand fair, market steady.

Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow per lb. cash 38¢; in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba, cartons 735, drums 150; San Domingo, drums 67; Mexico, drums 509; Calif. 50,858 lbs.; by rail Colo. 60,420 lb.; Ohio 49,635 lbs.; Idaho 87,200 lbs.; Iowa 1 car. Demand light, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - MEXICO, CUBA and Other WEST INDIES, barrels 13½-14¢, some small lots 15¢, cans 15-16¢. ARGENTINE and YUCATAN, White 18¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 15-16¢. INTERMOUNTAIN, White Sweetclover 20-22¢. CALIFORNIA, White Sage 22-23¢, Light Amber Sage 18½-19¢. CUBAN, cases 48, 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$12.50. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$13.20; 1-lb. jars \$3.32 per doz. NEW YORK, 24, 1-lb. creamed White honey \$7.30. INTERMOUNTAIN, 24, 1-lb. creamed White Honey \$7.36.

BEESWAX: Offerings lighter. Demand moderate, market slightly stronger. Wide range prices. CUBA, WEST INDIES and CENTRAL AMERICA, Light 47-50¢, Dark 45-47¢. AFRICAN, asking 51-52¢; BRAZIL, asking 55-56¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by truck Domestic via New York City 2400 lbs. Offerings very light. Demand moderate, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - ILLINOIS, Blended Sweet and White Clover, dozen, 1-lb. jars \$3.75; dozen 8-oz. \$2.05.

BEESWAX: Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 48 15. Fla.; 1800 lbs. Midwestern, 1920 lbs. Mo. Demand slow, market steady. Brokers delivered sales

EXTRACTED: IOWA and MISSOURI, No. 1, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90, inferior quality \$6.00-6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50.

Correction: In report for Nov. 17 make 8-lb. jars read 8-oz. jars.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 23TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS (CONT'D)

PORTLAND: Arrivals - via motor truck, Oregon 100, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho 600 cases packed honey. Demand slow, market about steady. Wholesale sales to retailers or other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweet-Clover-Alfalfa case lot 24, 1-lb. glass \$6.50-6.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$6.35-6.50; 12, 5-lb. tins \$15.00-15.60; 6, 10-lb. tins \$14.75-15.00; 12, 3-lb. glass \$9.55; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey 6.60-6.75. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.05.

COMB: Arrivals - 100 cases from Idaho. Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, fancy 12-oz. \$7.75 per case.

BEESWAX: Market dull. Dealers paying 43-45¢ delivered Portland.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies light. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped Buckwheat \$9.00.

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.85; 60-lb. tins per lb. 22¢. COLORADO, White, cartons 12, 5-lb. tins \$16.75. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 60-lb. tins per lb. 20¢. WISCONSIN, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.96; 8-oz. jars \$3.95; 60-lb. tins per lb. 22¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts were light and consisted of the following from Central California - 400 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Cotton; 200 cans White Cotton; 200 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices by bottlers are almost unchanged at the following ranges: \$3.90-5.00 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$5.50-6.40 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$6.90-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$9.50-12.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$6.50-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$13.00-16.20 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans, some dark color \$11.75.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 200 cases Idaho. Market slightly weaker. Brokers' sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber Mixed Flower 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.00.

COMB: No receipts. Broker sales to wholesalers - MONTANA, Light Amber 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$7.75.

BEESWAX: No receipts.

DENVER: Receipts light. Very little demand, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, very few sales and mostly dealers asking prices, 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.10-4.55; 24, 12-oz. \$6.15; 24, 16-oz. \$7.20-8.00; 24, 24-oz. \$10.60-10.70; 12, 2-lb. \$6.90-8.00; 6, 5-lb. \$9.35; 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$17.10.

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1947 (By Country of Origin)

	Pounds
Mexico	252,457
Cuba	219,226
Argentina	135,491
Honduras	4,000
Costa Rica	663
Greece	629
Canada	55
TOTAL	612,521
TOTAL SEPT. 1946	443,326

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO US DURING SEPTEMBER 1947

	Pounds
Puerto Rico	48,079
Hawaii	107,060
TOTAL	155,139
TOTAL SEPT. 1946	38,199

TOTAL IMPORTS OF HONEY (Including shipments from Puerto Rico & Hawaii)

	Pounds
January -September 1947	4,086,272
January - September 1946	6,766,243
Calendar Year 1946	19,934,816
8 Year (1939-46) Average	16,983,000

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING SEPTEMBER 1947 (BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION)

	Pounds
Canada	105,205
Belgium & Luxembourg	18,624
Philippine Islands	1,680
Colombia	800
Panama, Republic of	480
Hong Kong	480
TOTAL	127,269
TOTAL SEPT. 1946	30,384
TOTAL JAN.-SEPT. 1947	373,887
TOTAL JAN.-SEPT. 1946	179,790
CALENDAR YEAR 1946	197,937
8-YEAR (1939-46) AVERAGE	927,000

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING SEPT. 1947 (By Country of Origin)

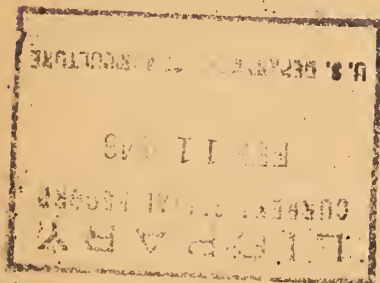
	Pounds
Ethiopia	137,651
Haiti	49,152
Cuba	28,044
Dominican Republic	18,931
Brazil	13,316
Mexico	9,913
Portuguese Guinea & Angola	6,705
Egypt	1,102
TOTAL	264,814
TOTAL SEPT. 1946	206,177

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 23

<u>SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FROM PUERTO RICO</u> <u>HAWAII TO U.S. DURING SEPT 1947</u>		<u>TOTAL IMPORTS OF BEESWAX TO U.S. (Including</u> <u>shipments from Puerto Rico & Hawaii)</u>	
	<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Pounds</u>
Puerto Rico	0	Jan. - Sept. 1947	3,105,113
Hawaii	0	Jan. - Sept. 1946	5,312,586
TOTAL	0	TOTAL Calendar Year 1946	6,373,394
TOTAL SEPT. 1946	1,336	8-Year (1939-46) Average	5,523,000

All foregoing import-export information secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and is preliminary.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
December 15, 1947.

RESERVE

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 24

SUMMARY

Temperatures were above average in the western half of the country, but below normal in the eastern half the forepart of the period, and about reversed during the latter part. Temperatures in the northern half of the Plains Area were much below normal for the entire period. Precipitation was light to moderate over the entire country. A good snow cover was protecting clover plants in the northern States and sufficient rain occurred over most central southern States so that honey plants are generally in fair to good condition. In parts of Nebraska and Iowa a heavy freezing rain occurred which coated fields and trees with a heavy layer of ice and may have suffocated some new clover seedlings and broke off many small limbs on trees. While the precipitation in most areas improved plant conditions, sub-soil conditions were still dry especially in parts of the Mid-West, parts of California and Nevada, and in extreme Northeastern States. Bees were wintering well and only in a few sections was feeding reported to be necessary. Consumption of stores was not excessive in any section due to the cold weather. In some yards in the Red River Valley and adjoining States the early heavy snows and sub-zero weather caught many out yards not fully prepared for winter. Packing may have to be carried into these yards and lighter packing than desired will result. In some out yards only top entrances are being given the hives. Beekeepers in the Red River Valley report that a similar condition prevailed in 1940

when an early Armistic Day blizzard occurred and most colonies not packed but given top entrances came through the winter but not as well as when better packed. Many colonies to go into cellars were still outside as beemen were waiting for the last flight which normally comes in November.

Bee supplies, both metal and wood, were reported to be more plentiful but at higher prices. In some locations where established bee supply houses have not been able to meet the demand local firms have commenced to manufacture wooden supplies.

The demand for extracted honey continued slow although a slight improvement in the local demand for small sized containers was reported principally for the Christmas holiday. The market for white honey was slightly weaker, although offerings were light in some sections. In other sections, particularly in Western, Intermountain, Plains Area, and the western portion of the East Central and North Central States holdings were reported as burdensome. The darker grades of honey were in extremely slow demand with the market dull and weak. Beekeepers' sales f.o.b. shipping point for White grades of honey in 60-lb. cans ranged 15-22¢, mostly 17-19¢ per lb., darker grades sold at 10-15¢ per lb. The demand for beeswax was slow and the market was slightly weaker. Most trading was reported at around 40-43¢ per lb. f.o.b. beekeepers, with occasional sales high as 46-50¢. Prices for honey and beeswax by States are shown in detail on Page 2.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.c.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Nov. 22-Dec. 8)

Southern California - The weather during the first part of the period was unsettled with considerable rain in the valley and snow in the mountains, while the latter part of the period was cold with early morning frosts. The recent cool weather has been favorable as it has kept the bees quiet and reduced the consumption of stores. Bees in the hills were quiet and broodless. In orchard areas they were gathering eucalyptus nectar and mustard pollen and were rearing considerable brood. Most colonies are in good condition, although some are light on stores and will need feeding before spring. The recent rains varied in intensity. In favored locations it is believed they were sufficient to start grass, sage and filaree, but in less favored areas more moisture is needed to offset the long dry spell. Trading in honey has been practically at a standstill with most dealers and bottlers holding off buying until after the first of the year. According to reports there is considerable honey remaining in producers hands consisting mostly of the amber grades with white to water white grades practically all cleaned up. Some honey is being held by beekeepers for spring feeding.

Imperial Valley - Weather was very dry, but irrigation supply of water was ample. Bees have consumed much honey and some feeding is now being carried on. Plant conditions are normal. Almost all of the 1947 crop of honey remains in the beekeepers hands. There was very little demand for honey.

Central and Northern California - Temperatures were above normal the forepart of the period but were below normal the latter part. Heavy frosts occurred several mornings when temperatures dropped below freezing. Light rains fell the fore part, while good rains fell in the extreme northern areas the latter part. Snowfall on the ground was over 12 inches above 5,000 feet elevations. Pepper trees were starting to bloom and some eucalyptus were blooming in Santa Clara county. Annual plants germinated early but growth has been retarded by the low soil moisture content and dry northwinds. In the lower part of the Sacramento Valley chickweed is expected to begin blooming in early January, providing sufficient moisture is available. The condition of bees is good. The demand for honey was slow and no sales were reported by beekeepers.

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HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED:

STATE	EXTRACTED										COMB	BEESWAX
	60-lb. cans	5-lb. cans	1-lb. jars	Case	Single Cans	To	To	To	To	To	Case	Cents
	Several	mostly to	Whole-	Re-	Con-	Whole-	Re-	Case	Lots			
	Ton Lots	Consumers	salers	tailers	sumers	salers	tailers	Lots				
	- cents per lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dollars	Per lb
CALIF: South.												
South.												40-43½
PACIFIC N.W.												
Ore.	SC-A-V 17-18											
Wash.	SC-A 18 1/3-20	SCA 20-26 2/3		SCA 20	SCA 25-35			SCA 9.00	Light			45
	MF 15-16				Ch-SCA 25							
INTERMOUNTAIN STATES												
Colo.	SC-A 15-17	SCA 22½		SCA 29¼	SCA 32½	SCA 25-30		SCA 36	SCA 40			41-50
Wyo.	SC-A 20½	SCA 27½										
Mont.	SC-A 18											
Utah	SCA 15-16			#SCA 21½	#SCA 25							44
SOUTHWESTERN STATES												
Texas	SC 17½			SC 25								
FLAINS AREA												
Red River Vly.												40½
S.Dak.				C 25								
Iowa	C 17-19	C 20-22		C 20-27	C 25-27			C 27-40				41-50
Nebr.	C 18-22	SC-C 25			MF 20			C 8.00				
		MF 20										
Kans.		C-SC-A 19-21		SC-A 24	C 26-32			A 24				
				A 21								
				A-Ch. 25 1/3								
EAST CENTRAL & NORTH CENTRAL STATES												
Mich.	C 17½											41-43
	Light Amber 15											
	Dark 12											
Wis.		C 20-24		C 25-27	C MF 25-35			C 29				44
				C-Ch. 25								
Minn.				C 25				C 30				43
Ohio		MF 20			MF 25			MF 8.00				
					C 30-35							
Ind.					C 32							
Ill.	C 17 3/4-20			C 25								
	Fall Fl. 10	C 20						C 30				
NORTHEASTERN STATES												
N.Y.	C 18-20, BW 12½	C 20-25		C 25	C 25-35			C 28-30				46
Vt.				C 25	C 35-40			C 30				
Pa.		C 25			C 35							
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES												
N.C.				C 25				C 28				48
SOUTH CENTRAL STATES												
Ky.												41-43
SOUTHEASTERN STATES												
Ga.												41-43
Fla.								Or-30				
Ala.				#C 22½								
La.	MF 15½				C 25							
	C 16 3/4											

A-Alfalfa; BW-Buckwheat; C Clover; Ch.-Chunk honey (Bulk Comb); Fall Fl.-Fall Flowers; MF-Mixed Flowers; Or-Oranges; SC - Sweetclover. #10-lb. pails.

Correction: On reports for Nov. 3, Oct. 15 and Oct. 1 columns headed 1-lb. cans should have read 1-lb. jars. On report for Dec. 1 Md. quotations should have been under 1-lb. jar to retailers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 24INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Nov.22-Dec.8)

West of the Cascades - Temperatures were moderate with light snowfall in the higher altitudes. Flights occurred on a few sunshiny days. Colonies are in variable condition, with most having a good population of young bees and ample stores. However, in a few yards clusters are not too strong, and some stores are light and of poor quality. Honey plants are in normal condition. In areas where vetch is a major nectar source it is reported that fall seedings were light because of too much rain during the seeding period. Filbert catkins appear to be just about ready to open. There was little demand reported for honey.

East of the Cascades - Temperatures were lower with light snowfall over the valleys and fairly heavy above the 1,500 foot elevation. There was one good flight day in the Yakima Valley during this period. Bees are generally in good condition. The demand for honey was slow and a slight lowering of prices by some beekeepers resulted in no improvement in the movement.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Nov.23-Dec.9)

Precipitation during the period September-November was normal to above normal in all States of this group except in Nevada and southern Utah. In the latter more moisture is needed for plants for 1948. Bees were wintering normally in all sections. In the warmer valleys bees made occasional cleansing flights, but while the temperature was milder than normal, it was still cool enough to keep the bees inactive and the rate of consumption of stores was not excessive. The demand for honey was fair locally in some areas, but for the most part was reported as slow. Details by States follow:

Colorado - Weather was wintry during this period, however, temperatures were above normal. Precipitation was plentiful and snow was piling up in the mountains. Bees made occasional cleansing flights and were in good condition. Beekeepers in the vicinity north of Denver report that bees in this section went into the winter in poorer condition than other parts of the State. Losses from insecticide spray poisoning were severest in this area. It is reported that the Agriculture College has urged farmers to spray grain fields next season when weeds are small or before sweetclover and alfalfa are in bloom to avoid killing bees. The use of weedkillers along roadsides and ditch banks may become a practise in the next few years, and beekeepers fear haphazard applications may deal severe blow to bees. Beekeepers report that honey continued in slow demand, and that in instances where slight price reduction were made no improvement in movement was noted.

Wyoming - Weather during the period was mild for the season of year, however, there was ample snowfall and it was accumulating in the mountains. The ground froze wet in the valleys which should be beneficial to plants. Bees were wintering satisfactorily. Honey sales were slow.

Montana - Temperatures were near zero most mornings during this period and above average snow was in the mountains. Bees are all in winter quarters and conditions for wintering continued favorable. Beekeepers report that they are thinking very conservatively as to any expansion of bees or equipment. The demand for honey continued slow.

Idaho - The weather was seasonal during this period, possibly a little on the mild side, but with good precipitation mostly in the form of snow. Cleansing flights were made by the bees during this period and their condition was good. The local demand for honey was fairly good.

Utah - Bees were generally prepared for winter around November 1st and cool weather since has kept them inactive, except for occasional cleansing flights on a few warm days. Consumption of stores has not been excessive because of the cool weather - as compared with last season when the mild November-December weather resulted in a heavy consumption of stores. There was considerable precipitation, mostly rain in the valleys, and moisture conditions are good. The demand for honey continued slow.

Nevada - Near drought conditions still prevailed in Western Nevada. Precipitation was moderate in the eastern part but taking the State as a whole, much more moisture is needed for a satisfactory growing season in 1948.

ARIZONA: (Period Nov. 23-Dec.9)

Recent rains at regular intervals are bringing out the filaree on the desert locations, and it looks very promising for the coming season. With continued rains a good desert crop of honey may be secured next year. Because of drought conditions this past summer one beekeeper with 1,000 colonies on desert locations was reported to have been completely wiped out. Bees in valley locations were wintering very well.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Nov.24-Dec. 10)

Scutheast Texas - Bees were still getting a small quantity of pollen when days were bright, but the weather was cool and cloudy most of the time. Bees are about as near dormant as they ever become in this section. Broodrearing has entirely ceased in most colonies. Colonies are in fair to good condition. Showery weather has started the annual blooming plants for next year but more subsoil moisture is needed. Honey is selling very slowly, although some improvement in the demand is reported.

Northeast Texas - Beekeepers report that they move much of their honey from this section by trucks to larger nearby cities, and that the rate of movement has been slow and holdings of honey are large. Continued rains have delayed cotton gathering and a large portion of the crop is still not gathered. Horsemint and sweetclover are in good condition. Beekeepers are busy repairing equipment and securing new equipment, much of which is being made locally as regular supply houses do not have sufficient supplies to meet the demand.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 24INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)

Southwest Texas - The weather continued cool and cloudy and colonies were inactive. Frequent light showers have brought up numerous seedlings of early spring blooming ground flowers. Horse-mint is not yet evident and may be less abundant next year. Bees were consuming heavily on their stores and many colonies will probably need to be fed before next spring. The movement of honey continued slow and prices remained steady.

West Texas - The first killing frost occurred during this period in Palo Pinto County. Bees are quiet and are well stocked for wintering. A very generous rain has left all honey plants in good condition. Vetch is up to a good stand. Wild burr clover is in excellent shape. Much acreage for cotton is being prepared and also quite a number of acres are being prepared for spring planting of Madrid clover.

Oklahoma - Good rains fell during this period and increased the moisture content of the soil and subsoil. Light frosts occurred. Bees have had good cleansing flights and where they have plenty of stores should be in good condition.

Arkansas - Due to warm weather during this period witchhazel has been in bloom and bees have stored some pollen from it. Most bees are in good condition but in some yards they need feed. The demand for honey was slow.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Nov. 26-Dec. 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Heavy snow and sub-zero temperatures came so soon after the warm days in November that some outdoor wintered bees are not yet packed. Some outyards not accessible from cleared roads are being given only top entrances for their winter packing. Beekeepers report that a similar condition prevailed in 1940 when following an Armistice Day blizzard the same practice was followed, and most colonies came through, but not as well as when better packed.

South Dakota - Snowfall has been heavy to date and should assure a good start for honey plants next spring. The demand for honey was slow.

Iowa - Bees were all packed or prepared for winter and honey was all extracted, and beekeepers were making plans and preparations for the coming season. Parts of the State were covered with a good blanket of snow giving honey plants desired protection, other parts were coated with a layer of ice which may result in damage to new seedlings, while some other parts of the State were bare of snow or ice. Precipitation was good and the soil and subsoil was well soaked. Bees did not make a flight during the period and a good cleansing flight is needed. Otherwise they were wintering well.

Nebraska - Much precipitation in the form of both rain and snow fell during this period. Temperatures were above normal the forepart but colder the latter part. In some sections of the State, a coating of ice covered plants and hives and openings in hives may have been closed by the ice which could result in suffocation of colonies. Also clover seedlings may have suffered and the coating of ice broke twigs and limbs from many trees. In most sections of the State country roads to outyards were in poor condition due to

the alternate thawing and freezing making it difficult to complete winter preparations where not finished. Most colonies are in good condition having ample stores and bees. Two good cleansing flights were made since November 1. Soil moisture conditions are good. The demand for honey continued slow and beekeepers report much heavier holdings than at this time last season. Farmers are breaking up old groves to make more acreage available for crops and in instances this is reducing locations with windbreaks. Where open pastures are the only locations available wind breaks will have to be built.

Kansas - Temperatures were below normal during this period, but more precipitation fell adding much needed moisture to the soil. Snow covered the ground in the northern part at the close adding protection to new seedlings. In some areas of the State increased acreages of sweetclover on worn out land are reported. The plants may be scarce, however, because of the lack of rain in the late summer and fall. Only a small acreage of alfalfa was seeded in the fall because of the lack of rain. Honey plant prospects for 1948 while variable do not appear too bright at this time. Bees are generally in good condition. The demand for extracted honey continued slow, however, there was fairly good local demand for chunk honey.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 26-Dec. 12)

Michigan - Temperatures were below normal the forepart of the period but above normal the latter part. Good early snow coverage was reported in most sections. Bees were wintering satisfactorily. The demand for honey continued slow, and many beekeepers still retain much of their crop. The market was dull to slightly weaker.

Wisconsin - Cold weather prevailed during this period accompanied by a good snowfall which is affording good protection to clover plants. Bees have not made a cleansing flight for some time and a break in the weather is desired for this purpose, otherwise, they are in good condition with ample stores and population. Many colonies are full from heavy broodrearing during the warm October which may or may not have an effect on wintering. Many colonies to go into cellars are still outside as beemen wait for the last flight which normally comes in November. The local demand for honey is variable, being fairly good in some sections of the State and slow in others. Where the local demand has been good, beekeepers report that their supplies are about exhausted, however, some still have large holdings. Considerable quantities have moved to cooperative associations.

Minnesota - The weather during the period was rather rough and cold. A good blanket of snow covers the State which is favorable for clovers. However, the stormy weather since early November has caught many beekeepers without their bees packed and many outyards

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 24INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)

are still unpacked. In some instances packing material will have to be carried into the yards by hand because of the condition of roads, and such packing may be light. To date no damage is reported to unpacked bees. While most yards are in fine condition for winter, others are short on young bees and feed and will need attention before spring to avoid starvation. Beekeepers report the outlook is for a reduction in apiaries this coming season because of the market condition.

Ohio - Bees, generally, have gone into the winter with adequate stores, however, and probably because of the heavy fall flow many clusters are considerably smaller than normal. Also it is feared that many of the bees in the clusters may be old and worn out. A fair flight occurred around the first of the month. Not too much rain or snow has fallen over the entire area but clover plants are in good condition. Although there has been some tendency to reduce wholesale prices of honey, particularly in glass containers, the market has held about steady. Considerable amounts of fall honey still remain in the hands of producers and also some fairly large stock of clover honey. The movement of the Clover honey is fair, but the darker stocks is slow.

Indiana - There was a considerable amount of snowfall during the period with temperatures ranging from zero to around freezing. Bees are mostly in good condition with adequate stores. Clover plants are well protected with several inches of snow. Beekeepers report that honey sales to consumers were lessening as usual with the approach of the holidays, but at the present rate of movement most honey will be disposed of before the new crop is available.

Illinois - Rain, snow and cold weather prevailed during this period. There is ample moisture in the soil and clover plants were in good condition. In some sections recent unofficial surveys indicate that legume fields will be less than in former years. Bees were generally wintering well. In the lower half of the State bees had a good cleansing flight on December 7, but the northern half the bees have not had a flight in some time and one is needed before the winter sets in for good. Beekeepers' holdings of Light Amber honey are fairly heavy, however, holdings of White and Extra White are limited.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 27-Dec.13)

New York - Light to moderate precipitation in the form of rain and snow fell during this period. In some sections of the State there was a good covering of snow protecting clovers. Soil moisture content was improved. Bees were wintering well. The demand for honey was variable. Local demand was fair in some localities but was slow in others. The demand was especially slow for the darker colors. A few beekeepers were moving some honey for Christmas orders. The market was slightly weaker.

Massachusetts - Bees had a good flight on December 3rd. More snow is needed for protection to the young clovers.

Connecticut - Weather was moderate enough on occasions to permit the bees to make a good cleansing flight. The water supply situation has improved. The demand for honey improved slightly.

Vermont - The weather was cold and snowy during this period. Honey was in fair demand and not too much is left in the producers' hands.

New Jersey - The weather was cold during this period with some snow in the northern part of the State. Little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers.

Pennsylvania - Mild winter weather with some snow prevailed during this period. Bees are all packed for the winter and are in good condition. In some locations they made a good flight in early December, but in other areas they have not had a flight for some time. However, there are no signs of restlessness and the few bees that have died inside of the hives were being thrown out each day. All indications point in favor of good wintering. The alternate freezing and thawing has been unfavorable for clovers.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Nov. 27-Dec.13)

Maryland - Except for a partial flight, the bees have been confined to their hives during this entire period. Night temperatures were generally below freezing. There has been no snow to date. The movement of honey improved slightly during this period and prices held steady.

North Carolina - There was much rain and cool weather during this period. There is no brood in the hives and bees are in good condition for winter. Honey sales were slow. Bears were getting to be a serious problem in South-eastern parts of the State in outyards. One outyard was reported nearly destroyed in this section in November.

South Carolina - The weather through most of this period was too cool and rainy for much bee flight. Most brood chambers have enough honey to carry bees through into January or later, but the poor aster flow in many sections may mean starvation later for bees where insufficient stores were left. The demand for light colored honey was good and prices were steady.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 27-Dec.13)

Kentucky - Due to cold damp weather bees have had only one flight during this period. Clovers are in good condition and bees are wintering well. Reports indicate that the bee supply trade is brisk. Plenty of lumber is available for making supplies, but the cost is higher.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 24INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Nov. 26-Dec. 12)

Georgia - Temperatures were below normal the forepart of the period, but were above normal the latter part. Much precipitation fell during the period. Bees and plants are in good condition. Reports indicate that wood and metal bee supplies continued in light supply.

Florida - In the northern part of the State all honey flows are over for this season. Most colonies are rather light in stores and a few will require feeding this winter. If the spring is unfavorable much feeding will be necessary. In the vicinity of Ft. Myers bees are not doing well as they have not recovered from the September storm. In the Lake Okeechobee district weather was moderate and bees were getting a little pollen and nectar. Queens were laying well in strong colonies.

However, many colonies are weak because of the unfavorable honey flow during the past extensively rainy summer.

Louisiana - Weather was mild during the period, however, there was considerable rain. The recent rains have started White Dutch clover and it is in excellent condition. Bees were quiet and no honey was coming in as no flowers are in bloom. No killing frost has yet occurred in the southern part of the State. There is considerable interest reported by new beekeepers, however, the high price and scarcity of bee supplies may prevent some from starting to keep bees. The roadside demand for honey has been fairly brisk, due in part to the approaching Christmas Holidays. Package bee orders continued to indicate a strong demand for next spring.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of December. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Arrivals - 1,757 cases extracted and 60 cases creamed Iowa arrived. Demand light, market rather dull.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers - IOWA, White Clover, jars, cases of 24, 8-oz. 3.70; 24, 1-lb. \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. \$6.70; 6, 5-lb. \$7.50; creamed 24, 1-lb. cartons \$6.90.

CHICAGO: Receipts light. Demand very slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - MIDWESTERN, new crop, White Clover, 60-lb. cans 18-19¢, Light and Dark Amber mostly 17¢.

COMB: Sales to retailers - MIDWESTERN, mostly WISCONSIN, cellophane-wrapped, 24-section cases White Clover \$7.00-7.50, few high as \$8.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢.

DENVER: Receipts light, but supplies ample to the very slow demand, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweet-clover, Light Amber, few sales 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.25-4.90; 24, 12-oz. jars \$6.15; 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.20-8.00; 24, 24-oz. jars \$10.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.90-8.25; 6, 5-lb. \$8.60-9.70; 12, 5-lb. jars \$17.10; 12, 5-lb. pails \$18.90.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 15,000 lbs. Mich., 2500 lbs. Iowa. Supplies liberal. Demand slow, market weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - SOUTH DAKOTA White Clover, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.75; 5-lb. jars 1.25 each. MICHIGAN, White Clover per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.55-6.90, 5-lb. jars \$1.20. Brokers sales - IOWA, White Clover per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.65.

KANSAS CITY: Iowa truck receipts light. Practically no demand, market weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$6.05. IOWA, White Clover cases 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.80.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 185,800 lbs.

Calif.; drums, Puerto Rico 51; Mexico 58; Cuba 130; barrels, Dominican Republic 50; Cuba 50; by rail 42,812 lbs. unknown. Demand light, market continues very dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - MEXICO, CUBA, and other WEST INDIES, barrels 13½-14½, some 14½, cans 14½-15½. ARGENTINE, White 18½. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 15-16½. INTERMOUNTAIN, White Sweetclover 20-22½. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 22½; White Sage 22-22½; Light Amber Sage 18½-19½; Extra Light Amber Sage 22½. CUBAN, cases 48, 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$12.50. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12; 5-lb. tins \$13.20; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.32; 12, 1-lb. tins \$3.57. IMPORTED, blended with Domestic, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 1-lb. jars 3.00. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$7.30; INTERMOUNTAIN, \$7.36.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat, bags, Dominican Republic 20, Cuba 144. Offerings light. Demand moderate, market stronger, wide range prices. CUBA, WEST INDIES, and CENTRAL AMERICA, asking 48-50¢. AFRICAN, 52-55¢; BRAZIL, asking 56-60¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 24TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS (CONT'D)

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by truck 3,000 lbs. Ohio; by rail North Central States approximately 48,000 lbs.; by boat Puerto Rico 30, 55-gal. drums. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweetclover and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars 3.75; 12, 8-oz. jars \$2.05. PUERTO RICO, 5 gal. cans Clover bulk 15¢ per lb. to bakers. PUERTO RICO, Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.50 to retailers.

BEEWAX: Supplies light. Demand slow, market about steady. Sales by receivers - AFRICAN 45-50¢ per lb. CALIFORNIA, 52¢ per lb.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 4,700 lbs. Calif., 1,160 lbs. Ill.; 1,200 lbs. Midwestern. Demand fair, market steady.

Brokers' delivered sales to bakers, manufacturers and large users -

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, White Clover No. 1 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Idaho 500 cases Clover-Vetch. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market about steady. Wholesalers sales to retailers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 24, 1-lb. glass \$6.50-6.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$6.25-6.50; 12, 5-lb. tins \$15.00-15.60; 6, 10-lb. tins \$14.75-15.00; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$9.40-9.55; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$6.75.

COMB: 200 cases arrived from Idaho. Sales to retailers - IDAHO, fancy 24, 12-oz. \$8.75-9.00.

BEEWAX: Demand slow, very little buying. Prices nominally unchanged as follows: Dealers paying 43-45¢ delivered Portland.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies light. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons, 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped Buckwheat \$9.00.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, White cartons 12, 5-15. tins \$16.75. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers Light Amber, 60-lb. tins, per lb. 20-21¢. WISCONSIN, Mixed Flowers Light Amber, cartons 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.90 24-8-oz. jars \$3.95; 60-lb. tins per lb. 22¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: No receipts of honey reported by Bay Area bottlers during the period.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices by bottlers continue practically unchanged at the following ranges: \$3.90-5.00 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$5.50-6.40 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$6.90-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$9.50-12.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$8.50-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$13.00-16.20 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans, some Dark color \$10.80-12.00.

BEEWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals Extracted 155 cases Ida.,

25 cases Wash.; comb 144 cases Mont. Demand very slow, market dull. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO and few WASHINGTON, Light Amber Clover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.50.

COMB: Supplies light. Market dull. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MONTANA, Light Amber 24, 12-oz. Fancy few sales \$7.75.

BEEWAX: No trading reported.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE: Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of Dec. 1, 1947, together with comparative figures for a year ago:

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Saint John	300	1,000	--	--
Montreal	5,256	206,978	406,000	1 13,335
Ottawa	--	4,422	--	--
Toronto	76,154	270,000	114,082	968,000
Winnipeg	182,592	637,864	548,821	705,551
Regina	--	18,578	--	--
Saskatoon	11,904	31,728	--	6,500
Edmonton	74,728	73,600	--	260,000
Calgary	113,941	86,580	146,568	98,779
Lethbridge	21,120	12,000	--	--
Vancouver	82,734	3 50,049	9,600	4 57,870

1 Includes 12,600 lbs. imported for processing

2 Includes 140,000 bulk and 70,000 consumer containers imported in 1947.

3 Includes 40,000 Mexican.

4 Includes 56,010 Mexican.

From Dominican Dept. of Agriculture, Marketing Service Dec. 11, 1947.

SEMI MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXI - No. 24**IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. FOR OCTOBER 1947 (By Country of Origin)**

	Pounds
Cuba	424,675
Mexico	194,425
Haiti	119,403
Guatemala	105,538
El Salvador	31,790
Canada	5,052
Argentina	1,186
Greece	483
TOTAL	882,552
TOTAL OCT. 1946	1,796,181

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO U. S. DURING OCTOBER 1947

	Pounds
Puerto Rico	1/ 16,138
Hawaii (Unavailable at time of release)	1/ 16,138
TOTAL	16,138
TOTAL OCTOBER 1946	421,870

TOTAL IMPORTS OF HONEY (Including shipments from Puerto Rico & Hawaii)

	Pounds
January - Oct. 1947	2/ 3/ 18,754,942
January - Oct. 1946	4/ 13,963,547
Calendar Year 1946	19,934,816
8-Year (1939-46) ave.	16,983,000

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING OCT. 1947 (By Country of Destination)

	Pounds
Canada	116,911
Switzerland	34,860
Italy	22,020
Belgium & Luxembourg	13,140
Philippine Islands	4,800
Saudi Arabia	1,184
Belgian Congo	840
Newfoundland & Labrador	240
Panama, Republic of	180
TOTAL	194,175
TOTAL OCT. 1946	173
TOTAL JAN.-OCT. 1947	568,062
TOTAL JAN.-OCT. 1946	179,963
CALENDAR YEAR 1946	197,937
8-YEAR (1939-46) AVE.	927,000

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING OCTOBER 1947 (By Country of Origin)

	Pounds
Dominican Republic	31,046
Chile	24,958
Cuba	19,245
Guatemala	9,040
Mexico	1,040
TOTAL	85,329
TOTAL OCT. 1946	329,380

SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO U.S. DURING OCTOBER 1947

	Pounds
Puerto Rico	2,232
Hawaii (Unavailable at time of release)	2,232
TOTAL	2,232
TOTAL OCTOBER 1946	7,898

TOTAL IMPORTS OF BEESWAX TO U.S. (Including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii)

	Pounds
Jan. - October 1947	3,193,214 3/
Jan. - October 1946	5,649,864
Total Calendar year 1946	6,373,394
8-yr. (1939-46) Ave.	5,523,000

1/ Shipments from Puerto Rico should have been 71,512 lbs. in May; and 25,353 lbs. in August instead of as published.

2/ Previous totals to date should have been: June 1947 15,384,940 lbs.; July 1947 16,328,348 lbs.; August 1947 17,088,592 lbs. and September 1947 17,856,252 lbs. instead as published.

3/ Hawaii not included for October 1947 - not available at time of release.

4/ Previous totals to date should have been: August 1946 11,263,971 lbs.; and September 1946 11,745,496 lbs. instead of as published.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Washington, 25, D. C.
Form PMA-1 12/1947 - 2112
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